



**PORTRAIT OF VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, V.C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN
CONSTANTINOPLE.**

THE
EDINBURGH GAZETTEER.
 OR COMPENDIOUS
Geographical Dictionary;

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES, KINGDOMS, STATES,
 CITIES, TOWNS, PORTS, SEAS, RIVERS, HARBOURS, &c. OF

(**THE WORLD;**)

an Account of

THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS & RELIGION, OF THE INHABITANTS, THE BOUNDARIES
 AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF EACH COUNTRY &c.

FORMING A COMPLETE BODY

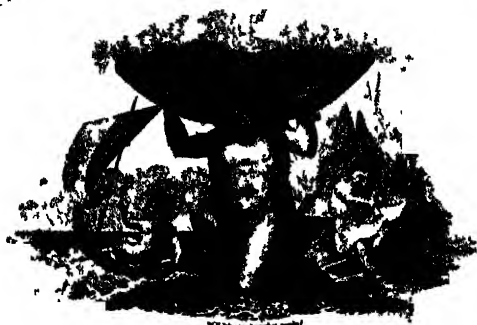
(OF)
Geography
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PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, & COMMERCIAL.

Abridged

FROM THE LARGER WORK IN SIX VOLUMES.

ACCOMPANIED BY MAPS CONSTRUCTED BY J. ARROWSMITH.



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INTRODUCTION.

Some views of the history and principles of the science of Geography, seem to be necessary as an Introduction to the **EDINBURGH GAZETTER**. The subject may be treated under the three following divisions: 1. The History of Geography. 2. A general view of the Physical Divisions and Structure of the Globe. 3. A general view of Civil and Political Geography.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE ANCIENTS.—The geographical notions of the ancients were very imperfect. The first occasion on which it was reduced at all into the form of a science, was by the school of Miletus, of which Thales was the head. The age in which he flourished formed, indeed, the only period in which mathematical and astronomical knowledge was diligently cultivated in Greece. It appears that he understood thoroughly the construction of the gnomon, the earliest instrument by which latitude could be accurately observed, though its first erection in Greece is due to Anaximander, his disciple. There appears reason to think, that for this, and other lessons in astronomical geography, the Milesian school was indebted to the Egyptians and Babylonians. Thales also discovered, or at least communicated, the passage of the sun from tropic to tropic, and the consequent distribution of the year into four seasons; he established also its division into 365 days. These improvements in geography are entirely inconsistent with the ancient belief, which represented the earth as a circular plane. The geographers of the Milesian school were sensible that it must be a round and solid body, but were yet unable to assign to it the regular spherical form. The next geographical improver was Herodotus, who prosecuted his inquiries by travelling, the only mode then within his reach. He had made a long residence in Egypt, the cradle of science; he had afterwards visited Magna Græcia (Southern Italy), the banks of the Danube, the shores of the Black sea, and probably also Babylon and Susa. Besides the observations made in his own travels, Herodotus had the opportunity of collecting those made by Darius, during his expeditions to India and against the Scythians; to which we may add that of Cambyses against the Ethiopians. Darius boasted of having conquered India; but it does not appear that he ever reached far beyond the Indus. In regard to Africa, it is reported that Pharaoh Necho had sent an expedition under Phœnician navigators, to explore its form and extent; and that the persons so employed, having set out from the Red sea, after a voyage of three years, entered the Straits, and reached Egypt by way of the Mediterranean. From

this report, Herodotus derived a conviction of the peninsular form of Africa, though without any adequate idea of its dimensions. In Asia, Herodotus describes fully the provinces of the Persian empire. The Caspian he describes justly as an inland sea, and even gives its dimensions with tolerable precision. From the expedition of Darius, Herodotus had derived very considerable light respecting the tribes to the north of the Euxine. He could not indeed penetrate to the sources of the Borysthenes and the Tanais; but his information, on the whole, will appear in a very advantageous light, when compared with that of Strabo and others of his successors, whose knowledge scarcely reached beyond the mouths of these rivers. The Danube, to a considerable height, with the rivers which fall into it, are well delineated; but all the west of Europe, Gaul, Britain, with the greater part of Germany, of Spain, and even of Italy, were unknown to Herodotus. In Africa, he appears to have collected some valuable information. During a long residence in Egypt, he made very anxious inquiries respecting those mysterious regions which compose its interior. The course of the Nile, the grand geographical problem of antiquity, was traced by him higher than any modern has actually ascended it; and his indications clearly point out that larger branch coming from the south-west, which remained unknown in Europe till about the middle of the last century. From some travellers who had been made prisoners, and carried into the interior of the continent, he learned the existence of a river running from east to west. This river, which Major Rennell supposes to be the modern Niger, appeared to Herodotus the remote head of the Nile. The Carthaginians were known to be expert and courageous voyagers; but we want materials for illustrating their discoveries. The short voyage undertaken by Hanno, has given occasion to great controversy among the learned; so that, though he appears to have visited the western coast of Africa, it is uncertain, and is matter of dispute, to what extent he traversed it. The expedition of Alexander into Persia gave a great impulse to the study of geography in the Grecian world. Alexander was constantly accompanied by two engineers, Diogenetus and Bæton, who made careful surveys of all his marches. When he was in India, also, he followed the example of Darius, in sending an expedition down the Indus, which, commanded by Nearchus, entered the ocean, and returned by the Persian gulf. The successors of Alexander did not cease to contribute to the progress of geography; and at Alexandria, all the materials which were collected by the enterprising travellers who were sent out on exploring expeditions, were arranged and systematised. This city, chosen by Alexander with such peculiar felicity, soon became a centre for the commerce of the three continents, and afforded excellent opportunities of geographical inquiry. These advantages were improved by the splendid and enlightened patronage of the Ptolemies, particularly of Ptolemy Philadelphus. That prince sent into India, for the purpose of making additional observations, Megasthenes and Dionysius, who appear to have penetrated as far as the Ganges. Science was still more bene-

fited by the immense library which that prince formed at Alexandria. Eratosthenes, who was its librarian, was the first who reduced geography to a system, and which, in respect to the soundness of its general principles, surpasses perhaps that of any other ancient geographer. His successor Hipparchus made considerable improvements, particularly in the astronomical parts of the science. He introduced the practice of expressing longitudes and latitudes in degrees and minutes, and of employing curve lines in maps to express the meridians and parallels. For all our knowledge, however, of the system of both these geographers, we are indebted to Strabo, whose work alone has survived the wreck of time. But in the outline drawn of the habitable globe in this great school of geography, there was much inaccuracy; the scientific processes by which the distance and bearings of places are now fixed with so much precision, being at this early period almost quite unknown. Longitudes and latitudes were observed, the one not at all, the other in a very limited and imperfect manner. There were not even any itinerary surveys conducted on trigonometrical principles. Distances were laid down almost entirely from time; they were calculated according to the number of days employed in passing from one place to another. Little need be said to prove the imperfection of so loose a mode of estimating distance. In the geographical description of the globe by Strabo, there are innumerable inaccuracies and mistakes. At its western extremity was Spain, which, though several parts of it were known and frequented, had by no means at this time been fully explored. The ancient geographers appear to have given to it nearly the precise form of a parallelogram, or, according to the rude expression of Strabo, "a hide spread out." The Pyrenees terminated this figure on the east, and were made to run directly from north to south. France was continued on the same line, and formed nearly a square, bounded on the east and west by the Pyrenees and the Rhine, which were supposed nearly parallel to each other. The whole of its coast was made everywhere parallel to, and at a small distance from, Britain. So far was this idea carried, that the west of Britain, now Cornwall, was placed immediately opposite to the Pyrenees, while the Cassiterides (Scilly islands) were attached to Spain, and fixed near Cape Ortegal. Britain, in the system of Strabo, forms a species of triangle, but one of which the longest side is that opposite to Gaul. Ireland is stated to be about 100 miles north from the centre of Britain. Such is the description given by Strabo, without any apparent doubt of its correctness. Rumours of a different kind, however, had been brought by Pytheas, a navigator of Marseilles, at that time by far the greatest commercial city in Europe, who professed to have visited the most northerly point of Britain, and to whom Eratosthenes seems to have attached considerable credit. Strabo, on the contrary, adopts an entirely different opinion, and treats the whole narrative as a tissue of falsehood and imposture. This subject accordingly gave rise to a geographical controversy in these ancient days, in which we have still Strabo's arguments handed down to us; and from his statements there is every reason to suppose, that Py-

theas, the Massylian navigator, had actually visited the British coasts, and had reported truly all that he saw. It is supposed that Pytheas had entered the Baltic, and explored its shores; and the knowledge of the school of Eratosthenes respecting these shores, does not seem to have extended beyond the slight notices which he brought them. The eastern coast of Asia was supposed to be washed by an ocean called the Eastern or Atlantic ocean. India was considered the most easterly country of Asia; and the coast of Coromandel was conceived to run almost due south, till it joined that of Northern Asia. The Ganges, in consequence, fell into the Eastern ocean; and the continent, being bounded by a line drawn along the frontier of India, of Thibet, of Independent Tartary, and immediately north of the Caspian, was reduced to about a third of its real dimensions. The immense regions of Siberia, Chinese Tartary, China, and India beyond the Ganges, were all excluded. Africa, in this system, appears of the same truncated form and dimensions as its bordering continent. At a certain distance south of the equator a line was drawn, termed the "limit of the habitable earth;" the zone included within which was supposed to be scorched with a heat so intense, as to be altogether unfit for the abode of man. In delineating the general figure of the earth upon mathematical principles, much was done by this school of geography. Its globular form was now universally recognised; and Eratosthenes applied himself very diligently to form an estimate of its circumference. An important era was formed in geography, by the final triumph of Rome, and by the diffusion of her arms over the greater part of the known world. At the beginning of the second Punic war, when the invasion of Hannibal, by way of Spain and Gaul, was apprehended, the Romans caused a general survey to be made of those countries. A measurement on a much greater scale, including the whole Roman world, took place after the full establishment of the power of Julius Cæsar. That conqueror appointed three of the most eminent men of science whom Rome could afford, to survey every part of the empire. Twenty-five years, however, elapsed before this great work could be completed and laid before the senate. It has never reached modern times in its original shape; but it probably furnished materials for most of the great geographical works which were published during the first and second centuries. Alexandria, however, still continued the centre of geographical knowledge. The founder of the new school was Marinus, a native of Tyre, whose work is known only from the extracts and notices of Ptolemy. This new school was entirely astronomical and mathematical. The division of the great circle of the earth into degrees and minutes, first formed by Hipparchus, was now the method employed for fixing the position of every spot upon its surface. But their system involved several capital errors, in consequence of which, the whole length of the known world, from his first meridian at the Fortunate Islands to the extremity of Asia, amounts in the system of Marinus to 210 degrees, or not much less than double the real extent.

Ptolemy applied himself, with diligence, to correct and new-model the system of his predecessor. His general course seems to have been, in a summary manner to reduce them to one half; yet his longitudes even then do not make any approach to correctness. His greatest length of the known world, extending from the Fortunate Islands to Scra and Thina, the farthest extremities of Asia, amounts to 180 degrees, or half the circumference of the globe, instead of about 125 degrees. He overrated the length of the Mediterranean about 30 degrees, or 1800 geographical miles. In the geography of Ptolemy, the west of Europe appears pretty nearly in its proper form and dimensions; and Spain, Gaul, and Britain, bear the due relation to each other. France has thus a western coast, and Britain is separated from Spain; yet it leaves behind the Cassiterides, which remain Spanish, and are placed near Cape Ortegal. England and Ireland appear correct in their general outline; and even the details of the Scottish coast are given with tolerable accuracy, particularly the great bay into which the Murray frith opens. The coast of Germany was very well known to Ptolemy, and he has even represented tolerably the peninsula of Jutland. But Scandinavia appears merely as an island, termed Scania, about 100 miles long and 50 broad. The west of Poland forms part of great Germany; the east, with Russia, composes European Sarmatia, to the north of which rolls the Sarmatic ocean. A coast running to the north as far as our geographer's information reached, bounded this ocean; and the rest of Europe, with all the north and east of Asia, was, in the world of Ptolemy, terminated by unknown land. The Caspian therefore appears now as an inland sea; but the Aral being conceived to form part of it, produces an extension from west to east, instead of from north to south. Northern Asia is included under the general appellation of Scythia, a vast region, divided into two portions by a chain of mountains, bearing the widely extended name of Imaus. Central Asia was composed of the countries of Bactriana, Sogdiana, and of the Sacæ, stretching along those immense chains which separate India from the regions of Northern Asia. Across these formidable barriers, the boldness of mercantile enterprise induced a caravan to penetrate, which setting out from Byzantium, traversed nearly the whole breadth of Asia as far as Serica, the most easterly country known to the ancients. Yet what country was designated by this name has been a subject of much controversy among modern inquirers. In navigating along the southern shores of Asia, the ancients had not advanced beyond the coast of Malabar; but they there gained information, which enabled Ptolemy to continue his delineation as far as the coast of Siam. Africa, in the system of Ptolemy, exhibits the same increase of actual knowledge, along with the same erroneous general views. Navigators had now explored the eastern coast, as far probably as Cape Delgado (about lat. 10° S.). In the interior of Africa, not only the course of the Nile, but the remoter sources upon the Niger, appear to have been better known to Ptolemy than to any of his predecessors. Pliny, in his great work on

Natural History, has included a complete system of geography. He appears to have collected, with very great diligence, whatever was then known respecting all quarters of the world; but not possessing the mathematical knowledge of the school of Alexandria, nor having arranged the results of his knowledge into the form of maps, he did not exhibit so distinct or connected a system. Along with the fall of the Roman power, the science of geography at the same time declined, and was at last totally extinguished in the night of barbarian darkness which succeeded.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.—Ignorance, for many ages, continued to reign undisturbed over the west; but, during that era, a bright light began to shine in an opposite quarter. The fanatic hordes, who were led to victory under the name of Mahomet, trampled, at first, on all the monuments of science which met them in their course. But the first rude chiefs were soon succeeded by more polished and enlightened princes; the Saracens caught and rekindled the expiring flame of science in the Greek empire; and the throne of the caliphs, under the auspices of Haroun and Almamun, reached almost the first heights of literature and civilisation. The departments of mathematics and astronomy were among those most especially pursued; and geography, so nearly allied to both, was not likely to be neglected. The Arabian geographers universally adopted the original idea of an ocean by which every part of the earth was bounded. Africa was now universally considered as a peninsula; but its precise form was not fully ascertained. Abulfeda, following the system of Eratosthenes, expressly described the sea as terminating it immediately on the other side of the Mountains of the Moon. But Edrisi, who appears to have known a greater extent of its eastern coast, represents it, like Ptolemy, as running parallel to that of Asia, and its farthest extremity as situated upon the sea of China. But the most interesting, and at the same time most perplexing to the moderns of all their statements, are those which relate to the Niger, and the kingdoms situated upon its banks. They describe that river, under the appellation of "Nile of the Negroes," as covered with opulent and flourishing kingdoms, carrying on an extensive commerce in slaves and gold; but they represent it as flowing from *east to west*, and falling into the sea; while the Niger known to us has its course in the opposite direction, and towards the interior of the continent. Whether this statement was erroneous, or whether it referred to some other river, whose course is yet unknown to Europeans, is a problem which yet remains for modern discovery to solve. The Arabians had completely subdued, not only Egypt, but the whole northern coast of Africa, where their descendants, under the name of Moors, still continue to hold sway. From thence they had formed that series of caravan routes through the great desert, by which the interior commerce of the continent has ever since been maintained. In Asia the Arabs, besides all the countries bordering on Africa and southern Europe, had occupied Persia, Cabul, Bukharia, and all the finest provinces of Hindostan. They acquired thus very extensive opportunities of becoming ac-

quainted both with the interior and with the eastern extremities of this continent. In consequence of the perpetual hostility of the Arabs against all the Christian nations, the accounts given by their geographers of the European countries are very imperfect, and not deserving of much attention. Europe, during the middle ages, presents almost an entire blank in the history of geography. Charlesagne indeed appears to have bestowed attention on it; and the sovereigns of England displayed a laudable zeal with regard to the statistics of their own kingdom. The impulse, however, by which Europeans were led to the discovery of unknown and distant countries, arose from a different quarter. The journeys to the holy sepulchre, to which superstition at all times prompted, produced, even in the darkest ages, some descriptions of the intermediate regions. These became much more frequent, when the crusades occurred, to give a new and romantic interest to this quarter of the world. At the same time, the gigantic conquests of Jenghis Khan and Timur drew an equal attention to the yet almost unknown regions of Tartary. The travels of Marco Polo, which extended over all the east, opened a new world to the eyes of Europe; and though they excited a portion of that scepticism which the discoverers of any new region are destined to experience, they at least enlarged the minds of men, and prepared them for the brighter light which was to burst upon them from another quarter. We allude to that brilliant career of maritime discovery on which Europeans now entered.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.—Since the close of the 15th century, scarcely a year has elapsed without some important accession being made to our stock of geographical knowledge. The Portuguese began almost alone this grand career of maritime enterprise, when they pursued their progress along the western coast of Africa. Having passed Cape Bojador, successive navigators discovered the Senegal, the Gambia, the coasts of Guinea, Congo, and at last approached the southern extremity of Africa. In 1498 Vasco de Gama performed the grand exploit of doubling the “Cape of Tempests,” which had already changed its name to the Cape of Good Hope. He sailed along the African coast, as far as Melinda; and from thence across to Malabar. The succeeding twenty or thirty years presented a continued series of discovery and conquest, and the Portuguese flag was seen flying through all the Eastern seas. Meantime Spain had opened to herself a still more splendid career, by the discovery of the New World. The voyage of Columbus, the conquest of Mexico and Peru, splendid events, which are familiar to every reader, opened quite a new scene to the eye of Europeans. Magellan, in 1520, sailed through the straits which bear his name, and crossing the Pacific, first accomplished the circumnavigation of the globe. He was followed, half a century after, in the same track, by Sir Francis Drake, and successively by Cavendish, Scouting, Quiros, Dampier, and other great navigators. Meantime a passage to the East Indies was zealously sought by another quarter of America. Cabot having discovered Newfoundland, Cortereal,

a Portuguese navigator, following in his steps, came to the north of Hudson's bay, to which he gave the name of the strait of Anian; while the great opening into the bay appeared to him a portion of the Pacific ocean. From this time, it appeared undoubted that India might be reached by this channel; but the first attempts to penetrate through it were made by the Spaniards from California. The attempt was afterwards made from the opposite side by Elisha, Davis, and Baffins, who, in this fruitless search, explored the great bays of Hudson and Baffins, the coast of Greenland, and the country of the Esquimaux, along the frozen regions of Northern Asia. Nova Zembla was discovered; also the strait of Waygatz, and Spitzbergen. Russia also began now to enter the lists of maritime discovery. Peter the Great employed the Danish navigator Beering in enterprises of this nature. This celebrated navigator rounded the eastern shore of Asia, and discovered a great land which was not yet known to be America. Notwithstanding all these discoveries, the extent and boundaries of the Pacific were by no means precisely defined. It was reserved for the immortal Cook, to complete the survey of this vast expanse of ocean. He established completely the non-existence of a southern continent; he examined the north-west coast of America, explored the eastern coast of New Holland, sailed round New Zealand, discovered New Caledonia, and made Europe intimately acquainted with the beautiful groupes of the Society, the Friendly, and the Sandwich islands. A succession of French and English circumnavigators, Prouse, Vancouver, Labillardiere, Wilson, &c. found still some gleanings after so rich a harvest. More recently Peron and Flinders have completed the survey of that group of large islands designated by the name of Australasia. The greatest maritime discovery in our time has been made by Captain Parry, who, penetrating into the ocean bounding the American continent on the north, by Baffin's Bay, at Lancaster's Sound, where formerly it was supposed there was land, reached beyond the 113th degree of W. long. He set out on a second voyage in 1821, and entering Hudson's Bay, in place of farther exploring his former route, he was stopt by the ice, and returned without effecting any farther discovery. Along with Parry's first voyage, a land expedition was also fitted out under Captain Franklin, which penetrated to the Northern ocean, but without making any important discovery. In modern times, Africa, great part of the interior of which remains unknown, offers a wide field for discovery. Park, Brown, Barrow, and other eminent travellers, have accordingly added largely to our knowledge of Africa; while in North America, Captains Lewis and Clarke have penetrated across the continent to the Pacific ocean. South America has also been much illustrated by the travels of Humboldt, and by those of several Spanish missionaries. The interior of Asia has also its *terra incognita*, which comprises nearly all the territory included between the Hemallah and the Altai mountains; Great and Little Thibet, Bukharia, Cashgar, the desert of Shamo and Cobi; of all which countries very little is known, beyond the mere fact of their

existence. The spirit of discovery, however, which has been roused both in Europe and in our Indian possessions, promises soon to throw much new light upon this quarter of the world.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—The objects comprehended under this branch of geographical science are of the most extensive and multifarious nature. They may be thus divided: 1. The Atmosphere. 2. The Sea. 3. The Earth. 4. Metals and Minerals. 5. Vegetables. 6. Animals.

The Atmosphere.—This active and invisible fluid, by which the surface of the globe is everywhere surrounded, and which is essential to the maintenance of animal and vegetable life, forms one of the grand elements in the system of nature. Its phenomena, as far as we are concerned with it in the present inquiry, may be considered under the heads of *Temperature, Winds, and Rains.*

Although the leading cause by which the temperature of any region on the surface of the globe is determined, is undoubtedly its distance to the north or south of the equator, there are yet others, which, within a limited sphere, exert a very powerful influence. Of these, the most important is elevation. Under the burning tropic, a height of 6000 or 8000 feet gives a temperature similar to that of France or Britain; while, at 13,000 or 14,000 feet, the climate is the same as under the Arctic circle; and all the summits which rise higher are clad in perpetual snow. Thus, above the glowing plains of Peru and Hindostan, vast regions of eternal ice are seen towering. Hence, along the great chains which traverse the tropical regions of Asia and America, the journey of a few days often transports the traveller through all the successive climates which diversify the terrestrial hemisphere; from the depth of polar winter above, to the varied aspect and productions of the temperate regions, and at length down to all the luxuriance of tropical vegetation. The sea produces an important influence on the temperature of the globe. Its tendency seems to be of an equalising nature. Under the tropical regions an extent of ocean spreads coolness through all the tropical lands adjoining to it. It affords a perpetual succession of refreshing breezes, to temper the severity of the solar action. The islets, which are scattered over the expanse of the Pacific, enjoy almost a perpetual spring. On the contrary, the districts which are surrounded on every side by tracks of continent, experience no mitigation of the evil, and are often utterly consumed by heat and drought. The influence of the trade winds is here to be taken into consideration. Blowing from east to west across the continent of Africa, they produce, on its western coast, a most intense heat, much greater than is experienced on the eastern. In passing across the Atlantic, they are considerably cooled; and though, in traversing South America, their temperature is again raised, yet, before reaching the opposite coast, they meet the tremendous snow clad summits of the Andes, which stop their progress, and diffuse a wide coolness around. The nature of the surface has a striking effect upon the temperature of any range of country. An arid soil absorbs and retains the rays of the sun with extraor-

dinary force. The vast desert of the Sahara, in Africa, becomes a species of furnace, which warms not only the contiguous regions, but great part of Europe and Asia. On the contrary, land overgrown with woods, which prevent the solar influence from penetrating into the earth, is much colder than the same district would be, if cleared and cultivated. France, Germany, and even Italy, appear to have experienced, in ancient times, a much severer climate than now, and the two former to have been even incapable of producing the vine. The greater cold experienced under the same latitude in North America than in Europe, may doubtless be imputed, in a great extent, to the same cause.

The motion of the air, or the Winds, forms another feature, by the varying phenomena of which the different regions of the globe are strikingly distinguished. Between the tropics, the winds are governed by regular laws, and in particular tracks and seasons, blow almost invariably in the same direction. The most remarkable are the *Trade Winds*, which blow from east to west across nearly the whole circumference of the globe. This current, which is evidently connected with the movement of the earth, and the influence of the solar rays, is modified by two others descending from the north and from the south, in consequence of the influx of the cold air of the polar regions upon the rarefied tropical atmosphere. The consequence is, that, to the north of the equator, the trade wind blows north-east; and, to the south of the equator, south-east. This wind reigns uninterrupted over the vast expanse of the Pacific ocean. In the other parts of the earth's circumference, where the continuity of ocean is broken by continents and large islands, this general trade wind receives many modifications. All the coasts between the tropics are refreshed, more or less, by sea and land breezes. The vapours exhaled during the day by the burning heat of the sun, rush in upon the land, and are there accumulated, till, when night arrives, a reflux takes place. A more marked exception is that which occurs along the coast of Guinea, where south and south-west winds almost perpetually blow. In proportion, however, as we leave Africa and approach the American coast, the regular east wind resumes its power. The most remarkable anomaly, however, is that which occurs in the Indian ocean, where the regular course of the trade winds seems almost entirely subverted. From the southern tropic, indeed, to the 10th degree of south latitude, they prevail as usual; but to the north of this last boundary, begins the empire of the *monsoons*. From April to October, a strong wind blows constantly from the south-west, bringing with it rain and tempest; during the rest of the year, a dry and agreeable wind blows from the north-east. The change from the one monsoon to the other takes place gradually, and is accompanied with violent storms and hurricanes. On passing this limit, and entering into the temperate zone, the various winds occur so irregularly, and depend on such complicated causes, that they have hitherto baffled all attempts to reduce them to any general rule.

Rains form another branch of atmospheric phenomena equally

important, from their influence on the fertility of the earth, and on all the operations of agricultural industry. The rains, like the winds, in the regions between the tropics, occur regularly at certain periods of the year. In the African continent, which forms the greatest mass of tropical land on the surface of the globe, the rains occur regularly in the following order: In the northern tropic some showers begin to fall in the mountainous regions in April, and become more frequent in May; but it is not till June that the great and general flood takes place. Its approach is announced by violent storms and tornadoes; and for the three following months it pours down in torrents almost without intermission. The face of nature is soon entirely changed; the rivulets, before dried up, swell and become like rivers; the rivers overflow their banks and resemble seas; and, in many instances, large tracks of country are entirely laid under water. In the course of September, the rains abate, and at length entirely cease; the sun re-appears, and calls forth an unbounded luxuriance of vegetation. From this time till the following spring, not a drop of rain falls. In the southern tropic, this arrangement of seasons is entirely reversed. The rains begin in October, and continue till March; after which the dry season commences, and continues during the rest of the year. In India, the rains are brought by the south-west monsoon, which, as already noticed, continues from April to October. In America, the immense chain of mountains which runs parallel to its western coast, modifies greatly the operation of the rains. The sides of these mountains, and the table lands at their foot, are deluged by frequent and copious showers; but the plains interposed between them and the Pacific ocean, though overhung with almost perpetual clouds, are entirely destitute of rain. In the vast regions between the Andes and the Atlantic, the rains are regulated by nearly the same laws as on the opposite continent of Africa. In all the temperate climates, rain, like the other atmospheric phenomena, is governed by complicated causes, and cannot be calculated by any fixed rule.

The Sea.—This mighty element, which occupies more than two-thirds of the terraqueous globe, must attract a large portion of the attention of the geographer. It is calculated by M. Malte Brun, that in the northern hemisphere the land bears to the sea the proportion of 419 to 1000, or nearly a half; but in the southern hemisphere only of 129 to 1000; so that the whole mass of land is to that of sea as 274 to 1000. Almost the whole of this prodigious extent of ocean is collected in one mass, part of which, called the Southern ocean, surrounds the South Pole in a continuous depth of 50 degrees, interrupted only by a small section of America; while another is formed by the opposite shores of Asia and America, into a vast basin, called the Pacific ocean. To both these masses of water, the general name of *South Sea* has been commonly applied. The space between America and Africa is filled by the Atlantic, a great ocean, though it cannot rival the expanse of the Pacific. The North Pole is surrounded by a smaller expanse, called the Arctic or Northern ocean. The bed of the ocean seems to present the same

irregular aspect which is observed on the dry land, diversified by rocks, mountains, plains, and deep hollows. The utmost depth to which soundings have yet reached, does not amount to 5000 feet, being not quite a fourth part of the ascertained height of the Andes. The movements, however, of this mighty element are, among all the phenomena which it presents, the most memorable and important. The most universal of these are the tides, produced by lunar attraction, modified in some degree by that of the sun. This movement takes place in every part of the globe, but much more strongly in some than in others. The torrid zone may be considered as the centre of the action by which the tides are produced; and they are propagated from east to west around its circuit. From thence they are propagated northward and southward to the temperate and frigid zones. The tides are strongest when they come from a great extent of ocean upon an irregular and embayed coast, where their force is reflected and concentrated. Thus they are peculiarly strong upon the western shores of Europe, the eastern shores of Asia, and the western shores of America. In some parts of the English channel they are said to rise as high as 50 feet. In land-locked seas, as the Mediterranean and the Baltic, tides are scarcely at all felt; and the earliest Greek and Roman writers do not seem to have been aware of their existence.

The Earth.—The grand distinction in the earth's surface is between mountains and plains. The former are sometimes detached, but more generally in large groups or chains, resting on an elevated base. Hence the grand distinction into *high land* and *low land*, which Mr Jameson lays down as the foundation of his survey of the globe. That excellent observer gives the following distinct and perspicuous view of the high and low lands of Europe. "In Europe we find but two high lands and one low land. The one is the great European or Southern, the other the Scandinavian or Northern. The one has its middle point in Switzerland, in the Tyrol, and in the Alps of Savoy. Hence it passes through three-fourths of France, traverses the whole of Portugal and Spain, includes nearly two-thirds of Germany, passes through the greater part of Italy, and also part of Hungary and Turkey, and terminates on the borders of the Black sea. The course of this high land determines that of the great low land. Saxony lies nearly on the border of this low land or plain. It passes through the north part of Saxony, to the east or Baltic sea. It also passes by the foot of the Rocky mountains, through the upper part of Westphalia, and further through the whole of Holland, the Netherlands, and a small part of France; it even reaches the east coast of this island. It extends very considerably towards the north, including in its course Prussia, Poland, and nearly all Russia in Europe, and reaches to the Uralian mountains, including the greater part of Moldavia. The other high land rises in Norway and Sweden, comprehends a portion of Russia, and extends with some interruption to the Uralian mountains." As Mr Jameson has not extended this delineation to the other continents, we shall endeavour to give a slight sketch

of the situation of their respective ranges of high and low land. The most remarkable range of high land that occurs on the globe is the American Andes, which extend along the whole western coast of America, parallel to, and at a short distance from, the Pacific ocean. The chain seems quite unbroken from Cape Horn to Mount St Elias, and even as far as Bering's straits. Another chain on the opposite side of the continent runs parallel to the Atlantic. Behind the United States it is called the Allegany and Appalachian mountains. The mountains of Kamtschatka and of north-eastern Asia are conceived by Humboldt to be a prolongation of the western chain of America. Under the titles of the Stanovay, Yablonay, and Altai mountains, they extend in a long south-western line through Asia, till, in approaching the sea of Aral, they meet another chain from the south-east, which, under the names of Hemalleh and Hindoo Coosh, has been supposed to include the loftiest summits on the globe. These chains, in traversing Persia, become much lower, but throw up considerable masses in Armenia, Asia Minor, and the frontier of Syria. These two great high lands form Asia, like America, into three low lands, of which the first, between Hemalleh and the Indian ocean, consists of the maritime provinces of Persia, of Hindostan, and India beyond the Ganges; the second, between the Hemalleh and Altai mountains, includes Bukharia, the great desert of Shamo and Cobi, and the greater part of China; the third, stretching from the Altai to the Northern ocean, is composed of the bleak plains of Siberia. It is in a part of Africa only that we can make the distinction with any degree of certainty. The Atlas at the north-western extremity rises to a great height, but it sinks entirely before reaching the eastern coast. To the south of the Atlas extends an immense plain, composed chiefly of sandy desert. At its termination are found two very high ranges of mountains, running inwards, one from the eastern, and the other from the western coast, and which are generally supposed to unite and form a continuous chain across the continent. From this general view it will appear, that the principal chains of America and Asia are arranged in a species of irregular arch; and it is not improbable, if we could connect the mountains of Arabia with those of Abyssinia and central Africa, that they would form a continuation of the same figure, and the whole would be found ranged around the shores of the great ocean, in a species of semicircle corresponding to that formed by the shores of the three continents. This wide circuit of high land might then be considered as the main bulwark by which the habitable globe is secured against the approaches of the watery element. The low land of the globe may be divided into vallies and plains. The vallies or river districts consist of a hollow track, often bordered on each side by mountains or hills, and at the bottom of which runs the river, into which a succession of tributaries usually fall. The extensive vallies, traversed by great rivers, are commonly the finest and most beautiful regions of the earth. Large plains, diversified neither by mountains nor rivers, are often found, especially under the torrid zone, to labour under the want of moisture. Hence im-

mense tracks are found covered either with loose sand, or with a hard and impenetrable clay, both equally unproductive of any valuable vegetation. Of all the phenomena to which mountains are liable, the most remarkable is the volcano. This terrible convulsion is peculiar to certain mountains on the globe, and occurs in these at a longer or shorter interval. The chief volcanoes in Europe are *Parnassius*, *Etna*, *Hæcla* and others on the island of Iceland, and *Stromboli*. In Asia there are few or none on the continent, unless in the peninsula of *Kamtschatka*; but those in the Asiatic islands are numerous, particularly in the Kurile islands, Japan, Sumatra, and Java. There is no record of any volcano on the continent of Africa; but almost all the groups of islands by which that continent is girt contain one or more subject to these eruptions; the *Azores*, *Madeira*, *Canaries*, *Cape de Verd* islands, *Bourbon*, &c. But the mighty chain which runs parallel to the western coast of America, is all, as it were, in one blaze of volcanic fire. From *Cotopaxi* to the South sea, *Humboldt* reckons more than forty volcanoes, and a considerable number more from thence to the north-west extremity of the continent. The earthquake is another phenomenon which is intimately connected with the volcano, and it occurs usually in volcanic countries, though less remarkably in the immediate vicinity of the eruption. Violent tremor of the earth, the overthrow, and sometimes the entire swallowing up of the objects on its surface, and the rushing in of the sea, are the well known symptoms of this alarming convulsion. Before completing our view of the earth's surface, it will be necessary to take a survey of its interior waters. Of these, the principal are rivers. These great channels, which diffuse beauty and fertility over the finest regions of the globe, take their rise usually near the summit of the highest mountain chains; and the origin of the greatest streams may often be traced to a gentle rill, which, swelled by continual accessions, pours down at length an ample flood upon the plain. A remarkable phenomenon is presented by rivers which overflow their banks at certain seasons of the year. This occurs only in the tropical regions, all of which are periodically flooded by immense rains, which pour such a vast addition into the almost dried up channels of the rivers, as they are scarcely ever capable of fully containing. In the hilly tracks, however, where the channel is usually deep, the inundation is very partial, and the stream merely rises to a great height, and thunders down with noise and rapidity. But on the wide and level plains, it soon overflows its banks, and lays the adjacent country, often to an immense extent, under water. Such is the case with the *Nile* in Egypt, with the *Ganges*, the *Indus*, the river of *Siam*, the *Senegal*, the *Orinoco*, the *Amazons*, and more or less in every tropical river; also with the *Mississippi* in North America. Some great streams pour all their waters into the sea by one channel; while others, before reaching that receptacle, divide into various branches, and form the district which they traverse into a number of alluvial islands. To the track thus intersected and usually subject to inundation, the name of *Delta*, first applied to that of Egypt, is now usually extended. Deltas are formed by rivers

which roll sluggishly through an extensive level region; for those of rapid course usually force their way in a direct channel. The most remarkable delta is that of the Nile, after which may be mentioned the Ganges, the Indus; in South America, the Amazons and the Orinoco; in North America, the Mississippi with its tributary streams; and, in our climate, the Rhine. Although the sea may be considered as the general receptacle of rivers, yet there are some which terminate before reaching it. Of these, the greater number, falling into hollows in the interior of a continent, spread themselves out and form lakes. The most considerable is the Caspian, about 300 miles in length, and 60 or 70 in breadth, which receives the Volga, the largest of the rivers of Europe; and the Aral, which receives the Oxus and the Jaxartes, two very considerable rivers. The lakes of North America, notwithstanding their vast extent, yet being situated in a cold climate, do not afford an adequate receptacle to the St Lawrence, which passes through them all, and pours still a mighty stream into the ocean. South America presents no lakes of any magnitude; the most considerable, which is that of Chucuito or Titicaca, in Peru, bearing no proportion to those of the other continents. Besides common water, there are dispersed over the globe springs impregnated with a variety of mineral and saline particles. Springs impregnated with sulphur are usually warm, and situated in the neighbourhood of earthquakes and volcanoes. The heat is sometimes accompanied with violent ebullition, which throws the water to a great height, in the form of a natural *jet d'eau*. There is a considerable number of these in Iceland, and in the Azores; and the celebrated one in the former island, called the Geyser, throws the water to the height of upwards of 100 feet.

Metals and Minerals.—The metals which chiefly deserve notice are gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, and mercury. Gold, the most precious of all the metals, is usually found in a perfectly pure state. By far the most copious supplies occur in alluvial soils; situated along the foot of large ranges of mountains, from which it is apparently washed down by the rivers. It occurs likewise, though in smaller quantities, in veins and beds diffused through granite, gneiss, and other primitive rocks; also in porphyry and sand-stone; and it is generally accompanied with quartz and iron pyrites. Alluvial gold is found in small quantities in different parts of Europe; in Scotland, Ireland; in primitive rocks in Salzburg, the Tyrol, Transylvania, and at Edelfors, in Sweden, as well as in the golden sands poured down by the Danube, Rhine, Tagus, and other European rivers. Africa is much more prolific of this valued metal. All the streams which flow from the great mountain ranges in the centre of that continent appear to impregnate their sands with gold. It is found most copiously in Bambouk, Manding, Wangara, and the countries behind the Gold coast. A large quantity is also collected in the mountains behind Mosambique. The islands of Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes, in the East Indies, contain large stores of alluvial gold, the working of which has been so much improved by the industry of the Chinese, as to render those regions nearly

independent of supply from the west. Nothing on the globe, however, can equal the abundance in which gold occurs throughout the vast regions of South America. The Mexican gold is chiefly alluvial, but partly found in primitive mountains, and mixed with silver, in the mines of that metal. The situation of the Peruvian gold is nearly similar, but the mines do not pay the expence of working; and the chief riches here, as elsewhere, is obtained by washing. The ample supply of gold which is drawn from Brazil is entirely alluvial, deposited along the foot of that great range of mountains which forms the western frontier of that settlement. Humboldt calculates the entire annual produce of the Spanish colonies at 25,000 lbs. Troy, and that of the Portuguese at somewhat above 20,000. Silver presents itself in veins only, and in a much greater variety of forms. The most valuable silver mines in Europe are those situated in various parts of the Austrian dominions. Others of less value are found in Saxony, and other parts of Germany, in Russia, and in Sweden. Different parts of Siberia produce silver. But all these mines sink into insignificance, when compared with the immense richness of those found in the new world. Humboldt calculates the produce of those mines, in the course of three centuries, at 316,023,000 lbs. of pure silver, and the value of silver imported from America, between 1492 and 1803, at L.1,166,775,000 sterling. He gives the following table, here reduced into sterling money, of the produce of gold and silver mines in different quarters of the world:

	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europe -	L.178,697	L.468,177	L.646,874
Northern Asia	74,124	192,966	267,090
America -	2,382,315	7,071,830	9,454,145

L.2,635,136 L.7,732,973 L.10,368,109

Iron, the most truly useful of all metals, presents itself abundantly, and in a great variety of forms. The most extensive iron mines in the world are situated in Great Britain and France, particularly in the form of clay iron-stone. Sweden contains large mines of magnetic iron-stone; which, being particularly suited for bar iron, afford a subject of import into this country. Extensive iron mines are also found in Russia, in Germany, particularly in Austria, in the United States of America, and in Spain. Copper, next to those mentioned, may be considered as the most important metal. The most copious store is found in England, particularly in Cornwall. It occurs also in Norway, Sweden, Germany, particularly the Austrian dominions, in Russia, and in the whole of Siberia and Chinese Tartary. Japan produces copper of peculiar excellence. This metal is also found in Morocco, and to a great extent in Southern Africa; also in the southern extremity of America. Mr Jameson estimates the produce of Britain at 200,000 quintals: that of the rest of Europe at about 180,000. Lead appears also in a considerable number of ores, as well as combined with the arsenic, phosphoric, and sulphuric acids. It too is

found most abundantly in Great Britain, particularly at Leadhills and Wanlockhead in Scotland. It is found also in immense quantities in Louisiana, in North America. Tin is found in Cornwall (by much the largest repository), in the Saxon Erzgebirge, and in Spanish Galicia; also in different parts of Eastern Asia, and in Banca, near Sumatra. It exists also in Mexico, and, according to report, in Chili. Mercury occurs native, amalgamated with silver, in various ores, but most abundantly combined with sulphur in the form of cinnabar. It occurs throughout the globe only in small and detached portions. Other metals described by the mineralogist are platina, manganese, titanium, zinc, bismuth, tellurium, antimony, molybdena, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, tungsten, uranium, tantalum, and cerium. Among the useful minerals, *coal* seems to hold the most conspicuous place. It occurs to a vast extent in different parts of Britain, particularly around Whitehaven and Newcastle, on the opposite coasts of the north of England, and on the shores of the frith of Forth. It is found in Auvergne, the Cevennes, and other parts of France. It appears in almost all the chains by which Germany is traversed, but is not abundant in any of the other countries of Europe. It is raised in large quantities in China and in North America, and was found by Humboldt at a very great height in the Andes. Other inflammable minerals are naphtha, petroleum or mineral oil, bitumen or mineral pitch. These occur in different parts of the world, particularly in Asia: they are used for giving light, for varnish, and they anciently served for cement. The mineral next in importance seems to be *salt*, which is found in England, in the north of Germany, Hungary, Transylvania, and Moldavia; but the greatest deposition in Europe occurs in Galicia, or Austrian Poland. It is widely diffused through Northern Africa, Abyssinia, and the western part of the desert of the Sahara. Vast hills of rock salt are found in Asia. In South America, to the westward of the Paraguay, there are immense saline plains, which extend between 600 and 700 miles in length, and 150 in breadth; in Louisiana also, and in other parts of North America, salt is everywhere found, frequently on the surface of the ground, as well as in the mines and springs. It has also been discovered on the east coast of New Holland.

Vegetables.—It is in the torrid zone that nature displays the most profuse and brilliant vegetation. It is not, however, to beauty only that the tropical forests are subservient; they minister copiously to all the uses of human life. In the equatorial forests, the trees produce food almost as abundantly as the most cultivated fields. All the palms distil from their trunk a rich and refreshing juice; the sago palm, distinguished also for its beauty, yields a juice so thick and nutritious, that it is imported into this country and administered as a light and wholesome diet. The bread fruit tree and plantain yield a farinaceous fruit, resembling the bread prepared from grain. Thus the equinoctial regions of India, Africa, and the Pacific, even where totally uncultivated, are capable of maintaining a crowded population beneath the shade of their eternal forests. For ship-

building, the teak of India appears to surpass even the oak in firmness and durability. The ornamental and dye woods, mahogany, logwood, camwood, are the exclusive product of this part of the globe. The smaller trees and shrubs are not less rich in valuable products. The warm aromatic plants, as well as those which diffuse the richest fragrance, the cinnamon, the clove, the nutmeg, the myrrh, balsam, and frankincence, spring exclusively in the heart of this favoured zone. These advantages are, however, in general balanced by the evils arising from the union of heat and moisture, which are the great characteristics of these climates, and which generate the most pestilential diseases. The next division of the globe, so far as respects vegetation, may be considered as included between the tropics and the 50th degree of latitude. This last limit at least applies to Europe and Western Asia;—in America it does not reach so high. This climate, without displaying the same bold luxuriance of vegetation, yields in greater abundance most of those commodities which minister to the use and pleasure of man. Within these limits are raised, in their most perfect state, wheat and barley, the grains which yield the most nutritive bread. There almost exclusively are produced the vine: the olive, subservient to so many agreeable purposes; and the mulberry. The fruits of this climate, though less substantial than those of the torrid zone, are nearly equal in elegance and flavour. These advantages it obtains, without suffering from that intensity of the heat, or from those prodigious rains and tempests, accompanied by inundation, by which the fertility of the tropical regions is dearly purchased. In this climate, the eye suffers somewhat from the want of verdure, as it exhibits neither the inexhaustible vegetative power which lives in the equatorial forests, nor the almost perennial green of the northern woods and meadows. Its plains have somewhat of a brown and scorched aspect; though, when diversified with hills and rising grounds, the action of the sun on the varied forms of vegetation produces a singularly picturesque and brilliant effect. Beyond this northern temperate climate, there extends for about 10 degrees another, which bears a character materially different. It comprehends, among many other regions, Britain, a great part of Germany, of Poland, of Russia, and of the United States of America. The luxuriant and elegant fruits and products of the preceding climate cease to grow under this severer sky; they are raised at least only artificially, and in small quantities. But the grains which form the main support of human life may, by the hand of industry, be raised in nearly equal abundance; the pastures are richer, the verdure more constant. Wheat is raised with difficulty in the higher latitudes of this climate; but oats, hemp, and flax, find there the soil most advantageous for their culture. The absence of the exquisite fruits of the preceding climate is not ill compensated by the apple, the pear, the cherry, the strawberry, and gooseberry. In the climates more remote from the equator, nature assumes a gloomy and severe character. The pines and firs rear their tall heads, and cover the hills with their constant mantle of dark green. Nature, to protect these trees against the external

cold, has filled their vessels with a copious internal sap, and when pierced, they pour out, not the rich and delicate juice of the palm and cocoa nut, but a strong, thick, and glutinous liquid, which, under the titles of tar, pitch, and turpentine, is subservient to many important commercial uses. In favourable situations only, a precarious crop of some coarse species of grain can be raised; and the inhabitants of these ungenial regions are obliged, with the produce of their woods, to purchase the means of subsistence. In proceeding towards the north, every species of vegetation which can be available to human subsistence, entirely fails; and nothing appears but dwarf trees, the different species of lichen, and a few wild berries.

Animals.—Ascending in the scale of nature, we come now to treat of the animal creation. There are certain animals which thrive almost equally in all the zones, until the severity of the polar frosts chills them, or the hardened ground refuses subsistence. In this class, a beneficent nature has placed all those whose services, in a domesticated state, are most useful to man. These are the ox, the sheep, the hog, the goat, the horse, the dog, and the cat; also the fox, the hare, the stag, the rabbit, the rat, and the mouse. The torrid zone teems with the same rank luxuriance of animal as of vegetable life. The inundated meadows, and the banks of rivers, are covered with the most overgrown and gigantic forms. The mighty elephant here dwells in the depth of the ancient forests, while the rhinoceros and the hippopotamus roll their enormous bulk along the banks of the streams. Other wild animals distinguish themselves by power and fierceness. The lion and the tiger extend little beyond the torrid zone. The same may be said of the leopard, the panther, the ounce, and the hyena. This zone produces also some animals of striking beauty, and of a gentle and harmless character; the antelope, the zebra, the camelopard. It is still more advantageously characterised by an eminently useful species, that of the camel and dromedary, without whose services vast tracks of land in this zone would be wholly uninhabitable; and to which may be added, in the New World, the lama and the vicuna. The exuberance of life by which this burning zone is characterised, manifests itself in a much more pernicious manner, by the swarms of the reptile species which it generates; all odious, and some armed with a poison fatal to life. The boa constrictor, and other African species, are compared to the masts of the largest vessels. These huge forms, however, contain no poison; that instrument of death is lodged only in the rattlesnake, and other smaller species. The lizard tribe are equally gigantic and formidable; the crocodile, the alligator, the gavial, the caiman, fill all the great rivers of the torrid zone, and are ready to devour the unwary passenger. The feathered creation are numerous, adorned with the most brilliant plumage, and utter a sound in some instances resembling that of the human voice: but they do not pour forth those melodious notes which charm the inhabitants of the temperate climates. Several, as the ostrich, the cassowary, and the condor, display a magnitude rivalling that of quadrupeds, to whose form the

two first bear a certain resemblance. Even the insect tribe, in this world of life, exhibit themselves on a scale of which we can form no conception. Locusts, and even flies, assemble and move in such close and immense bodies, as to lay waste the earth, and drive nations before them. The tropical seas are also populous. The shark here displays a ferocity rivalling that of the wild beasts of the forest. All the fishes which shine with brilliant colours, and the flying fishes, to which air and water are alike, are peculiar to the seas of the torrid zone. The shell fish are larger, and afford more luxurious food than elsewhere. A race of marine insects, insignificant in themselves, are remarkable for the effects which they produce. These are the class of zoophytes; the corals, madrepores, and millepores, furnished with stony cases and appendages, which remain after the death of the animal, and which, gradually accumulating and adhering to each other, at length form large rocks, and even islands.

The temperate climate, as far as the 60th degree, displays a continual diminution of this immense profusion of life; yet this diminution is felt rather in the monstrous, ferocious, and noxious species, than in those which are really useful to man. The animals of prey are chiefly the wolf and the wild boar, which, though fierce, cannot come into comparison with the mighty lords of the African and Indian forests. The reptile race gradually diminish till they entirely disappear. The insect tribe also wear no longer a harassing and destructive character. But the horse, the ox, the sheep, and other valuable domestic animals may, with care, be reared very nearly in equal perfection. In approaching, however, to the 60th degree, these become small and stunted; and a little beyond they give place to quite a new creation. The plains, almost deserted by man, are now covered with the elk, the martin, the sable, the ermine, animals protected by nature from the cold with a covering of fur, at once rich and beautiful, and which is eagerly sought for by man for purposes of comfort and luxury. The rein-deer, a more valuable species, peculiar to this rigorous climate, serves all the purposes of a domestic animal, both for draught and food. It is remarkable, that even here, the short but violent heats of summer engender a swarm of insects almost equal to what is produced under the torrid zone. In approaching the limit of perpetual snow, the quadruped species again assumes a fierce and formidable character. The bear stalks horrid amid his frozen solitude, and fiercely defends it against the daring approach of man. But the great scene of life over the Polar regions is in the oceans by which they are watered. It is here that the mightiest of the animal creation, the enormous *Cetacea*, roll through the Northern seas, and mingle their frightful roarings with the sound of the tempest. The Northern seas also swarm with herings and other smaller species.



THE EDINBURGH GAZETTEER.

OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A A R

Aa three rivers of Switzerland, which run east into Lake Lucerne, another into Lake Wilt, and another into the Aar.

Aa a river of France, which falls into the sea at Gravelines; another joins the canal of Dunkirk and Mardyke, while a third joins the canal of Calais.—21. In the Dutch province of Overijssel, which falls into Lake Guter.

Aa or **Aade**, a river of Dutch Brabant, which runs into the Dommel.

Aa, a small river in Saxony, which falls into Lake Blunden.—There are three rivers of this name in Westphalia, which fall into the Wehr, the Vecht, and the Jure, and two in Holland, which fall into the Vecht and the Old Yssel.

Aa, a river of Semgudja, Courland, which falls into the gulf of Riga.

Aach two rivers in Sardinia, which fall into the sea into the Iller, and the other into Lake Costanza.—Also one in Switzerland, which falls into Lake Constance.

Aachen, a town of Germany, in Munster. Population 16000.

Aarborg one of the four bishoprics of North Jutland. Population 90,000.

Aarborg the capital of the preceding Jutland bishopric, situated on the Lammford. It is a large and populous town, and has various manufactures, and a good harbour.

Aarsmeer a village of Holland. Pop 1500.

Aarts a town of Dutch Gelderland, on the frontier of Munster. Population 1520.

Aar a river of Switzerland, which falls into the Rhine.—2d. Of the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, which falls into the Rhine.

Aa a river which falls into the Lake.

Aa a river of Holland. Population 1000.

Aa a river of Holland. Population 1000.

Aa a river of Holland. Population 1000.

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A B B

Abbeville It has a good trade and a safe harbour, and exports chiefly corn. 46 miles S. of Arras. Long 10 11 E. Lat 46. 10. N.

Abbeville, a post township of the United States, in Centre county, Pennsylvania.

Abdon a town of St. Abdon, the island of New South Wales, on which St. Malou built.

Abadi, a village of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 80 miles S. of Cairo.

Abadi, a town of Parma, province of Parma. Population 6000.

Abadi, a river of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, which falls into the Rio Francisco.

Abakan, a river of Asia, which joins the Enisei. 16 miles S. of Abakansk.

Abakan, a fortified town of Siberia, on the river Abakan, in the province of Kolyvane. Population 1250. 140 miles E. of Kolyvane. Long 91 14 E. Lat. 54. 0. N.

Abasco, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 80 miles N. W. of Cuzco.

Abasco, a town of Italy, in Padua, noted for its hot sulphureous baths. Population 3000.

Abbsford, a small seaport of Norway, 48 miles S. W. of Christiania.

Abbsford, a village and parish of England, 7 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury. Pop 1000.

Abbsford, a town of France, department of Somme, celebrated for its manufactures of velvet, cotton and linen cloths, &c.

Abbsford, a county of the United States, North Carolina. The chief town is of the same name, situated on Savannah river.

Abbsford, a village of Ireland, 30 miles from Limerick.

Abbsford, a village of Scotland, 4 miles from Lanark. Population in 1811, 600.

Abbsford, an ancient village of Ireland, in Queen's county, 11 miles N. W. of Dublin.

Abbsford, a village and parish of England, in Dorsetshire. Population 767.

Abbsford, a village of England, in South Devon, 21 miles from Andover.

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ABINGDON, a town of England, 6 miles S. of Oxford. Population 1533.

ABINGDON, a small town of England, 8 miles S. W. of Dorchester. Population 407.

ABINGDON, a village and parish of Scotland, 10 miles S. of Perth. Population 3257.

ABINGDON, a village of England, in Hertfordshire. Population 1732.

ABINGDON, a village of England, in Somersetshire. Population 317.

ABING HEAD, ST. a noted promontory of Scotland, forming the most southern point of the shore of the frith of Forth. Long. 1. 56. W. Lat. 55. 54. N.

ABIDA, a province on the western coast of Morocco. Population 500,000.

ABENBERG, a town of Bavaria, 22 miles N. Eichstadt. Population 1900.

ABENBERG, a village of Hesse, 31 miles N. W. Worms. Population 950.

ABENBERG, a town of Spain, 20 miles S. W. Ciudad Real.

ABER, a village of Wales, in Caernarvon, on the sea coast, where is a ferry to the island of Anglesea. Pop. 621. 9 miles from Conway.

ABERAVON, a small town of Wales, in Glamorgan. Population 365.

ABERBROTHOCK, or ABERBROTH, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Angus or Forfar, situated at the mouth of the rivulet Brothock, which flows into the German ocean. Besides churches for the established religion, it contains an Episcopal chapel, and other places of worship for dissenters. It has a small but secure harbour, though of difficult entrance. Sail-cloth is its staple manufacture. In consequence of an attack by a French privateer in the year 1781, a battery of six twelve-pounders was erected on a neighbouring eminence, which commands the adjacent shores. Aberbrothock united with Aberdeen, Brechin, Bervie, and Montrose, in sending a representative to parliament. Here are the ruins of a celebrated abbey, founded in honour of Thomas a Becket, in the year 1178, by William the Lion, king of Scotland, who, dying in 1214, was interred within its precincts. The spot of his sepulture is not denoted by any memorial; but human remains, conjectured to be those of the founder, were discovered in the course of some repairs made in the year 1814. This magnificent structure was destroyed in 1560, at the reformation. Population 5873. 48 miles N. N. E. Edinburgh, and 12 S. W. Montrose. Long. 2. 34. 15. W. Lat. 56. 32. 30. N.

ABERCONWAY, or CONWAY, a small seaport of Wales, in Caernarvon, at the mouth of the river Conway. It has lofty walls; and the remains of a castle project from a rock, into the river. Population 1105. 25 miles from Caernarvon.

ABERDEEN, a small village of Scotland, 12 miles W. Edinburgh. Population 1044.

ABERDEEN, a village of Scotland, 4 miles from Perth. Population 490.

ABERDEEN, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the north and east by the

German ocean, on the south by the counties of Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine, and on the west by those of Banff, Elgin, and Inverness. Its extreme dimensions are 85 miles in length from east to west, and 40 in breadth from north to south. The principal rivers are the Dee and Don. Besides these, there are the Deveron, which receives the river Boggie, the Ythan, Ury, Ugie, Islay, and many tributary streams. There are mineral waters at Peterhead, Frazerburgh, Aberdeen; and the Wells of Panmure are in the upper parts of Mar. A fifth part of the whole surface of the county consists of lofty mountains; and the waste land, hill, moor, and sand, irreclaimable by the plough, occupies no less than 1250 square miles, while the arable land is calculated at about 750. Lime is abundant in various places; there are quarries of excellent slate; and millstones may be obtained of good quality. One of the most useful minerals is an extremely hard granite, difficult to be worked, disposed in immense quantities, and in very large masses. The mountains of Braemar contain numbers of coloured crystals, or cairngorms, and a few real topazes have been found here, as also the beryl. A large portion of the surface of Aberdeenshire is clothed with woods, which affording shelter to the wild deer, these animals are rapidly increasing. There are considerable fisheries on the coast and in the rivers, particularly of salmon in the Dee, Don, Ugie, and Ythan, the produce of which is sent to London. Pop. 155,347.

ABERDEEN, ORDA, a city of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, situated on the river Don, about a mile from the sea; so called, in contradistinction to the town of that name about a mile distant. Previous to the year 1153, Aberdeen, then denominated *villa*, that is, a town, or a village, was constituted a bishopric and city, by the translation hither of the episcopal see of Morlich, in the county of Banff. It had a cathedral, dedicated to St. Machar, with a lofty tower and a spire, whose fall demolished the eastern part of the church; and only a portion of the structure founded originally in the reign of David I. previous to 1153, or, according to some, in 1357, and completed in 1511, now remains for divine worship. It has three hospitals, a neat town-house, and a university called King's college, endowed in 1403. It has professorships of divinity, civil law, medicine, humanity, Greek, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, mathematics, and oriental languages. Belonging to the university are a very considerable number of libraries or endowments for the support of students. The library contains 12,935 volumes of printed works, and several curious manuscripts. Population 1483.

ABERDEEN, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, situated on the Don and Dee, at their confluence into the German ocean. It has a safe and spacious harbour, though the heavy surf from the German ocean created a bar at its mouth, which

prevented the entrance of large vessels. To obviate this inconvenience, a pier was built, and carried a considerable way into the sea; and by an act obtained in 1810, it was extended about 300 yards farther into the German ocean. Numerous improvements have of late years been made in the buildings and general aspect of this city. The old entrance from the north was through narrow and winding streets, equally intricate and inelegant. A new entrance has been formed, which leads directly into the town through Union-street; and to facilitate this access, a fine bridge of granite, of a single arch, and of 132 feet span, was erected at an expence of £10,000. There are about 21 places for divine worship in this city, being the East and West church, and five chapels of ease connected with the established religion; four meeting-houses for Seceders; three chapels for persons professing the Episcopal persuasion; four for Anabaptists, and some others described as characterizing themselves by adhering to the Old and the New Light; one Methodist meeting-house; a Roman Catholic Chapel, in which there is a good organ; and a Quaker meeting-house, attended by only 10 or 12 individuals. The city has numerous charitable institutions, and a university called Marischal college, founded here in the year 1593, and endowed by George, earl of Marischal. This university has a good library, containing about 10,000 volumes; a museum, and a very complete apparatus for demonstrating the principles of astronomy, and the various branches of mechanical philosophy. The languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, natural history, and other departments of science and literature, are taught here. The public buildings are a structure consisting of the town-house, prison, and a mason-ledge, from a square tower in the middle of which, a spire rises 120 feet high; a bridewell opened in 1809; military barracks erected in 1790; and a neat and small theatre. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, and cotton, in all their different stages. Hosiery, in particular, was a very considerable branch of manufacture, until greatly depressed by the late war. Coarse cloths and carpeting are likewise made; and coarse yarn is spun by machinery, and is partly exported in its original state, partly worked into canvas, sail-cloth, and sheeting. One of the most extensive flax spinning-mills in the kingdom stands on the river Don, in the vicinity. The manufacture of thread, both bleached and coloured, is carried on. In the year 1779, the cotton manufacture was first introduced, and the principal establishment lately employed 8000 persons. Besides these, there are manufactories of nails and cordage, and all materials connected with ship building, which must contribute to a considerable extent to the vessels for the West India, Mediterranean, and Atlantic trade, and also for the transport service, have been

built at Aberdeen. There are also fisheries; also several breweries, which produce about 22,700 barrels of malt liquor annually. The principal exports are grain, fish, thread, hosiery, cotton, and linen goods; and not less than about 7000 tons of granite yearly are exported for paving the streets of London. The imports are principally articles of ordinary consumption. About 336 vessels belong to the port of Aberdeen, whose aggregate burden amounts to 37,280 tons, and are engaged in the whale fishery, foreign and coasting trade. A navigable canal, 18 miles in length, extends from this city to the bridge over the Don at Inverury. Aberdeen is an ancient place, and seems to have carried on trade in the beginning of the 13th century. It soon after became of some repute. The records of the town are preserved from the time of William the Lion, who died in 1214; and the journals of the successive magistrates and town council, from the year 1308, are almost complete. In the commencement of the 14th century, an English garrison having occupied the castle of Aberdeen, it was put to the sword by a sudden rising of the citizens; but in 1335, or 1336, the town was burnt by a fleet of Edward III. In the year 1647 it was visited by a pestilence, which was fatal to 1600 of the citizens. Aberdeen unites with Berric, Brechin, Montrose, and Arbroath, in returning a member to parliament. Population 43,312. 108 miles N. Edinburgh. Long. 2. 8. W. Lat. 57. 9. N.

ABERDORN, a village of Scotland, on the coast of Aberdeenshire. Population 1095.

ABERDORN, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth. Population 1409. 10 miles N. W. Edinburgh.

ABERDORN, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire 10 miles N. W. Dunkeld, on the Tay.

ABERDORN, a parish of England, Yorkshire, on the Cook. Pop. 900. 8 miles from Leeds.

ABERDYLL, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 9 miles E. Kippen. Population 730.

ABERDRAW, a town of Wales, in Anglesea. Population 1204. 20 miles E. S. E. Holyhead.

ABERCAVENNY, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, at the confluence of the river Gavenny with the Usk, over which there is a fine bridge of 15 arches. It has woollen manufactures, and iron-works in the neighbourhood. Population 3502. 145 miles W. London.

ABERGFLY, a seaport of Wales, in Denbighshire. Population 2317. 12 miles from Aberconway.

ABERGWILLY, a village of South Wales, 2 miles E. Caermarthen. Pop. 2183.

ABERLADY, a village of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Population 1033. 16 miles from Edinburgh.

ABERLEATHO, a village of Scotland, in Forfarshire, on the South Esk. It has singular obelisks, covered with rude sculptures. Population 1040. 4 miles S. Brechin.

ABERNETHY, an ancient town of Scotland, in Perthshire. Here is a curious and ancient

pillars 74 feet high, and 16 in diameter. Population 1701. 7 miles from Perth.

AZERBAYDZAN, a village of Scotland, in Elginshire, 30 miles S. E. Inverness. Pop. 1908.

AZERBETH, a village of England, in Monmouthshire. Population 4059.

AREWYTWITH, a seaport of South Wales, in Cardigan, at the mouth of the river Ystwith, which is crossed by a neat stone bridge. Population 3556. 39 miles N. Cardigan.

ABIAN, **BAHR EL**, a river of Africa, now considered the head of the Egyptian Nile. It is formed by the union of numerous torrents descending from the Mountains of the Moon, several hundred miles S. Darfur.

ABINGDON, a town of England, in Berks, situated at the confluence of the Ock and the Thames. It consists of several streets well paved, with a spacious market-place and market-house in the centre. Here are two churches, two places of worship for dissenters, and a Quaker meeting-house; also two hospitals for indigent persons, a free school and charity school. The principal manufactures consist of sacking. Population 5137. 56 miles W. N. W. London.

ABINGDON, the chief town of Washington county, Virginia. Houses 200.

AHO, the capital of Finland, lies at the extremity of the promontory formed by the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, on the river Aura-joki, which runs through the town. It has a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade. Population 11,500. Long. 22° 7' E. Lat. 60° 22' N.

ABOMEY, capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, in Africa. It is built without any order or regularity. Population 24,000. Long. 0° 55' E. Lat. 7° 50' N.

ABOUGARA, a small town of Egypt, with a castle, situated about 10 miles N. E. of Alexandria, where Sir Ralph Abercromby disembarked his troops, for the invasion of Egypt, in 1801.—Also a small island, near the town.

ABOUKIR BAY, formed on the west side by the point of land on which the town is situated, and on the east by that which lies at the mouth of the Rosetta branch of the Nile. In this bay was fought the famous battle of the Nile by lord Nelson, in 1801.

ABRAHA, a fortified town on the Tagus, in Portuguese Estremadura, 45 miles E. Lisbon.

ABRAH-BANYA, a small town in Transylvania, with gold and silver mines. Long. 22° 10' E. Lat. 46° 20' N.

ABRUZZO, one of the four great provinces of the kingdom of Naples, bounded east by the Adriatic, north and west by the States of the Church, and south by the provinces of Terra di Lavoro and Capitanata. It is divided into two districts, separated by the river Pescara; the one called **ABRUZZO CITRA**, the other **ABRUZZO ULTRA**. Population 557,719.

ABU DHABI, a walled city of Arabia, in the Emirate of the same name, 60 miles N. Long. 42° 36' E. Lat. 16° 45' N.

ABY, a village of England, in Wiltshire, 10 miles N. from Marlborough. Population 688.

ABOZZAZ, a considerable market town in Upper Egypt, on the site of the ancient Abotis. It is celebrated for the best opium. 170 miles S. Cairo. Lat. 26° 40' N.

ABYSSINIA, an extensive kingdom of Africa, bounded E. by the Red sea, N. by Sennaar, and S. partly by Sennaar and Kordofan, and partly by vast and barbarous regions, of which the names have scarcely reached us. It is estimated at about 770 British miles in length, and 550 in breadth.

The ancients had but a very imperfect knowledge of Abyssinia. Several enterprises were sent to this country by the Portuguese, in the course of the 14th century. But it was chiefly brought into notice, by the celebrated Mr Bruce, who, by personal intrepidity and vigour of character, made his way through all the dangers which attended an expedition through this wild and savage region, and brought home a much fuller and more interesting account of the striking features which it presented, than any preceding traveller. The two succeeding journeys of Mr Salt in 1805 and 1809, however, have also made important accessions to our knowledge of this country.

In regard to its physical structure, Abyssinia is entirely a country of mountains. A lofty range, called Lamlalom, bars the entrance from the Red sea. The mountains of Samen, between the Tacazze and the Coror, are still more elevated. To these we may add the mountains of Gojam, which give rise to the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Abyssinian Nile; the high Land of Efat; and finally, a lofty range, which is said to run along the whole of its southern frontier, and forms probably a branch of the Mountains of the Moon. From recent observations, it seems clear, that these mountains, if they do not attain, at least approach, to the limit of perpetual congelation.

These mountains pour down rivers of great magnitude, which traverse nearly the whole of Abyssinia. The largest and most celebrated is the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue river, which rises from two mountains near Geesh, in the country of the Agows, and in Lat. 16° unites with the Abiad, or principal branch of the Nile. The next great stream is the Tacazze, which rises a little to the west of Antalo, and pursues a north-west course through Sennaar to the Nile. Other rivers of minor importance are the Arequa and Mareb, which fall into the Tacazze; the Dender and Maleg, which fall into the Bahr-el-Azrek; and the Hanazo and the Hawash, which direct their streams towards the Red sea, though the latter is lost in the sands, before reaching that receptacle.

The climate of Abyssinia is on the whole fine, the ranges of mountains with which it is everywhere intersected, tempering the extreme heat, and affording a supply of water sufficient to maintain fertility. Wheat is raised in considerable quantity on the higher grounds. Teff, on the contrary, which is a herbaceous plant, grows on every soil, and affords the bread which is an universal

use. On the lowest grounds is raised a plant called *Toussa*, which yields a black bread for the lowest classes. Other important vegetable products are the papyrus, so celebrated among the ancients, as the original material of paper. The balsam, myrrh, cassia, and opocarpusum, are produced along the coast of the Red sea, but more copiously beyond the limits of Abyssinia, from Zeyla to Cape Guardafui, which may be considered as the native country of these juicy and odoriferous woods. In some swampy districts, where excess of moisture would prevent the raising of grain, its place is supplied by a plant called *Ensete*, the stalk of which, when stripped of its green covering, is said by Bruce to be the very best of all vegetable food. Abyssinia contains, besides, many rare trees, plants, and flowers, and affords an unexhausted field of study to the botanist. Mr Salt, in his two journeys, added to science 8 genera, and 128 species; and an ample harvest doubtless remains for future labourers.

Abyssinia, from the great variety of its surface, and the uncultivated state of some of its districts, produces a great variety of wild animals. Of these, the most numerous and characteristic is the hyena. The elephant and rhinoceros are numerous in the low grounds, and in places full of moisture. There is a species of rhinoceros with two horns, found only in a few districts. The antelope species also is very numerous. The buffalo is here one of the most ferocious of animals. Hippopotami and crocodiles abound in all the rivers. The lion is found only occasionally. There are several species of the leopard. The zebra is frequent in the southern provinces of Fazule and Narea, where its name adorns the collars of the war horses. A small animal called Jerboa, about the size of a rat, burrows in the fields, both here and in Barbary. The domestic animals are not very different from those of Europe. The most remarkable is a species of *Galla* oxen, bearing horns of enormous magnitude. Mr Salt saw one four feet long, and 21 inches in circumference at its root. Mr Bruce is said to be mistaken, however, in representing this as a disease. It is the characteristic of a species, though one not very common. Abyssinian horses are strong and beautiful. The feathered creation in Abyssinia bears more than its usual proportion to the other species. The vast profusion of insects, grains, and plants; even the waste and destruction attending the continual wars, afford them an uncommon supply of food. The nisser, or golden eagle, perhaps the largest bird of the old continent, and a beautiful species called the black eagle, are particularly noticed by Mr Bruce. To these Mr Salt adds a new species called *galie-godie*, the size of the falcon. Storks, snipes, pigeons, and swallows, occur in great number and variety. Mr Bruce never saw a woodcock, sparrow, magpie, or bat. Among insects, the most numerous and useful are bees. Honey constitutes

everywhere an important part of the food of the people. Several provinces, particularly that of the Agawa, pay a large proportion of their tribute in this article. The honey assumes different appearances; sometimes black, sometimes blood-red, according to the plant on which the insect feeds. Of a very different character is the locust, which commits here ravages nearly as terrible as it does in all the other countries of Northern Africa.

The political condition of Abyssinia is as unfavourable as can be conceived. The country is the continual prey of intestine confusion, and the most sanguinary hostility. It presents a scene of perpetual bloodshed, not from frontier hostilities, but from such as are carried on in the very bosom of the country; nor is a single district for a moment secure from its devastation. This perpetual state of civil war and confusion seems to be the main cause of that peculiar barbarism and brutality, by which the manners of Abyssinia are characterised. All the feelings by which man is restrained from shedding the blood of his fellows, seem entirely blunted. Human life seems scarcely to be respected more than that of the brute. Mr Bruce seldom went out at Gondar without seeing dead bodies lying in the streets, without being even allowed the rites of sepulture, but left to be devoured by the dogs and hyenas. But the circumstances which seems to place the Abyssinians below even the most savage tribes, is the extreme consciousness of their festive indulgences, on which occasions they devour the raw flesh of animals, as it is immediately cut in slices from the animal alive, which is described by Mr Bruce, as in the meantime roaring under the pain of the wound. Mr Salt affirms that the animal is first killed. It is also the practice to cut steaks from a living animal, then to close up the wound, and to continue driving him on. This was also contradicted by Mr Salt; but in his second journey he was himself a witness to this brutality. At their feasts their manners are grossly licentious. The Abyssinians profess Christianity, with a large admixture, however, of Jewish observances.

The only display of architectural magnificence in Abyssinia, is in the churches. The houses of the sovereign and grandees are also large and commodious; though, in this warlike country, the camp is considered as his more proper residence. All the other houses are mere hovels of a conic form, with a thatched roof. Their dress consists chiefly of a large piece of cotton cloth, 24 cubits long, and one and a half broad, which they wrap round them like a mantle, to which they add close drawers, reaching to the middle of the thigh, with a girdle of cloth. Their food consists of honey, the different species of grain already enumerated, and raw meat at festivals. The most general drink is *botta*, a species of sour beer, made from the fermentation of their cakes, particularly those left at entertainments. *Hydromel* is also made in

great quantities. Wine is produced only in one district. Their agriculture is very rude and imperfect; as also their manufactures, which chiefly consist of cloths, arms, and instruments of iron and brass. Sheep skins are tanned in some quarters; at Axum they are made into parchment. The foreign commerce of Abyssinia is carried on entirely by way of Massuah, whence the communication with the interior is maintained by the channel of Adowa. The imports are chiefly lead, block tin, gold foil, Persian carpets, raw silk from China, velvets, French broad cloths, coloured skins from Egypt, glass beads and decanters from Venice. The exports consist of gold, ivory, and slaves. The slaves are reckoned more beautiful than those which come from the interior of Africa.

This country is now formed into three great divisions. 1. Tigre, comprehending the track between the Red sea and the Tacazze. The principal districts are Tigre proper, Agame, Enderia, Wogjerat, Wofla, Lasta, Avergule, Samen, Zemben, Sire, and the kingdom of the Baharnegash. The chief towns are Adowa, Antalo, Dixan, and Axum. 2. Amhara, comprehending the provinces west of the Tacazze. The principal are Amhara proper, Dembea, Damm, Gogam, and Begemder. Gondar, the capital, and Enfras, are situated in this division. 3. This division consists of the southern provinces of Shoa and Efat, which are now, as already noticed, under an Abyssinian government, but entirely distinct from that which reigns in Tigre. Ankober and Tegulet seem to be the principal towns.

With regard to the population of Abyssinia, there seems scarcely to exist data on which we can form even a conjecture.

ACAPULCO, or LOS REYES, a town of New Mexico, and capital city of the government of New Spain, situated on the coast of the Pacific ocean, with an excellent bay and harbour. Its port, which is one of the finest in the world, and capable of containing any number of vessels in perfect safety, is an immense basin, cut out of the granitic rocks, and incloses a space between three and four miles in breadth. The small island of Roqueta or Grifo lies at the entrance of the port of Acapulco, and forms two entrances, the one on the west of the island, between 700 and 800 feet in breadth, and the other between a mile and half a mile, with from 24 to 33 fathoms of water. The town stands on a bay north-west from the road, formed by the curvature of the coast and a small promontory, on which is situated the castle and royal fort of San Diego, mounted with 51 pieces of artillery, for the defence of the port. In the bay to the north-west, ships may ride at anchor two cables length from the shore, and be sheltered from the storm by the point of land under the fort. This bay contains, in its whole extent, but one shallow, which is not above 100 feet deep. There is another little bay to the south-east, which

is still safer than the former, and therefore frequented by such vessels as have occasion to winter at Acapulco. The principal trade of Acapulco is with Manila, one of the Philippine islands, to which it has for a long period sent out annually a large vessel. The lading from Acapulco to Manila generally consists of silver, a very small quantity of cochineal from Oaxaca, of cocoa from Guayaquil and Caracas, wine, oil, and Spanish wool. Its cargo from Manila consists of muslins, printed calicoes, coarse cotton shirts, raw silks, china, silk stockings, articles of jewellery from Canton or Manila, by Chinese artists; spices, and aromatics.

Acapulco, though it has been celebrated for its trade with the east, is but a miserable town, with only 4000 inhabitants, mostly people of colour, which are increased to 9000 by the resort of strangers to the annual fair, held at the time of the arrival of the Manila galleon. It is surrounded on all sides by a lofty chain of rocky mountains, which, by reverberating the sun's rays, and excluding the air, add greatly to the suffocating heat of the climate. To give a freer circulation to the air, a passage has been actually cut through the chain of mountains which surround the town, and this improvement, by giving a free access during the heats of summer, to the sea breeze, has not been without its utility. But Acapulco, owing to its position, is still extremely unhealthy; and the unfortunate inhabitants, besides being tormented with earthquakes and hurricanes, breathe a burning air, full of insects, and vitiated by putrid emanations. Bilious fevers, and the *cholera tantus*, are very frequent; and the Mexicans, who descend from the table land to purchase goods, on the arrival of the galleon, are frequently the victims of those mortal diseases. The natural insalubrity of the climate is greatly increased by the poisonous vapours which exhale from a marsh situated to the east of the town. The stagnant water of this marsh disappears every year, which occasions the death of an innumerable quantity of small fishes. These, rotting in heaps under the ardour of a tropical sun, diffuse their pestilential emanations through the neighbouring air, and are justly considered one of the principal causes of the putrid bilious fevers which prevail on the coast. In summer, the temperature of the air at Acapulco remains, during the day, almost continually between 88 and 96 degrees of Fahrenheit. It falls, however, before sun-rise, to 64 and 62; to which great and sudden depression Humboldt ascribes the most fatal effects. Long, according to Humboldt, 99. 46. W. Lat. 16. 50. 29. N.

ACCABA, or CALAAT EL ACCABA, a fortress of Arabia Petrea, 150 miles E. S. E. Suz.

ACCOMAC, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 15,743.

ACCUSSET, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which flows into New Bedford harbour.

ACHEN, a kingdom occupying the northern extremity of the island of Sumatra, and extending about 50 miles inland.

ACHEN, a city of Asia, the capital of the kingdom of Schoen, situated near the northern extremity of Sumatra, on the south side of Acheen, about two miles from the sea. It is irregularly built, containing 8000 houses raised on posts, to secure them from the sudden inundations by which the surface of the ground is overflowed. A good deal of trade is carried on in Acheen; and a number of vessels resort to it from the coast of Cochin and the Maldives. Long. 95. 46. E. Lat. 6. 25. N.

ACHENSO'S HAVEN, a village of Scotland, in Sheddin, Lanashire, on the firth of Forth.

ACHENSO RIVER, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Assumption.

ACHEN, an island on the western coast of Ireland, in the county of Mayo.

ACHEN, or **ACHEN**, a considerable town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. The streets are well disposed, broad, and straight, which is very unusual in Egypt; and this would be a very handsome town were the houses built with better materials than bricks not burnt, but merely baked, and cemented with clay. This place was anciently called Panopolis or Chemmis, the former the Greek name, the latter Egyptian. The city contains a church of some antiquity, and held in much veneration; but its chief ornament is the granite pillars, taken from the ruins of Panopolis. 209 miles S. Cairo. Long. 31. 55. E. Lat. 26. 40. N.

ACHEN, a large village of Upper Egypt. Pop. 5000. 120 miles S. Cairo. Long. 31. 10. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

ACHEN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 16 miles W. Sligo.

ACHENKA, a well built town of Russia, in the government of Chareov, on a rivulet of the same name. Population 12,313. 40 miles W. S. W. Chareov.

ACHEN'S KEYS, two small islands, about 50 miles S. E. from the Bahamas.

ACHOBAMBA, a town of Peru. Long. 74. 32. W. Lat. 13. 16. S.

ACHOCAGUA, a province of the kingdom of Chili, which is bounded on the north by the province of Quillota, east by the Andes, south by Santiago, and on the west by the province of Quillota. Population 8000.

ACHOCAGUA, a town of Chili, in the above province, formerly its capital.

ACHOCAGUA, a river of the above province, which enters the Pacific ocean in Lat. 33. S.

ACORRY, or **ACORRY**, a town of Hindostan, 12 miles N. W. Attock, on the river Indus.

ACQUA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, celebrated for its baths. 15 miles E. Leghorn.

ACQUA-NEGRA, two towns of Italy, in the duchies of Mantua and Milan.

ACQUAFEDENTE, a small town of Italy, 35 miles N. N. W. Rome.

ACQUA-VIVA, a small town of Naples, almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1795.

ACQUA, or **AQUI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montserrat, on the Dornio. Population 6000, who are chiefly engaged in the silk manufacture. 44 miles S. E. Turin.

ACUA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Condapilly, 16 miles N. E. Condapilly.

ACRA, a kingdom on the Gold coast of Africa, about 26 miles in length, and from 12 to 20 in breadth. Both the English and Dutch have forts at Acra. There is also a Danish fort. Long. 6. 10. W. Lat. 5. 31. N.

ACRA, an ancient city of Palestine, a seaport in the paralia of Acra, situated on a bay, which stretches along nine miles of a semicircular coast, as far as the promontory of Mount Carmel, but in a situation rendered unhealthy from the neighbouring marshes, and from its own construction. The town is small, but very populous, and well fortified. It is now greatly reduced from its ancient extent; for it was originally begirt by triple walls, and by a fosse cut out of the rock, from which it is at present a mile distant, and which it occupies an hour's journey to encircle. The interior of the city is confined; the streets are so narrow, that it is affirmed when a camel traverses the broadest, no other animal can pass at the same time. The houses are built of cut stone, not of bricks, as usual in the east; and they are flat roofed, with terraces. Few of the ancient buildings with which this city was once decorated, remain. There is a large edifice in a state of decay, formerly called the *iron castle*, which was used as an hospital and palace by the Knights Templars. The palace of the grand master of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem serves for the same purpose to the pacha of Acra; and in one of its towers is a spacious hall, with a fountain of various coloured marble in the centre, made by Daher, the son of Omar. Djazzar pacha built an elegant mosque, with a fine cupola; besides which, there are several others, a Greek and Armenian church, a Jewish synagogue, and a small monastery of Franciscans, which, in 1807, contained only four monks. There are two bazars or market places, three khans or inns for the reception of goods, in one of which Europeans are lodged; also baths and fountains. A beautiful fountain, close to the pacha's palace, has been built of white marble, from the remains of the ancient Casarca, a neighbouring city on the shore. There are several coffee-houses, the resort to which enlivens the city; but the shops are poor, and the most favourable prospect of Acra is from without. Some trade is carried on in the export of cotton, and the import of rice; but the harbour is bad, though better than most others on the coast. The population of Acra was computed at 16,000 by the Abbe Mariti, in 1760, and at 18,000 or 20,000 by Mr Browne, in 1797.

This city has been celebrated from remote periods of antiquity: it was known by the name of, *Acra*, *Ake*, *Accor*, and *St John D'Acra*. It remained long in possession of

Alexander's successors; it was afterwards taken by the Romans; and when the Saracens began to be formidable, they rendered themselves masters of Acre, calling it *Acca*, as of old. During nearly two centuries it became the principal theatre of the crusades. The Saracens were expelled from this city by the Christians in 1104, from whom it was recovered by Saladin, sultan of Egypt, in 1187. It again fell into the hands of the Saracens, after a siege, in 1291; and was finally taken by the Turks, who still retain a precarious possession of it, governing it by pashas. In 1799 Acre was besieged by Bonaparte, and was gallantly and successfully defended by Sir Sidney Smith, the enemy retreating from under its walls, after having invested it 61 days, and after all his attempts to carry the place by storm had proved ineffectual. Since the siege in 1799, the fortifications have been considerably enlarged. 23 miles N. N. W. Jerusalem, 27 S. Tyre.

ACRON, or AKRON, a division of the Pansee Territory, on the Gold coast of Africa. This town, with most of its inhabitants, was destroyed by the Ashantes, on the 1st March 1811. About a week after, the fort was plundered by Attah, the late king of Akim, who laid nearly the whole of it in ruins. 50 miles E. N. E. Cape Coast.

ACROTIRI, a town on the island of Santorin, in the Greek Archipelago. Long. 25. 24. E. Lat. 36. 27. N.

ACRON, a village and parish of England, formerly resorted to for its mineral waters. Population 1829. 5 miles from London.

ACTON-BURNELL, a village of England, in the county of Salop. Population 305.

ACUL, a small seaport of St Domingue, on the north coast; stormed by the English in 1794. 8 miles S. S. W. Cape François.

AD, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea at Crinan, in the county of Argyle.

ADARA, an ancient town of Ireland, now reduced to a poor village, situated on the river Matg. 6 miles S. W. Limerick.

ADAMPA, a territory on the Gold coast of Africa, extending from Acre to the Volta.

ADAMS, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland. Population 38,182.

ADAMS, a county of the United States, in Mississippi, on the Mississippi river. Chief towns, Natchez and Washington. Population 18,000, including 5674 slaves.

ADAMS, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on the Ohio river, between Scioto and Brown counties. Chief town West Union. Population 1814, 16,416.—Also the name of various townships of the United States.

ADAMSCROW, a village and parish of Ireland, county of Wexford. Population 1970.

ADAMIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of the district or government of Aladula, situated on the river Adama, or Selahoun. Population 2000 or 3000, who are Turks, Armenians, and Jews. It is much more so than other towns of the purchase

of wine, fruit, and corn. 150 miles S. E. Konieh. Long. 36. 6. E. Lat. 36. 59. N.

ADANAH, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Malabar. 25 miles S. E. Calicut.

ADANAQUE, a town of Kurdistan, on the river Dowl, which flows into the Tigris.

ADDA, a large river in Italy, which has its source in the country of the Grisons, and joins the Po, near Cremona.

ADDISON, a county of the United States, in Vermont, on Lake Champlain, and on Otter creek. Chief town Vergennes. Population 19,993.—Also the name of several townships.

ADENAPUR, a town in Hindustan, one degree N. Lahore.

ADEN, a seaport town, the capital of the state of Aden, situated on a rocky peninsula in the south-west extremity of Arabia, projecting into the sea. It was formerly strongly fortified, and the most opulent city of Arabia; but it has altogether declined from its consequence; and although it has a tolerable harbour, is now almost in ruins. Most of the houses consist of basket-work and matting; and the sultan resides in a very indifferent edifice. Long. 46. 10. E. Lat. 12. 56. N.

ADENSOOT, a town of Hindustan, in the Carnatic, 5 miles S. Volconda.

ADIRAMPAR, a town of Hindustan, in Travancore, 35 miles N. E. Porah.

ADULIN'S HEAD, SE, a lofty promontory of England, on the coast of the county of Dorset, rising 440 feet almost perpendicularly from the sea, with the ruins of a small square chapel on the very verge of the precipice.

ADIGE, a large river which rises in the country of the Grisons, on the borders of Tyrol, enters the latter territory at Glurentz, and, after traversing the principality of Trent, directs its course across the district of Verona, in Italy, where it becomes navigable, and at length discharges itself into the gulf of Venice not far from the mouth of the Po.

ADILABAD, a town in the Mahratta dominions, province of Khandesh, 20 miles S. Burlampour.

ADJODIA, or **PAUKPUTERN**, a city of Hindustan, province of Moultan, on the Selegee, and the annual resort of numerous Mahometan pilgrims. Long. 73. 30. E. Lat. 30. 21. N.

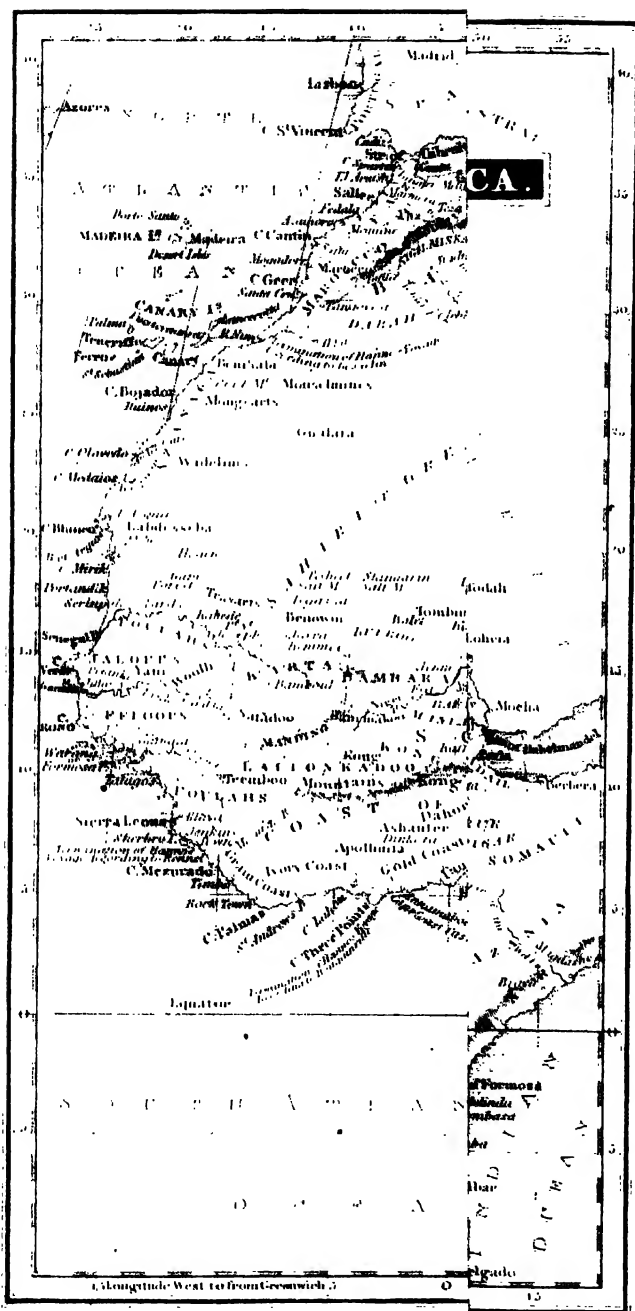
ADMIRALTY ISLAND, the name given to an island near Nova Zembla, in the Frozen ocean.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND, a large island on the west coast of North America, between King George the Third's Archipelago and the continental shore, about 90 miles long, and 25 broad. Long. 226. 10. to 230. 31. E. Lat. 57. 2. to 58. 24. N.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a number of small islands at the entrance of Admiralty bay, N.W. Zealand. Long. 105. 2. W. Lat. 40. 48. S.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of 20 or 31 islands in the South Pacific ocean, of which the largest, called Great Admiralty island, is from 55 to 60 miles in length. Lat. 1. 36. 50. to 2. 20. S.

AJO, a small island of Russia, in the gulf



of Bothnia, not far from the coast of Finland. Long. 20. 14. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

ADONY, a district in Hindoostan, in Golconda, containing a town of the same name, 168 miles N. Seringapatam. Long. 77. 18. E. Lat. 15. 57. N.

ANOF, a town of Saxony, on the banks of the Elster, 12 miles from Egra. Population 1600. Long. 12. 16. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

ADOUR, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay, about 3 miles below Bayonne.

ADOWA, the capital of Tigre, in Abyssinia, and residence of the sovereign since the Galla gained possession of Gondar. It is situated partly on the side, and partly at the foot of a hill, and commands a magnificent view of the mountains of Tigre. The houses are all of a conical form, pretty regularly disposed into streets or alleys, interspersed with trees and small gardens. It contains 800 houses, and 8000 inhabitants. It has manufactures of cotton cloths. It has also an extensive trade in cattle, corn, salt, and slaves. Long. 39. 5. E. Lat. 14. 12. 30. N.

ADRA, the capital of a district of the same name, in Spain, and province of Granada, on the Mediterranean, 45 miles S. E. Granada. It is situated near the river Adra.

ADRIA, an episcopal town in Italy, situated on a peninsula formed by the river Tartaro and an arm of the Po, in the ancient Venetian territory called the Polesino di Rovigo, now belonging to Austria. Population 7200. 15 miles E. Rovigo. Long. 12. 2. E. Lat. 45. 2. N.

ADRIAMPATAM, a town of Hindoostan, on the sea-coast of Tanjore, 37 miles S. E. Tanjore. Long. 79. 30. E. Lat. 10. 20. N.

ADRIANOPLE, a large town on the Marizza, in the government of Romania, in European Turkey, 130 miles N. W. Constantinople. It was in ancient times the capital of the country of the Bessi, a Thracian tribe, and was named *Ukadama*. Its present name was received from the emperor Adrian, who was its second founder. The Turks took thence in the year 1360; and it continued to be the seat of the Turkish empire until the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II. in 1453. It is nine miles in circumference, agreeably situated, but unhealthy. Next to the palace of the sultans, and the great repository for foreign goods, the numerous mosques merit our notice. Of these the mosque of the sultan Selim is the most splendid. There is here a multitude of booths and retail shops, stored with merchandise of all descriptions. The principal merchants are Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, but the town is also inhabited by Wallachians, Turks, and other oriental tribes. The Greeks have here an archbishop. An important branch of commerce is the wine and fruit raised in the adjacent country. It suffered much from fire in the years 1754 and 1773. Long. 22. 30. E. Lat. 41. 11. N.

ADRIATIC SEA, or GULF OF VENICE, is that part of the Mediterranean which extends from south-east to north-west, between the

coasts of Italy and Illyria, from Lat. 40. to 46. 30. N., and whose southern extremities are the Capo di Leuca in Sicily, and the north point of the island of Corfu. It derives its name from the once flourishing towers of Adria, in the Polesino di Rovigo. It is in general nearly 110 miles in breadth, and is bounded on the south-west by Naples, on the west by the Ecclesiastical States and the kingdom of Lombardy, on the north and north-north-east by Carniola and Istria, and on the east, by Croatia, Dalmatia, Ragusa, and Albania.

ADRIAT, a town of Arabia, on the south side of the Persian gulf, inhabited by Arabs. Long. 48. 20. E. Lat. 26. 8. N.

ADUR, a river of England, rising in Sussex, which falls into the Lee at New Shoreham.

AERZEN, a large and well built town of Switzerland, in the Valais, 30 miles E. Sion.

AERON, a river of Wales, flowing into Cardigan bay.

ALBENHOUT, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Brabant, on the Demer. Population 2300. 20 miles S. E. Antwerp.

AFGHANISTAN, a considerable kingdom, situated between Persia and Hindoostan, bounded E. by the Nileh or the Indus river, N. by a range of lofty mountains, separating it from Bulkh and Budukhsan, W. by Persia (Herat being its frontier town), S. by Baluchistan. It lies between Lat. 29. and 36. N. and Long. 61. and 71. E.; comprehending the ancient kingdoms of Zabulistan (Ghizne and Kandahar) and Kabulistan. The inhabitants are esteemed generous, hospitable, and brave, but illiterate, refractory, ferocious, and seditious. They are not supposed to exceed 3 000,000.

AFRICA, one of the four great quarters of the world. It forms a peninsula, connected with Asia only by the narrow link of the isthmus of Suez. This continent is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, W. by the Atlantic, E. by the Red sea and the Indian ocean, while its southern point touches upon the Great Pacific ocean. Its greatest length, from Cape Serra to Cape Agulhas, includes from about the 37th degree of north to the 35th of south latitude, and its greatest breadth from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, about the 10th degree of west and the 31st of east longitude. It is thus about 4320 geographical miles in length, and 410 in breadth. The knowledge of the ancients respecting any part of Africa, except that immediately bordering on the Mediterranean, was but imperfect. On the decline of the Roman empire, Egypt and the Mediterranean provinces were occupied by the victorious arms of the Saracens, who formed routes across its desert wastes; and traversing its vast expanse, arrived on the fertile shores of the Niger. This region presented ample temptations to migratory and commercial a people; colonies were formed, which gradually swelled into kingdoms; and the eastern part of Nigeria was speedily covered with Arabian settlements. Early in the 15th century, different

parts of Africa were visited by Leo Africanus, while the Portuguese navigators were, in the mean time, surveying its coasts; and towards the end of the century, in 1497, the Cape of Good Hope was, on the 27th June, doubled by Vasco de Gama, who sailed to Mosambique; and thus, by the successive efforts of these different navigators, the form of this continent, so long the subject of dispute, was completely ascertained. The survey of the coasts was thus completed; but the interior remained for several centuries almost entirely unknown; and it is only in our own times that any efforts have been made to obtain an accurate knowledge of the interior. The shores of Africa were indeed crowded with European vessels, but solely for the nefarious purpose of procuring slaves for the supply of the West India colonies. A sufficient number being either found on the coast, or brought down by caravans from the interior, there was no sufficient inducement to encounter the hardships of penetrating into the country. An association for this purpose was formed in this country by a body of illustrious individuals, impelled by no sordid views, but who were guided by the noblest principles of science and humanity. Their judicious exertions, and singular good fortune in finding a traveller such as Park, enabled them, in a few years, to make greater discoveries than had been achieved since the period of the first discovery. These have now kindled such a zeal in the nation and government, as will soon, we trust, dissipate that cloud of ignorance which so long rested on the geography of Africa. However imperfectly the physical structure of this great continent is known to us, it obviously presents some remarkable features. Its mountain chains are not much inferior in elevation and extent to those of any of the other quarters. Mount Atlas, the only great chain whose direction has been fully explored, extends across more than half the continent, and in its highest elevation exceeds 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. The central mountains, however, must be of still more formidable magnitude, if we may judge by their fame throughout the continent, and by the mighty rivers of which they contain the source. The loftiest portion appears to be that lying to the south of Abyssinia, known to the ancients under the poetical appellation of the Mountains of the Moon. These certainly contain the remotest sources of the Egyptian Nile, as well as of other great rivers, with which we are yet unacquainted. On the other side of the continent, and nearly under the same parallel, we find the mountains of Kong, which stretch without interruption from Cape Verde to about the meridian of Zambouzo. The southern shores of Africa are overlooked by mountains, not of the same magnitude, but by no means inconsiderable. The rivers of this continent are equally remarkable with its mountains, and their sources are still deeper mystery. The Nile, and its numerous tributary streams; but

from its peculiar situation, these, after a short course, are either received into the ocean, or lost in the sands of the desert. The river of longest course, so far as yet ascertained, appears to be the Nile. The origin of this celebrated stream, after much speculation, appears now fixed in the Mountains of the Moon, some hundred miles to the south of Darfur. The immense mass of waters poured down from thence, swelled by large tributary streams from Abyssinia, forces its way across the sands of Nubia, and spreads fertility over the plains of Egypt. Still deeper interest has been excited in modern times by its brother stream of the Niger. Its source, as well as those of the Senegal and Gambia, is now fixed in the mountains of Kong, on the western side of the continent. Next in interest to these two rivers is the Zaïre or Congo, which certainly pours into the ocean an extraordinary mass of waters, with a rapidity and impetuosity almost unparalleled, and in which, according to the speculations of some, the Niger terminates its course. The rivers which discharge themselves into the Indian ocean, are the Zambeze, the Quilimanet, and the Magdasha, though of all these the source and the greater part of the early course are equally unknown. Although the mountains and rivers of Africa are thus of no ordinary magnitude, they are yet insufficient, under a tropical sun, to diffuse moisture and fertility over so vast a range of continent. Hence arises one of the great peculiarities of the African continent, namely, the immense expanse of its deserts. The plain which intervenes between Barbary and Nigritia, is of such extent, that the waters descending from the Atlas, and from the central chains, are unable to penetrate it; hence a track of about 3500 miles in length, and 700 or 800 in breadth, is abandoned to complete and hopeless aridity. Only a few scattered spots, favoured with springs, rise like verdant islands, amid the immeasurable waste. Besides this mighty desert, others on a smaller scale occur in almost every part of the continent; and even the most fertile regions inclose within them large portions of desert. No art of irrigation yet known to man, seems capable of making the least impression on this immense mass of sterility. Art, however, aided by nature, has completely overcome the obstacle thus presented to the intercourse of nations. By the help of the camel, these bleak portions of the continent are traversed as easily and as rapidly as its most fertile and smiling regions. Every part of this desert sea is covered with land fleets, which convey, from one extremity to the other, the varied productions of these regions, between which it forms so wide a separation. Of the numerous races which inhabit the continent of Africa, the Moors and the negroes occupy the largest portion of it. The appellation of Moors is used in a very vague and undistinguishing manner; but the basis of the population so called, seems to consist of foreign-

invaders or settlers, chiefly from Western Asia, who, ever since the Saracen invasion, have been pressing hard upon the native tribes. The river boundary, formed by the Senegal and Niger, may be considered generally as a line of separation between these two races; though for a certain space on each side they mix or alternate. In Bornou, to the east, the Moors form the ruling class; but both there and in Cassina, and in other countries along the Niger, the mass of the population is Negro. The Moorish character is usually described in very unfavourable colours. Rude and roving habits, a dark and ferocious superstition, and a barbarism which has no tincture of simplicity, are represented as forming its prominent features. To every European visitor in particular, the Moors have been found inaccessible enemies. Their colour is tawny and sunburnt, but makes no approach to the deep black which forms the complexion of almost all the native races of this continent.

The Negroes are distinguished from the Moors, not more by their features and colour, than by their general character and habits of life. They possess less activity, information, and vigour of mind; but they redress these defects by many amiable qualities. With the usual habits of barbarous life, they are simple, gentle, and hospitable; their domestic affections are warm; and their religion, whatever it be, has no tincture of intolerance. The Negroes of Western Africa are daily divided into the two classes of Foulahs and Mandingoes. The Foulahs occupy as their principal kingdom, the country between Sierra Leone, of which Teen Loo is the capital. Between the Senegal and Gambia they have Bondou, Fouta Torra, and the Siratic; with Masina between Barcharra and Tombuctoo. The Mandingoes appear, by the name, to have come originally from Manding, a high mountain tract, not very remote from Fouladou, and they form now the great mass of the population in all these districts.

While man is excluded, or able imperfectly to occupy, many portions of this vast continent, his place is supplied by the wild portion of the animal creation, which abound to an extraordinary degree throughout its whole extent; there are indeed many tracts, of which they claim almost the sole dominion. The lion ranges everywhere through the African forests; and there are few tracts in which the traveller is safe from his terrible onset. Tigers are not so numerous or so fierce as in Asia; it has even been doubted whether the animal so denominated here ought not more properly to be accounted a panther. The hyæna is chiefly confined to Northern Africa. But of all species, the most numerous is that of elephants, who roam in vast herds, through the plains and forests of the interior. All the great rivers of Africa are peopled in its undigested parts of them and with crocodiles and hippopotami; considered together thus mixed passages; for not only are they

attacked by these animals, but the hippopotami often beat so large a hole in the forest as to occasion its sinking. The various descriptions of monkeys and baboons leap in myriads through all the woods of Africa. The more odious and pernicious serpent brood are equally numerous. Of the tame animals of Africa, the camel holds the principal rank. His large and flat hoof, his patience of every privation, the power of retaining water for his own use and that of his master, eminently qualifying him for traversing the immense wastes of Africa. For swiftness, the dromedary is useful. This animal can walk with ease 50 miles a day; and when made to gallop, will travel 200 miles for several successive days. The Moors even assert, that in cases of exigency, they can make him go 300 miles in 20 hours. Dromedaries are trained by the Moors on the borders of the desert, for the purposes of war and plunder. In the countries south of the Niger, consisting chiefly of mountainous and broken ground, the camel would be useless. There the animal universally used for travelling is the ass. All the other domestic animals of Europe are reared, but only for milk and food.

In the vegetable kingdom, some striking peculiarities are presented by the African forests. The baobab or calabash tree exhibits certainly dimensions the most extraordinary of any that occur in this kingdom of nature. Its height does not exceed 60 or 70 feet, and bears no proportion to the immense extent of its trunk. The branches, which extend horizontally in all directions, are as large as common trees, so that a single baobab constitutes a species of forest. Another remarkable tree is the mangrove: it grows only upon the banks of rivers, and its branches, penetrating the river, strike root in its bed. They thus form beneath a species of natural arcade, and above a terrace, which might be walked over were it not too much encumbered with leaves. The shea, or vegetable butter tree, forms in this class a curious and valuable production. On the borders of the desert is found the Jolus tree, a shrub celebrated in Africa from the earliest ages, and giving the name of Lotophagi to a numerous race of its ancient inhabitants. The Flora of Africa has scarcely been at all explored, unless in Abyssinia and the Cape of Good Hope. There it has been found rich, and has added to botany a number of interesting species. Doubtless, from the vast mountain regions in the interior, an ample harvest yet remains to be reaped. In regard to the metals, although various descriptions are found in its different quarters, yet none can be considered characteristic of this continent, except the precious one of gold. It is very widely diffused, being found more or less at the foot of every part yet known of the central mountains, both on their southern and northern side. Argentiferous and the arts, through all the native states of this continent, are in a very rude and imperfect state. In the cultivation of the land,

the hoe, employed by the hand, is the only instrument used. The cultivated tracks appear as if were a mere encroachment on the domain of the forest.

Manufactures appear to be in a still less advanced state. The most extensive one, that of cotton cloth, is carried on by each family for its own use, and does not constitute the peculiar occupation of any individuals. The trades which stand in this predicament are those of the smith and of the dresser of leather. Considerable skill is displayed in both these departments; and the latter, almost alone of all African manufactures, forms an object of exportation to Europe.

Of all the branches of industry, commerce is that which displays the greatest activity. Maritime commerce, indeed, unless on the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Red sea, never was nor could be in a flourishing state. The rest of Africa had no opposite coast with which to trade; nothing but an immeasurable waste of ocean extended before it. Its native navigation was therefore almost entirely confined to intercourse in boat, along the coast. The interior commerce, carried on by land, has always been the prevailing one, and has closely united the most remote nations, who, in establishing it, have overcome the mightiest obstacles which nature ever opposed to mutual communication. Deserts, whose wide desolation seemed fatal to every thing endued with life, are regularly and safely traversed by large and numerous caravans. The principal are those which maintain the communication between Northern and Central Africa, across the desert of the Sahara. Here the camel, called the ship of the land, is almost exclusively employed. The number of camels composing a caravan is various, but is generally between 500 and 9000. They travel usually at the rate of three miles an hour, and for six or seven hours in the day. The only measure of space adopted in these regions is the day of a caravan's travelling, which, according to the above data, ought to be about 20 miles, but is only about 16 miles; and in one of very great length, not even 13. The most terrible evil which they have to dread is, when any of the wells to which they trust for a supply of water, happens to be dried up. From such a failure in 1805, a whole caravan, consisting of 2000 persons, coming from Coahuacan to Morocco, is said to have perished.

The chief basis of the trade from Northern to Central Africa, is salt. The whole region watered by the central rivers is destitute of that necessary of life. The most extreme longing, however, is felt for its use; and pieces of it are even sucked in the mouth like sugar or sweetmeats. On the other hand, Berberia abounds in gold, of which the northern part of the continent is destitute. The exchange, therefore, of salt for gold, has from time immemorial formed the staple trade of Africa. The salt is sold in slabs, one of which, 24 feet long, is sold for L.2 to L.2

10s. To the staple export of gold, may be added the equally extensive one of slaves. All the caravans which cross the desert carry with them large troops of these unfortunate victims. The whole amount of this interior slave trade has been estimated at 30,000 annually.

The following appear to be the leading divisions of Africa:—1. *Northern Africa*, comprehending Egypt and the Barbary states. 2. *Western Africa*.—This comprises a vast extent of coast, including the countries on the Senegal and Gambia; the Ivory, Gold, and Slave coasts of Guinea, Benin, Lower Guinea, or Congo. 3. *Southern Africa*.—The centre of this division is situated in the country surrounding the Cape, from whence it extends northward indefinitely, to the frontier of Congo and Mosambique. 4. *Eastern Africa*.—The eastern coast is much less known than the western, being colonised only by the Portuguese, who are not communicative as to their discoveries. Under this division, it would appear that Abyssinia must be included, though it is more generally viewed as forming a division by itself. 5. *Central Africa*.—On the Niger are enumerated the kingdoms of Tombuctoo, Houssa, Cassina, and Wangara; to the west and north of that river, those of Bornou, Ashem, Bergoa, and Begherme. Of the nations situated farther to the south, not the slightest rumour has yet reached Europe. 6. The numerous islands with which Africa is in a manner encircled. The most remarkable are the Azores, which some refer to Europe; Madeira, with its adjunct of Porto Santo; the Canaries; the Cape Verde islands; and the solitary rocks of Ascension and St Helena. On the east coast occurs the great island of Madagascar, with the smaller contiguous ones of Bourbon and Mauritius; some small groups, as the Comorro islands, the Seychelles, and Socotora, at the mouth of the Red sea.

AFRICA, a seaport of Tunis, 40 miles S. E. Tunis. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

AFRIQUE, St, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 3580.

AFZELIGUR, a town in Hindostan, on the northern border of Rohilkund.

AGADEEP, a town in Bengal, on the bank of the Bhagarutty, 14 miles S. Plassey.

AGADIR, or SANTA CRUZ, the most southern port in the empire of Morocco. It is built on the summit of a mountain, and defended by batteries. Its population was transported to Mogador by Seedy Mahomet; and it contains only 300 inhabitants.

AGARON, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 15 miles N. W. Tingar.

AGANUM, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 6 miles E. S. E. Bangalore.

AGAWAM, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which runs into the sea.—Also a township in Hampden county, Massachusetts.

AGDE, a town of France, in Languedoc, on the Herault. Population 7200. 8 leagues S. W. Montpellier.

AGEDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the Agêda.

AGNY, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne, on the Garonne, 30 leagues S. E. Bourdeaux. Population 10,834. Long. 6. 42. E. Lat. 44. 12. N.

AGGERHUUS, or **CHRISTIANIA**, the largest and most southerly of the four bishoprics of Norway, and on many accounts the most important part of the kingdom. To the north it is bounded by Drontheim, to the west by Bergen and Christiansand, to the south by the Skager-Rack, and to the east by Sweden. Population 100,000—Aggerhuus is also the name of a royal bailiwick, of several smaller districts, and of the strong castle in Hordens on the west side of the gulf of Christiania, three miles from the town of that name.

AGGERNOR, an island in the gulf of Christiania, not far from the main land.

AGGERSE, Danish island in the Great Belt. Long 11 12 E. Lat 55 12 N.

AGGERSEY, a small island in the Celtic gulf, Norway.

AGHABOY, a village and parish of Ireland, in Queen's county. Population 181.

AGHABOY, a village of Ireland in the county of Kerry 3 miles S. W. Killybeg.

AGHABOY POINT, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Galway. Long 9 E. Lat 53 4 N.

AGHRIM, a village of Ireland in the county of Wicklow.

AGHRIM, a decayed village of Ireland in the county of Galway, 28 miles E. Galway.

AGHRIM POINT, a cape of Ireland 11 miles W. Sligo.

AGHSCOTER, a village of France, department of the Pire-de-Guy, noted for its victory gained here by the English in 1155. Population 500.

AGHTE, or **AGHA**, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles S. W. Ivrea. Population 3240.

AGHTE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 101 miles from Dublin.

AGMET, or **AGMET**, a town and district of Morocco, on the W. declivity of the Atlas 18 miles S. F. Morocco.

AGNES, St., one of the Scilly Islands, of irregular figure, containing a superficial tract of 500 acres. Population 200. Long 6 20 W. Lat 49 13 N.

AGOA DE PAO, a town of St. Michael's one of the Azores, 12 miles E. of Ponta del Gada.

AGOV, a town of France, on the N. coast of Normandy. Population 1550.

AGONICHE, a river of Nova Scotia, which enters the sea at the mouth of Fundy Bay.

AGOO, a district on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending 20 miles from east to west, and 15 from north to south. The population is sufficient to supply from the late inland of the Abbecco, and cannot at present be estimated at more than 10,000 souls.

AGRA, or **AGRA**, a famous town in the Subcontinent of India, in the N. W. of India, 110 miles S. of Agra. It was destroyed by a great earthquake in 1693, and which, it is said,

it has been rebuilt after a regular plan, with 1000 houses. Its harbour is now one of the safest ports in the island. Population 15,000. Long 15. 14. E. Lat. 37. 16. N.

AGOR, a small island in the English channel. Long 2. 4. W. Lat. 48. 38. N.

AGOWA, a remarkable people of Abyssinia, inhabiting a territory to the east of the sources of the Bahir-el-Azrek, or Abyssinian Nile. This district is uncommonly fertile, particularly in cattle and honey, with which it supplies Gondar, the capital, almost exclusively. The country is also very populous, and though scarcely 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth, can bring into the field 4000 cavalry and an equal number of infantry. There is another tribe of the same people called Echeret Agows, who inhabit a district on the northern bank of the Facceze.

AGRA, an extensive province of Hindostan, bounded on the north by the province of Delhi, on the south by Mithan, on the east by Oude and Alibabad, and on the west by Amree, being in length about 200, and in breadth 100 miles.

AGRA, a celebrated city of Hindostan called by the Mahomedans Akbarabad, the capital of the Agra province, and the seat of the British civil authority. It is situated on the S. W. bank of the river Jumna. Long 77. 41. E. Lat. 27. 13. N. The houses of this city are built of stone, and are very lofty, but the streets are so narrow, chiefly to admit the passage of carriages, that the greater part of it is, however, in a tunnel-like. On the opposite side of the river are several Hindu sanctuaries. Agra was taken in the year 1784 from the Marathas by the Mahomedan Madadji Sindia, and remained in the hands of his successor till 1803, when it was captured by the British army.

AGRAMONT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles from Lleida.

AGREY, St., a town of France, in the Vivarais. Population 2540.

AGRORE, a town of Naples, 22 miles S. S. E. Salerno.

AGUA CALIENTE, a city of Mexico, in the kingdom of New Galicia. It contains two convents, and about 500 Spanish families, besides mulattoes and those of a mixed blood, and is noted for its warm springs. It is 110 leagues N. N. W. Mexico.

AGUEDA, a river of Spain, in the province of Salamanca, which falls into the Douro.

AGUEIRA, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles E. N. E. Limgo.

AGUIAN, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 32 miles S. Cordova.

AGUIAR DE CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the province of Palencia. Population 1500. 10 miles N. W. Burgos.

AGUANIA, a kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending from the Ancobra to the Channah, bounded on the west by Agorler, and on the east by the Fantee territories.

AHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Gohud. Long 78 30. E. Lat. 26. 14. N.

ARABYMAON, a village of Ireland, in Galway, 78 miles N. W. Dublin.

ARADINGAR, a town of Hindostan, on the Gograh, 40 miles S. S. E. Goorackpore.

ARLIX, a town of Suabia, 40 miles N. W. Augsburg. Population 1039.

ARMEDARAH, the capital of the province of Gujerat, Hindostan, on the Sahermaty. Long. 72. 37. E. Lat. 23. N.

ARMEDPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa, 34 miles S. Cuttack.

ARMOON, a town of Gujerat, belonging to the Mahrattas. Long. 73. 3. E. Lat. 22. N.

ARNOHILL, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 94 miles from Dublin.

ARNBURG, a market town of Germany. Population 3390. 3 miles S. W. Ohrenlau.

ARNWELLEN, a town of Germany, on the Ahr. Population 1779.

ARTEB, a town of Agra, in Hindostan, on the Chumbul. Long. 78. 33. E. Lat. 26. 43. N.

ARUS, a town of France, department of the Creuse. Population 1570.

AJACCIO, the chief town of Corsica, and the best built, being walled and protected by a citadel built by marshal de Ternes. It is delightfully situated on the north side of the gulf of Ajaccio, which forms below the town a secure and commodious harbour. Population 6345. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Napoleon Bonaparte. Long. 8. 53. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

AJAS, or **AJASSO**, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Gulf of Ajasso. 20 miles N. Scanderoon.

AICH, a small river of Wirtemberg, which falls into the Neckar, not far from Göttingen.

AICHACH, or **AICHA**, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the river Par. Population 1600. 12 miles E. N. E. Augsburg.

AICHSTETTEN, a town of Bavaria. Population 1380.

AIGLE, or **HAIS**, capital of a district of the same name in Switzerland. Population 2500. 36 miles E. N. E. Geneva.

AIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. Population 2610.

AIGNAN, St. a town of France, province of Berry. Population 2500. 8 leagues S. Blois.

AIGRE, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. Population 1430.

AIGRE-FRÉVILLE, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, with 250 houses. 23 leagues E. S. E. La Rochelle.

AIGRE-PERSE, a town of France, in Auvergne, which forms, properly speaking, but a single street along the river of Beuron. Population 5050. 64 leagues N. Clermont-Ferrand.

AIGUES-MORTES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. Population 2540.

AISVILLON, a town of France, at the conflux of the Lot and Garonne, in Guienne. Population 2380. 54 leagues N. W. Agen.

ASIAH, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the coast of the Red sea. 108 miles E. S. Long. 40. 5. E. Lat. 28. 55. N.

AULY-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, 3 N. W. Amiens. Population 1050.

ASMEER, or **RASPOOTANA**, an extensive province in the centre of Hindostan, to the south of the provinces of Delhi and Moultan. It is about 350 miles long, and 220 broad.

ASMEER, a city of Hindostan, in the centre of the Rajpoot states. It possesses a tolerably strong fort, and the remains of a palace and extensive gardens, built by the emperor Jehangire, about the year 1615. It was in this city that Sir Thomas Rowe, the English ambassador, was introduced to the Great Mogul in the year 1716, since which period it has greatly declined. Long. 74. 48. E. Lat. 26. 36. N.

AIX, a department of France, which is formed out of the ancient districts of Bresse, Bugey, and a part of Burgundy. It extends about 22 leagues from E. to W. and 17 from N. to S. Population 322,608.

AINAD, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut. Long. 55. 50. E. Lat. 13. 25. N.

AINTAI, or **ANTAI**, a large open town of Syria, about three miles in circumference, situated on two hills, and in the valley between them. A small river, the Sejour, runs by it. On the north side there is a castle garrisoned by janissaries; and on the south an extensive cemetery, which resembles large suburbs. The town is inhabited by Mahometans and Christians; and contains a church and five principal mosques. The chief trade is in coarse stamped calicoes, and various coloured woollens; also leather and raw hides; and skins are dyed red and yellow, into what is called Turkey leather. 40 miles N. Aleppo. Long. 37. 25. E. Lat. 36. 25. N.

AIRDRIE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark. It is regularly built, and consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length. It has manufactures of cotton, and iron-works; also a distillery. 12 miles E. Glasgow. Population 4860.

AIRE, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse, near Howden.

AIRE, a town of France, department of the Landes, on the Adour, 65 miles S. S. E. Bourdeaux. Population, including the neighbouring village of Le Mas, 3000.

AIRE, or **ARIEN**, a strong town of France, department of the Pas de Calais, on the river Lys, 22 miles S. Dunkirk.

AIRON, a river of France, department of the Nièvre, which falls into the Loire.

AIRTH, a small town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, on the Forth. It has an inconsiderable harbour. 8 miles from Stirling.

AIRVAUX, a town of France, department of the Deux Seves. Population 2070.

AISLINGEN, a town of Bavaria. Population 1170. 4 miles S. Dillingen.

AISSE, or **AINE**, a department of France, consisting of portions of the Isle de France, Champagne, and Picardy. Population 432,237.

AISSE, a considerable river of France, which joins the Oise, near Compeigne.

AITRACH, a tributary stream of the Iller.

AIX, an ancient city of France, formerly the capital of Provence, now in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It was

founded by Caius Sextius Calvinus, a Roman general, 130 years before the Christian era, and received the name of *Aque Sextor*, from its famous springs. The number of its gates is eight. The streets are in general well lighted and paved, but dirty. It has a beautiful public promenade, and an elegant square. One of the sides is occupied by what is called the *Palais*, an old building, containing some spacious halls, formerly occupied by the parliament and other public bodies. It has also a town-hall and a cathedral, which is not without striking beauties. The chapel of Notre Dame de l'Esperance is much frequented by the pious Catholics. The monastery of Jacobins or Dominicans, would be one of the finest structures in Provence, were it completed. The mineral springs from which the town took its ancient name were accidentally discovered in 1704, when the medals, inscriptions, and other ancient monuments at that time dug up, confirmed the opinion of antiquaries as to their being the springs known to the Romans.

AIX, a town of Savoy, 12 miles N. Chambery, noted for warm baths. Population 1600.

AIX D'ANGULON (L.), a town of France, department of the Cher. Population 1230.

AIX, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne. Population 2160.

AIX-EN-OTHE, a town of France, in Champagne, department of the Aube. Pop. 1570.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, an old and well built town in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, situated between Juliers and Lieburg, on the left bank of the Rhine; included formerly in the circle of Westphalia. It is divided into the inner and outer town, and contained in 1807, 3060 houses, with 27164 inhabitants. Its manufactures, though they have greatly decreased, are still considerable. The most important are those of broad cloth (no less than 34 in number), chiefly from Spanish wool, and the needle works, by which many thousand individuals are supported. There are, besides, copper and brass works, with a thimble manufactory. The town contains four parish churches, and the collegiate church of St Adelbert, built by the Emperor Henry II. It had at one time 21 monasteries and convents, most of which are now suppressed. Among the other public buildings, the most remarkable are the town-house and the masquerade-room. Elegant private houses are to be met with in every street. Aix-la-Chapelle was long the favourite residence of Charlemagne, and for some time the capital of his empire; hence it was long customary to hold the coronation of the emperors of Germany in this town; and in the convent chapel are to be seen the imperial robes and regalia used at the coronation. Strangers are also shewn a statue of Charlemagne, a copy of the gospels written in golden characters, and an immense number of relics.

Aix-la-Chapelle is celebrated for its baths, which are seven in number, and issue from five distinct springs. In this city two cele-

brated treaties of peace have been concluded; the first in 1668, between France and Spain, and the second in 1748, between the different powers engaged in the war of the Austrian succession. Aix-la-Chapelle now belongs to Prussia. 25 miles N. E. Liege, 30 S. W. Cologne. Long. 5. 34. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

AIZENAY, a town of France, department of La Vendee. Population 3500. 15 leagues N. W. Fontenay.

AKDASCH, a town of Persia, province of Schirvan, on the Kur. It has 300 houses.

AKHALA, a town of Turkish Armenia, 24 miles W. N. W. Erzerum.

AKHAR, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris, 30 miles N. W. Bagdad.

AKISKA, AGHALZTOTE, or GHALZTO, a province of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, on the south-west confines of Georgia. It derives its name from the chief town Akiska, situated on the river Kur, which is open, and without fortifications; but it has a very strong and lofty castle, which the Russians endeavoured in vain to take lately. Its inhabitants are of various nations, Armenians, Turks, Jews, and Christians; and carry on an active trade with Batuman, a port on the Black sea, 100 miles distant, and intermediate places. Besides mosques, it contains two churches for the Christians; and the Jews have a synagogue. Houses about 4000. 90 miles N. N. W. Erivan.

AKKER, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, on the river Akker, 66 miles N. W. Damascus. Long. 36. 10. E. Lat. 34. 32. N.

AKLAT, a town of Kurdistan, on the Lake Van. Long. 41. 22. E. Lat. 38. 35. N.

AKSEKI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, consisting of 150 houses. 60 miles N. E. Konieh. Long. 34. E. Lat. 38. 57. N.

AKSHEIR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It exports to Smyrna fine carpets, wool, wax, gum tragacanth, and galls. Akshair was taken by Famerlane in 1402. 60 miles S. S. E. Karahissar.

AKSHEULUR, a town of Natolia, on the Black sea, 90 miles E. Constantinople.

ALA, a market town on the Adige, in the principality of Trent. Population 4000.

ALABAMA, a considerable river in East Florida. Also said to be the name of a branch of St Mary's river.

ALABAMA, one of the United States, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the gulf of Mexico, W. by Mississippi. A large portion of the state still belongs to the Indians. Square miles, 44,000. Population in 1810, less than 10,000; in 1816, 29,663; in 1818, 70,406. Cahawba is the seat of government. The land on the coast is low and level; as you proceed into the interior it becomes hilly, and in the north it is in some places mountainous. The soil is generally fertile, particularly on the banks of the rivers. The lands between the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, are among the best in the state. Cotton is the staple production, and the great article of export. Blakely and

Mobile are the principal ports. The Creek Indians occupy the south-east part of the state; the Cherokees the north-east, the Choctaws the south-west, and the Chickasaws the north-west.

ALABAMA RIVER, a river of the United States, in Alabama, is formed by the union of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and flowing S. S. W. unites with the Tombigbee to form Mobile river, 45 miles from the head of Mobile bay.

ALABASTER, or **ELEUTHERA**, one of the Bahama or Lucayo islands.

ALAGON, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 miles N. W. Saragossa.

ALAGON, a river of Spanish Estremadura, which falls into the Tagus, near Coria.

ALAGORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 23 miles E. Seringapatam.

ALAIS, a town of France, in Lower Langue-doc, on the Gardon, 13 leagues N. Montpellier. Population 7002. It carries on some trade in grain, olives, oil, wine, and silk.

ALAN, a river of England, in Cornwall, which falls into the sea 2 miles below Padstow.

ALANCHIE, a town of France, department of the Cantal. Population 2500.

ALAND, an island in the Baltic, not far from the point of meeting of the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and lying between the coasts of Finland and Upland in Sweden. The channel which runs between it and the coast of Finland, is of dangerous navigation. It is about 40 English miles long, and 30 broad. Population 11,260. It was ceded to Russia in 1809. Long. 20. E. Lat. 60. 18. N.

ALAND'S BAY, on the S. coast of Ireland, between Waterford harbour and Tramore bay.

ALARA, a town in the island of Majorca, with 2400 inhabitants.

ALARSAC, a town of France, department of the Correze. Population 3170.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the river Tanaro. It contains a cathedral, and 3 parish churches. Population 9650. 18 miles S. E. Turin.

ALBACETE, a trading town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. Population between 7000 and 8000. 80 miles S. W. Valencia.

ALBAN, St., a town of France, in Langue-doc. Population 2109.

ALBANIA, a large province in European Turkey, bounded N. by Dalmatia and Servia, E. by Macedonia and Thessaly, S. by Livadia, and W. by the Adriatic, along with that part of the Mediterranean called the Ionian sea. It thus comprehends, in its widest acceptation, the ancient Illyria and Epirus, and is at present included in the Turkish government of Romania.

ALBAURO, a well built town of Italy, in the kingdom of Lombardy.

ALBAURO, a small well built town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 14 miles S. S. E. Rome.

ALBAN, St., a town of England, in Hertfordshire, on the Great Ouse. It contains the principal of three streets, divided into three parishes, with a parish church, and a convent, St. Michael's, and St. Helen's. It

carries on a considerable trade, and has a manufacture of straw-plaiting. A market is held weekly. It returns two members to parliament, having been incorporated by Edward IV. in 1553. In the years 1451 and 1481 two engagements were fought in the neighbourhood, between the adherents of York and Lancaster. Population 4472. 21 miles N. N. W. London.

ALBAN'S HEAD, St., a cape of England, on the coast of the county of Dorset. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 50. 4. N.

ALBANY, a city of the United States, in Albany county, New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 160 miles N. New York, 30 N. Hudson, 170 W. Boston, and 230 S. Montreal. Population 9356. It is the seat of government, and in population, wealth, and commerce, the second city in the state. It is finely situated for commerce, at the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson; and the canals now in progress will soon connect it with Lake Champlain and Lake Erie. Among the public buildings are a stone state-house, and an elegant academy of red freestone, a jail, 4 banks, and 11 houses for public worship.

ALBANY, a river of North America, which falls into James' bay, Long. 84. 30. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.; runs N. E. through a chain of small lakes, from the S. end of Winnipeg lake. The British fort is on the river, in Long. 87. 30. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

ALBARRAZIN, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, on the Guadalquivir. Population 1800. 100 leagues E. Madrid.

ALBEMARLE, a central county of the United States, in Virginia. Chief town Charlottesville. Population 18,268.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, in the United States, on the coast of North Carolina, in the N. E. part of the state, is 60 miles long from E. to W. and from 4 to 15 wide. It communicates with Pamlico Sound and the ocean by several narrow inlets, and with Chesapeake bay by a canal cut through Disual Swamp.

ALBENQUE, a town of France, department of the Lot. Population 1920.

ALBERCHE, a river of Spain, province of Toledo, which joins the Tagus, near Talavera de la Reyne.

ALBIN, or **AUBIN**, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 3180. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 44. 31. N.

ALBION, NEW. A large indefinite track of the N. W. coast of America is thus called. This designation was first given by Sir Francis Drake to California, with part of the adjoining coast, when he first took possession of it. But recent geographers, and among others Humboldt, limit the denomination of New Albion to that part of the coast which extends from Lat. 43. to 48. N.

ALBSINGEN, a considerable village of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg.

ALBONA, a town of Istria, in the gulf of Carnaro, near the mouth of Arsa river. 16 miles E. Rovigno.

ALBOR, a town on the coast of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, 3 miles E. of Lagos.

ALBON, a small island of the North Atlantic ocean, one of the Bahamas.

ALBONK, a town and parish of England, in the county of Wilts. Population 1585.

ALBOVERNE, a small seaport of Morocco. Long. 2. 54. E. Lat. 35. 16. N.

ALBERT, a town of France, department of the Landes. Population 1000.

ALBUFEIRA, a town of Portugal, province of Algarva. Population 1900.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town and castle in Spanish Extremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal. Population 5500. 20 miles N. Badajoz.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Mexico, on the Rio del Norte. Population 6000.—It is also a village in Mexico.

ALBY, a village of England, county of York, 10 miles N. E. York.

ALBY, or **ALBI**, a town of France, department of the Tarn, on the left bank of Tarn river, 15 leagues N. E. Toulouse. Population 9900. The promenade *La Lée* is very beautiful. The archiepiscopal palace on the banks of the Tarn, affords an extensive prospect. The manufactures are linen, woolen, baize, and serge.

ALCALA DE GIBVERT, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. Population 3000.

ALCALA DE HENARPE, a town of Spain, in Toledo, 15 miles E. Madrid. Population 5000. It contains 3 parish churches, 28 cloisters, 4 hospitals, and a university.

ALCALA LA REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 9 leagues from Jaen, with a rich abbey. Population 8000. Long. 4. 10. W. Lat. 37. 43. N.

ALCANTARA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, near Lisbon.

ALCANTARA, a fortified town in Spanish Extremadura, on the Tagus, which is here crossed by an old Roman stone bridge. The trade is in wool and cloth. Population 3000. 130 miles W. S. W. Madrid.

ALCANTARA, or **ALCANTARILLA**, a town of Spain, in Seville, near Guadalquivir river.

ALCANTARA, a thriving town of Brazil, in Maranham, opposite the island of Maranham.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La Mancha. Population 3300. 105 miles S. S. E. Madrid.

ALCISTER, a town of England, in Warwickshire, at the confluence of the AIn and Arrow. Population 2229. 102 miles N. W. London.

ALCKMAER, or **ALCKMAAR**, the chief town in North Holland, neatly built and well fortified. It has a trade in corn, cheese, butter, flower-roots, and seeds. It was taken by the British in 1708. 24 miles N. W. Amsterdam.

ALCORTYNS, a town and castle of Portugal, province of Algarva. Population 1000.

ALCOY, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with flourishing manufactures of cloth, &c. Population 10,000.

ALCUDIA, an ancient town of Majorca, opposite to Minorca. Population 1000.

ALCUDIA DE CURIT, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with about 2000 inhabitants.

ALD, a river of England, in Suffolk.

ALD, a river of Siberia, which rises on the

confines of China, and joins the Lena, in Long. 122. 30. E. Lat. 62. 22. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a seaport town of England, in Suffolk, on the Ald. It is a corporation and sends two members to parliament. Population 1212. 94 miles from London.

ALDBOROUGH, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. 484.

ALDRAY, a village and parish of England, in the county of Hertford. Population 676.

ALDRA NUEVA, a village of Spain, with 1500 inhabitants, on the frontiers of Leon.

ALDENHAM, a village and parish of England, in Hertfordshire. Population 1399.

ALDERBURN, a town of England, county of Wilts. Population 588.

ALDERNEY, an island of Great Britain, in the English channel, 7 miles from Cape la Hague, in Normandy. The intermediate channel, called the Race of Alderney, is of dangerous navigation in stormy weather. The island forms part of a chain extending to the Chalks, whereon a light-house has been erected lately. Population in 1811, 1300. 18 miles N. E. Guernsey.

ALDSTONE MOOR, a town and parish of England, in Cumberland, on a hill, at the bottom of which is the river Tyne, crossed by a stone bridge. About 1100 men are employed in its lead mines. Population 5699. 19 miles from Penrith.

ALLON, a town of Lower Normandy, capital of the department of the Orne. The suburbs are St. Blaise, Casau, Mont-sor, La Barre, and Laneret. Population 13,234. Its trade is in cloth, in linen, coarse and fine, but particularly in point-lace. It has extensive tanneries, glass-houses, and smelting-houses. It has four gates, and was once fortified; but only part of the wall now remains, and a large and strong castle, in which is a square tower, 150 feet in height. 35 leagues S. W. Paris.

ALFENTJO, the largest province in Portugal, bounded north by Estremadura and Beira, east by the Spanish frontier, south by Algarva, and west by the Atlantic. Population 339,368.

ALEPPO, a city of Syria, capital of a pachalic of the same name, whose limits are not explicitly defined to Europeans. It is situated on 8 small hills, and is intersected by the river Kowick. The city itself is not above three miles and a half in circuit, and is surrounded by an ancient strong stone wall and ditch; but including the suburbs, the whole is about 7 or 8 miles in compass. The wall is flanked by frequent towers, but the fosse is partly filled up with rubbish, or occupied by kitchen gardens, and the city being commanded by heights, is not defensible as a military post. It has nine gates, all known by different names. Aleppo is esteemed the fourth city of the Ottoman empire, being exceeded only by Constantinople, Cairo, and Damascus. In regular arrangement of the streets, however, and interior elegance of the houses, as also in cleanliness, the others seem not to be compared to it. In general it is well built,

the houses of the opulent consisting of white stone. The streets are for the most part broader than usual in the east, though appearing gloomy from the height of the walls on each side. They are well paved, and have two commodious foot-paths raised six inches high. Almost all the houses are surmounted by terraces, separated by purple walls, except those having domes; and on these terraces the inhabitants sleep during summer. The seraglio or palace of the pacha is spacious, with magnificent gates. A distinct quarter of the city is allotted to Jews, and the Europeans have another. Mosque an enormous in Aleppo, 700 feet in circumference, but none have more than a single minaret or steeple. The members of the Greek Armies, Syrian, and Maronite communion, have each a church, and the Europeans formerly had four small convents, but in the year 1807 there was only one, containing 9 Italian monks. About 20 Christians are in the city, spacious quadrangular edifices, one to six high, are dispersed through the city and coffee-houses, with a fountain in the middle and a gallery for musicians. Pop. 200,000 chiefly Turks and Arabs, among them are 80,000 Christians, and 7000 Jew. Women are not seen in the streets of Aleppo at dusk. Its manufactures are of silk and cotton. The produce of Aleppo exports consists from Antioch, Meidin, Chio, and Antil, osanabughs from Aleppo and Damascus, and printed cottons from Diarbekir, also galls, different drugs, and copper, and a variety of other articles. The exports from Europe are cloths, Lyons stuffs, and bonnets after the fashion of France, from France, maces, indigo, tea, sugar, paper, soap and great quantity of coral ornaments. Four caravans annually proceed through Natcha to Constantinople, others arrive from Bagdad and Bassora, with coffee brought from Mecca on the Red sea, round the Persian gulf, as also muslins and shawls from India. Aleppo is liable to the plague, and other serious maladies. It was nearly overthrown by an earthquake in 1822, in which it is said that about 25,000 persons perished. 70 miles S. E. Alexandretta, 234 N. Damascus. Long 37 16. E. Lat 36. 11. N.

ALECHAM, or AYLCHAM, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk county, near Thym river. Population 1835 12 miles N. Norwich.

ALEXANDRIA, or ALEXANDRIA, a strong town, with a citadel, on the Tanaro, in Upper Italy. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, 12 parishes, 2 collegiate churches, 17 monasteries and nunneries. Population 35,216. 88 miles S.W. Milan.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 300 miles E. S. E. Naples.

ALEUTAN, or ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, a chain of islands, amounting to 40, in the North Pacific ocean, stretching from the peninsula of Kamtschatka, in Asia, to Cape Alaska, in North America, comprehended under the general name of *Islands*, in Asiatic Russia.

Behring's island, Astor, and Oupishka, are the largest. Long. 168. to 195. E. Lat. 54. N. Only a few are inhabited.

ALEXANDRIA, a county of the Illinois, at the angle between Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDARON, a seaport of Syria, at the south-east part of a bay in the Mediterranean. It is now reduced to a village of 185 houses. 70 miles N.W. Aleppo.

ALEXANDRIA, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 4 miles N. Dumfries.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Russia, in Cherson, 70 miles W. Katerinopolis. It is the name of various small places throughout Russia.

ALEXANDRIA, a large and celebrated city, the ancient capital of Egypt, founded in the year 331 A.C. by Alexander the Great, and which, under the dynasty of the Ptolemies, reached such a height of glory, who placed their glory in commerce and the sciences, made great progress in population in splendour. They erected an island opposite to the mouth of the harbour, *Island of Light*, which was a beacon of the wonders of the ancient world. Alexandria then grew to the commerce of India the grand object of ancient and modern navigation. It was also the seat of the centre of science connected with mathematics, astronomy, geography, and was illustrated by the famous library, surpassing all others of which antiquity could boast which was founded there by Ptolemy Philadelphus. Even after its subjection to the Roman empire, Alexandria scarcely lost any of its splendour. It continued also to be the channel by which the commodities of India, Arabia, and Eastern Africa, were transported to Europe. Alexandria, however, received a fatal blow, when, in 640, it was reduced by the caliph Omar, and subjected to the Syrian yoke, under which it continued to decline, and the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope gave the final blow to its importance and trade. Alexandria is situated at the western extremity of the Egyptian coast, upon the borders of the Libyan desert, to which it may almost be said to belong. It lies upon a long and narrow neck of land, between the sea and the lake Mareotis. It communicates with the Nile by a canal, commonly called the canal of Cleopatra. It is divided into the new and old town, the latter of which is incomparably the most extensive. It is partly inclosed within walls, which are about 8 miles in circumference. They are evidently of Sarracenic structure, of great thickness and solidity, and flanked by 100 towers; but the space which they enclose forms only a small part of the ancient city of the Ptolemies, whose ruins can be distinctly traced over more than 3 times that circuit. Amid this total wreck of ancient grandeur a few objects only rise distinguishable from the surrounding desolation. Of these the most remarkable by far is that called "Ptolemy's Pillar." The height has been estimated at 117 feet but appears by more exact

measurements, not to exceed 24 or 26. It is composed of 3 pieces of the finest granite, one of which serves for the pedestal, the other for the shaft, and the third for the capital. The mean diameter is 7 feet 9 inches, so that the entire contents of the column may be estimated at 6000 feet. The next most remarkable object consists of the two obelisks, one thrown down and the other standing, vulgarly called *Cleopatra's Needles*. Their height, which is equal, is said to be 58 feet 6 inches, and the breadth of each side of their base 7 feet. They are composed each of a single block of granite, and entirely covered with hieroglyphics. A more useful, and even more magnificent labour, consisted in the reservoirs with which ancient Alexandria was supplied with water. The construction of these excavated the whole ground upon which that city stood. A conduit, communicating with the canal of Cleopatra, extended the whole length of the city. When this was judged to be filled by the overflows of the Nile, the chiefs of the city went in great ceremony to open it, and admit the water into the cisterns. These reservoirs, which were formerly very numerous, are now reduced to half a dozen, which, however, are sufficient for the reduced consumption of the city. The catacombs begin at the extremity of the old city, and extend along the coast: they consist of small sepulchral grotto cut in the rock, which is a soft calcareous substance; the interior of the galleries is plastered with mortar, difficult to break; each cavity contained three coffins piled over each other. Alexandria, even in its state of decay, is still to Europeans the most interesting of the cities of Egypt. It is built chiefly along the coast, and occupies only a small portion of the space inclosed within the Saracenic walls. Alexandria, says a modern traveller, now exhibits very few marks by which it could be recognised as one of the principal monuments of the magnificence of the conqueror of Asia. Its houses, like all those of the Levant, have flat terraced roofs; the place of windows is supplied by apertures which themselves are almost entirely obstructed by a projecting wooden lattice, through which the light can scarcely penetrate. The streets, narrow and awkwardly disposed, have neither pavement nor police; the eye of the traveller is arrested by no public nor private edifice; and, but for the ruins of the old city, there would be nothing to attract a moment's attention. The population of modern Alexandria has been variously estimated. Some have carried it as high as 20,000, while others assert that the stationary numbers cannot exceed 5000; in addition to which, however, there is a continual resort of strangers from all quarters of the world. The basis of the population consists of Turks, Copts, and Jews. Long. 30. 5. E. Lat. 31. 16. N.

ALEXANDRIA, a county of the United States, district of Columbia. Pop. 8552.

ALEXANDRIA, a city and port of entry of the

United States, in the district of Columbia, on the west bank of the Potomac, 7 miles south of Washington. Pop. in 1810, 7327. It has a commodious harbour, and trades extensively in flour.—It is also the name of various other townships.

ALEXANDROVSKAIA, a fort of Russia, on the Dnieper, 114 miles N. E. Cherson.

ALEXANDROW, the chief town of a circle in Vladimir, Russia. 48 miles E. Moscow.

ALEXANDROWKA, the name of several small towns of Russia, in Cherson, Ekaterinoslav, Tambov, &c.

ALEXOPOL, the capital of a circle in Pultawa, Russia, 30 miles S. of Pultawa.

ALVARO, a town of Spain, at the conflux of the Alama and Ebro. Population 4700. 9 miles S. W. Tudela.

ALVAYATES, a fortified place of Portugal, 150 miles N. E. Lisbon.

ALFELD, a town of Hanover, on the river Leine. Population in 1800, 2076.

ALFORD, a town of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1506. 30 miles E. Lincoln.

ALFORD, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 23 miles N. W. Aberdeen. Pop. 820.

ALGETON, a market town and parish, of England, in Derby, in which stockings and earthen-ware are manufactured. Population 4689. 14 miles W. Derby.

ALGUEVA, or ALGABIA, the south province of Portugal, bounded on the west and south by the Atlantic. Population 96,000.

ALGUESI, or ALGUESIA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles S. Valencia.

ALGEZIRAS, a maritime town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the gulf of Gibraltar, between Cape Algeiras and the rock of Gibraltar. Population about 4500. 7 miles W. Gibraltar.

ALGHISE, a town of Upper Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on Savarona river. Population 3000.

ALGERIE, a territory of Northern Africa, forming one of the principal of the Barbary states. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by Morocco, from which it is separated by the desert of Agades, on the E. by Tunis, and on the S. by the Atlas, which separates it from the Bled-el-Jeride, or Country of Dates. It extends from about 8. 30. E. to 1. 30. W. long. or 490 geographical miles, E. to W. The breadth from N. to S. is very varying and indefinite; but there are few points at which it extends inland much more than 100 miles. It comprehends the greater part of the Numidia and Mauritania Tingitania of the ancients.

The territory of Algiers is traversed by branches of the great mountain chain of Atlas, particularly those called *Lawat* and *Ammer*, inhabited by two Arab tribes of the same name. These mountains are covered nearly to the summit with vineyards and forests. The mountain of Jurjura, which extends about 60 miles in a S. E. direction from Algiers to the interior, is of a much greater elevation, and covered with snow during the greatest part of the year. It may probably

be considered only as another branch of the general chain. From these mountains descend numerous streams. The soil is excellent, and produces wheat and barley, and all the fruits and vegetables of Europe. It contains mines of lead and iron. Near the lake of Marks is a solid mountain of salt; and the lake, when it dries up in summer, leaves its bed deeply incrustured with it. The salt pits near Arzew are about 6 miles in compass. The manufactures of Algiers are very inconsiderable. They consist of silk, particularly sashes and handkerchiefs, and in carpets, and a coarse kind of linen. The exports are coral, wool, bees' wax, ship timber, ostrich's feathers, grain, pulse, hides, goat and sheep skins, camel's hair, cattle, sheep, of the annual value of £42,175. The imports consist of European manufactures and colonial produce. Linens, muslins, and hardware, are prominent articles. In this kingdom, as in the rest of Barbary, the towns are inhabited by Moors, Jews, and Turks, with a few Europeans. The plain country is chiefly in possession of the Arabs, and the mountains are inhabited by a hardy race, called Brebers, or Berebers.

Algiers is divided by Dr Shaw into three provinces. 1. The most western, or that of Tlemcen or Tremecen, which borders immediately on Morocco. The principal towns are Tlemcen and Oran. 2. Titterie, or Algiers proper, which forms the central province, and contains the capital and Boujeiah. 3. Constantina, or the western province, a very fertile region, which formerly belonged to Tunis, but has been wrested from that state by the Algerines. Its principal towns are Constantina and Bona.

ALGERES, a large and celebrated city, capital of the country of the same name. It is situated upon the coast of the Mediterranean, and on the declivity of a hill, on which the houses rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre, and terminate nearly in a point at the summit. It is not above a mile and a half in circuit; but the population is large in proportion to the ground which it covers; for every house is three stories high, and occupied by several families. The streets are very narrow, and run from the top of the hill towards the sea, or from S. to N. The largest street is 1900 paces in length, but not above 12 feet wide. In this street are situated the mansions of the opulent, the warehouses of the principal merchants, the markets for corn, bread, meat, fish, &c. The fronts of almost all the houses are supported by rafters, extending from one to another across the street. The houses, in white in architecture is here so great, that the outside and inside of all the houses, mosques, and public edifices, are rarely washed once a year. The roofs are flat, and the sides fenced by a brick wall, about three feet high; and where the height of the houses is great, a communication is formed between them, so that the inhabitants can walk from one to another

siderable distance, and can perform visits along the tops of the houses. The population is reckoned by Dr Shaw at 100,000; metans, 15,000 Jews, and 2000 Christian slaves.

Algiers has been supposed to be the ancient Iconium; but it does not contain any antiquities of importance. Of modern buildings, the largest are the dey's palace and the seraglio of his favourite wife. They are both of great magnitude, and adorned with marble pillars of curious workmanship. There are 10 great mosques, and 50 smaller ones. The finest is the new mosque, begun by the dey about 1790. It is 60 feet by 40, three stories high, and supported by pillars of white marble, imported from Genoa. The walls are built of white stone, brought from the ruins of Oran; and one of the principal employments of Christian slaves consisted in dragging them from the mole. The city is entirely destitute of fresh water, and the inhabitants at one time depended entirely upon the supply from rain. Aqueducts have been since constructed, which supply water from 150 fountains. The city is surrounded by a wall about a league in circumference; it is 12 feet thick, 30 feet high towards the land side, and 40 feet towards the sea. There are also four castles; but all these fortifications on the land side are of little avail, and it is the harbour only that can be considered as well defended. This harbour is a work of immense labour. It is formed by two moles, one running directly N.; the other N. E., and meeting at an island called the Lantern. It is 130 fathoms long, 80 broad, and 15 feet deep. It is unsafe, and vessels lying along it must be strongly fastened by cables. The entrance is defended by a round castle and several batteries, the guns of which are of brass, well mounted, and in good condition. The government is a tumultuous and ill-regulated despotism. The dey is elected by the soldiery, or rather, when a vacancy occurs, the boldest and most popular seizes the sovereignty, which he is either allowed to retain, or immediately strangled by the orders of a more fortunate rival. He possesses, so long as he enjoys his office, despotic power. But he holds his situation by rather precarious tenure; namely, the good will of a licentious soldiery, by whom he is frequently deposed and murdered.

Britain has had the glory of putting a period to the predatory expeditions for which this piratical state was so long famous. On the 27th August 1816, after a desperate conflict, the British fleet, under Lord Exmouth, succeeded in completely destroying the Algerine fleet and batteries; and the dey had no resource but to submit to whatever terms were imposed, which were the restoration of all his present captives without ransom, with the repayment of ~~sums~~ formerly received, and the abolition of Christian slavery in his dominions. Long. 3. 30. E. Lat. 36. 42. N.

ALGERIAN-HEAD, a promontory on the north-west coast of Scotland, Ross county. Long. 5. 44. W. Lat. 57. 46. N.

a town of Spain, in Arragon, 7 miles S. Teruel.

ALFARROA, a town in Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus, 16 miles N. E. Lisbon. Population 1360.

ALICANTE, or **ALICANT** (the *Lucentum* of the ancients), a maritime town of Spain, in Valencia. It stands on a sort of peninsula, in a bay of the Mediterranean, at the bottom of a rocky mountain, on the summit of which is the castle, now fortified in the modern style. The harbour is at some distance from the town, and is one of the best in Valencia. The exports from this place are barilla, pasarillas, anise, dates, saffron, figs, capers, brandy, raisins, silk, but especially wine and soap. Pop. 16,950. 37 miles N. E. Murcia, 75 S. Valencia. Long. 0. 24. W. Lat. 38. 35. N.

ALICATA, a fortified town of Sicily, 18 miles E. S. E. Girgenti.

ALICUDI, one of the Lipari islands, off the coast of Sicily, 15 miles W. Lipari.

ALIPER, a populous town of Hindostan, in Cochín. Pepper, grain, and timber, are exported. Lat. 0. 42. N.

ALISHUNG, a district of Afghanistan, in India, situated between 35. and 36. N. lat. and 63. and 69. E. long.

ALJUBARROTA, a market town of Estremadura, 10 miles S. Leiria. Population 1600.

ALJUSTREL, a neat town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with 1500 inhabitants.

ALLAHABAD, a province of Hindostan, between Lat. 22. and 26. N. and Long. 79. and 83. E.; bounded N. by the provinces of Oude and Agra, S. by Gundwana, E. by Bahur, and W. by Malway and Agra. Seven-eighths of the inhabitants are supposed to be Hindoos; the remainder Muhometans. It produces diamonds, saltpetre, opium, sugar, indigo, cotton, grain, and fruit.

ALLAHABAD, an ancient city, and capital of the above province, at present the residence of the British judge and collector of the province. At two miles distance is situated, at the junction of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, the celebrated fortress of Allahabad, founded by the Emperor Akbar, in the year 1583, and one of the most esteemed places of Hindoo worship and ablution, to which, every summer, multitudes of pilgrims resort from all parts of India. The fort stands in Lat. 25. 27. N. Long. 81. 50. E., being, by the course of the Ganges, 820 miles from the sea. It was finally transferred to the English in 1801, along with the province.

ALLAN-SHEH, or **CITY OF GOD**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on three or four hills, and exhibiting the remains of a wall. Here is a large cathedral, and 24 churches, only six of them in repair. The Greeks have a bishop and chief priest. The town is situated on one of the principal roads to Smyrna, whither a caravan goes and returns regularly. It is greatly frequented, especially by Armenian merchants. The coffee-houses and baths are much resorted to. There are about 300

Greek families. This city is the ancient Philadelphia, so liable to earthquakes. 30 miles S. E. Bart of Sardia, and five days journey from Smyrna.

ALLAINE, a town of France, in Brittany, near the Vilaine, with 4300 inhabitants.

ALLAN, a river of Scotland, which runs into the frith of Forth, 2 miles N. W. Stirling.

ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, a village of Scotland, situated on the river Allan.

ALLAN'S CREEK, a river of the United States, which enters the Genesee.

ALLEGHANY, a county of the United States, in New York, on Genesee river, bordering on Pennsylvania. Population 1942. Chief town, Angelica.—2d, Of Pennsylvania, at the junction of Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. Chief town, Pittsburg. Population 25,317.—3d, In Maryland, the north-west end of the state, on Potomac river. Chief town, Cumberland. Population 6909.—The name of several townships in Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, in the United States, commence in the north part of Georgia, and running north-east nearly parallel with the coast of the Atlantic ocean, at the distance of 250 miles, pass through North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, and terminate near Hudson river. They divide the waters which flow into the Atlantic, from those which flow into the Mississippi. The Catskill mountains, at the north-east extremity, are the highest summits in the range. They do not rise in any part above the height of 3560 feet.

ALLEGHANY, a river in the United States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and at Pittsburg unites with the Monongahela, to form the Ohio. It is navigable to Hamilton, 200 miles above Pittsburg.

ALLEN, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Stour.

ALLEN, a river of Wales, in Flintshire.

ALLEN, ISLE OF, a village of Ireland, county of Kildare, 5 miles N. E. Kildare.

ALLEN, a county of the United States, in Kentucky.

ALLENDALE, a parish of England, county of Northumberland. Population 4029.

ALLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, on the Werra. Population 2500.—Also of Hesse-Darmstadt, between Marburg and Giessen. Population 1030.—It is the name of several other small towns in Germany.

ALLENSTEIN, a town in East Prussia. Population 2000. 60 miles S. Königsberg.

ALLENSTOWN, a town of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 10 miles S. E. Concord. Pop. 346.—It is the name of several other townships and villages.

ALLEPPE, a town of Hindostan, on the Malabar coast, 40 miles N. Cochín. Pop. 13,000. Pepper and other spices are procured here for the East India ships. It is a missionary station.

ALLEN, a village of England, Somersetshire.
ALLEN, two townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1488 and 1676.

ALLIER, a river in the heart of France, which falls into the Loire.

ALLIER, a department of France, divided into the arrondissements of Mont Luçon, Moulins, Gannat, and Palisse. Pop. 251,558.

ALLIGATOR, a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which runs through Alligator Swamp, into Allamakee Sound.

ALLIGATOR, an English fort in Hindostan, situated between the Ganges and the Jumna. Long. 78. 24. E. Lat. 27. 55. N.

ALLOA, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Clackmannan, situated on the north bank of the Forth, where that river is about 500 yards wide. The town is irregularly built. It has an excellent harbour, and adjoining to it a dry-dock, suitable for receiving large vessels; to the west of which is a ferry across the river, with good piers projecting down to low water mark. There are extensive collieries and distilleries in the neighbourhood. There is also a glass-house, where ordinary green glass bottles are made. Malt liquors are brewed here, which are in much repute. The imports are principally grain, limestone, ironstone, and goods from the Baltic. Population 5577. 27 miles N. W. Edinburgh.

ALLOWAY CREEK, a tributary of the Delaware, in the United States, in New Jersey.

ALMARI, a town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha, with 3000 inhabitants.

ALMANZA, or **ALMANCA**, a town of Spain, in Murcia, noted for a victory gained by the French over the allies in 1707. Population 6000. 54 miles S. W. Valencia.

ALMORA, a town of Spanish Castremadura, 12 leagues from Talavera de la Reyna. Population 1000.

ALMEIDA, one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal, in the province of Beira. 113 miles N. E. Lisbon.

ALMLOO, a town of Holland, in the province of Overijssel, 20 miles E. N. E. Deventer. Population in 1790, 2162.

ALMERIA, a rich maritime and episcopal town of Spain, in Granada, on the river and gulf of the same name, with a good harbour, and a castle. 54 miles S. E. Granada.

ALMERIA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera-Cruz. Long. 97. 30. W. Lat. 20. 18. N.

ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO, a beautiful town, with a castle, in Spain, province of La Mancha. Population 3000. 18 miles S. Ciudad Real.

ALMONSBURY, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Calder, near Huddersfield. Pop. 5679.

ALMOND, two rivers of Scotland, one of which enters the frith of Forth at Cramond, 5 miles N. W. Edinburgh; the other rising in the Grampian hills, enters the frith of Tay.

ALMORA, capital of a district of the same name, in the north-east part of Hindostan. Long. 78. 43. E. Lat. 23. 35. N.

ALMURCIA, a town of Spain, in Granada. Population 3000. 30 miles S. S. W. Granada.

ALMURCIA, a town of Spain, province of Saragosa, 7 leagues from Saragosa. Pop. 3000.

ALMURCIA, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, 8 leagues from Manzanares.

ALNE, a river of England, which flows into the German ocean, at Alnemouth.

ALNWORTH, a town of England, in Northumberland, at the mouth of the river Alne. 5 miles from Alnwick.

ALNWICK, or **ALN WICK**, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated on a declivity near the river Alne. There is a spacious square for a market-place, where a market is held weekly, and a large town-house ornamented with a tower and piazzas. Alnwick was formerly fortified, and vestiges of its walls and gates still remain. At the north entrance to the town stands Alnwick castle, an elegant mansion belonging to the duke of Northumberland, which is supposed to have been a strong hold in the time of the Romans. It is embellished with statues in various attitudes; and the chapel belonging to it has recently been ornamented after the Gothic fashion. At the south entrance to the town, a column has been erected, in honour of the late duke of Northumberland. There is a cross, called Malahide's cross, erected on the spot where Malcolm III. of Scotland is said to have received a mortal wound from a soldier, who came to offer to surrender to him the keys of the castle on the point of escape. The parish of Alnwick, which is chiefly engrossed by the town, contains 5927 inhabitants. 34 miles N. N. W. Newcastle, 310 N. London.

ALROSE, or **ALROSE**, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the Dender. Population 11,000. 15 miles N. W. Brussels.

ALROSE, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, between Laxden and Woerden. Pop. 2000.

ALRINGTON, a village and parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 1070.

ALPS, a long and stupendous ridge of mountains, which lie almost in the heart of continental Europe, and divide Italy from all its northern neighbours, France, Switzerland, and Germany. They stretch in the form of a crescent from the county of Nice through Provence, Dauphine, Savoy, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Trent, Brixen, Suabia, the electorate of Salzburg, Carinthia, Carniola, and the territory of the ancient republic of Venice. They begin near the mouth of the Var, on the gulf of Genoa; and after many windings and aberrations, terminate at the river Arsa, on the Adriatic. Their length is between 600 and 700 miles, their breadth very various. The principal subdivisions are the following:—the Maritime, the Cottian, the Greek or Grecian, the Pennine, the Rhodian, distinguished into the High Alps, the Lepontine, and the Rhodian proper; the Tyrolean and Tridentine, including those of Suabia, the Noric, the Carvian, and the Julian.

The Alpine mountains are composed of immense masses of rock, piled upon each other to a height which varies from 4000 to 12,000 feet, and are separated only by narrow valleys. The most rugged are those between Savoy and the Valais, in which Mont Blanc

rears to lofty summit to the height of 15,500 feet, being the highest mountain in Europe. Another highly elevated peak is that of Mont Canis, 34 miles to the south of Mont Blanc. From the Pays de Vaud in Switzerland, about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, the tops of the Alps are seen gilded by the sun, three quarters of an hour after his setting. The summits of most of these mountains are covered with perpetual snow.

ALPS, the *Saakan* or *Wirttemberg*, a long and rugged chain of mountains, 70 miles in length, and from 15 to 20 in breadth, which separates the channel of the Danube from that of the Neckar, and occupies the south-eastern corner of the kingdom of Wirttemberg.

ALPS, **LOWER**, a department of France, formed of the north-east part of Provence. Extent 373 square leagues. Pop. 117,916.

ALPS, **UPPER**, a department of France, having north and east the Cottian Alps, which separate it from Piedmont. Extent 251 square leagues. Population 121,523.

ALRESFORD, a small market town of England, in the county of Southampton, consisting of two parishes, Old and New Alresford. Population 1661. Old Alresford is a little north.

ALREWAN, a village and parish of England, in the county of Stafford. Population 1192.

ALSACE, a province of France, now formed into the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine; which see.

ALSEN, an island in the Baltic, between the island of Funen and the E. coast of Slewick. 18 miles long, and 9 broad. Population 15,045.

ALSFELD, a town of Germany, in Hesse, with 3020 inhabitants. 50 miles N. E. Frankfurt on the Maine.

ALSLEIM, a town of Germany, in Hesse. Population 1030.

ALSTEDT, a town and castle of Prussia, on the Saale. Population 1070.

ALSTON, a town of the United States, in North Carolina, on Little River, 20 miles W. Brunswick.

ALT, a river of England, which rises in Lancashire, and falls into the Irish sea.

ALTAI MOUNTAINS, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, rising in about 68, and terminating at East Cape, in 170 degrees E. long. Their height is computed at 10,730 feet.

ALTAMAH, or ALATANAH, a town of the United States, in Georgia. Long. 83. W. Lat. 33. 54. N.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, province of Bari, at the foot of the Appennines. Population 15,906.

ALTEA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 24 miles N. E. Alicante.

ALTEN, a manufacturing town in the Prussian grand duchy of the Lower Rhine. Population 3300.

ALTENAU, a mining town of Hanover, in the middle of the Harz. Population 1100.

ALTENBERG, a small mining town of Saxony. Houses 200. 18 miles S. Dresden.

ALTENBRUCK, a well built town of Hanover. 27 miles N. W. Stade. Population 2600.

ALTENBURG, the capital of a principality in Upper Saxony. It has manufactures of cotton and wool, and a trade in corn and cattle. Population 9500. 20 miles S. Leipzig.

ALTENBURG, a town of Hungary, at the influx of the Leitha into the Danube. 40 miles S. E. Vienna.—The name of several small towns in Germany.

ALTENHEIM, a town of Baden, circle of the Kinzig, on the Rhine. Population 1300.

ALTENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, with 100 houses. 15 miles N. N. E. Coblenz.

ALTENSTADT, a village of France, in Lower Alsace, on the Lauter. Population 1000.

ALTENSTADT, a small town in Lower Austria, 55 miles N. W. Vienna.

ALTENSTEDT, a town of Wirttemberg, on the river Nagold. Population 1400.

ALTE DE CHAON, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 84 miles E. N. E. Lisbon.

ALTENBURGSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia. Population 2600.

ALTENBURG, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Population 1623.

ALTMOON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone.

ALTMOHL, a river of Franconia, which falls into the Danube at Kelheim, in Bavaria.

ALTON, a market town of England, in Southamptonshire, on the Wye. It has manufactures of woollen, silk, and worsted. Population 2499. 17 miles W. S. W. London.

ALTONA, or ALTENA, a large city, about two English miles west of Hamburg, on the Elbe, belonging to Denmark. Both the inland and foreign commerce here is considerable. Ship-building is an important branch of employment; and there are also manufactures of velvet, silk stuffs, calico, stockings, leather, gloves, tobacco, vinegar, starch, wax, and looking-glasses, with sugar refineries and brandy. The principal public establishments are an academy, a library, a house of correction, and an orphan-house.

ALTONF, a well built town in Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, near the river Reuss. Pop. 4000. 20 miles S. E. Lucerne.

ALTONY, a small town of Bavaria, in the circle of Rezat. 12 miles E. S. E. Nuremberg.

ALTRINGHAM, a township of England, in Cheshire. Population 2302.

ALTSTADT, a town of Wirttemberg, near Rotwell. Population 1600.

ALTURA, a village of Spain, in Valencia. Population 1510.

ALTZEY, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Selach. Population 3051. 23 miles N. W. Worms.

ALVA, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. Pop. 1150. 4 miles N.

ALVA DE TOMER, a town of Spain, province of Leon, 4 leagues S. S. E. Salamanca.

ALVANO, a town in Portuguese Estremadura, with 1900 inhabitants.

ALVARADO, an abundant river of Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, about 36 miles S. S. E. Vera Cruz.

ALVARADO, a town of Mexico, near the mouth of the above river.

ALVECHURCH, a town and parish of England, in Worcestershire, on the Worcester canal. Pop. 1413. 117 miles from London.

ALVETON, a town and parish of England, in the county of Stafford. Population 1103.

ALWEN, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Dee, 7 miles N. N. E. Bala.

ALYTH, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. It manufactures yarn and brown linen. Population 2669. 12 miles W. Forfar.

ALZIRA, or **ALGECIRA**, a fortified town of Spain, province of Valencia, on the Xucar. Its streets are narrow and crowded. Population 10,000. 20 miles S. Valencia.

AMALFI, or **AMALPHI**, a town of Naples, principality of Salerno. Population 2750. 10 miles S. W. Salerno.

AMAND, St., a fortified town in French Flanders, on the Scarpe, 3 leagues N. Valenciennes.

AMAND, St., a town of France, department of the Cher, on which river it is situated. It has iron-works, and some trade in corn, wine, &c. Population 5080.

AMAND, St., a town of France, in Languedoc. Population 3300.

AMAND, St., a town of France, on the Loire, in Languedoc. Population 2015.

AMAND, St., a town of France, in the Nivernois. Population 1500. There are several other small towns of this name in France.

AMANT-ROCHE-SAYNE, St., a town of France, in Auvergne, with 1880 inhabitants.

AMANT-TALLENDE, St., a town of France, department of the Puy de Dôme. Pop. 1715.

AMANTEA, a town of Naples, on the coast of Calabria Citra. Population 2700.

ANAPALLA, a town of South America, province of Nicaragua. This town gives name to a large gulf of the same name, 220 leagues S. E. Guatemala.

AMARANTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Tamega. Pop. 4000. 30 miles E. N. E. Oporto.

AMASIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, intersected by the river Kizilirmak, winding at the bottom of the hills whereon it is built. The town is surrounded by mountains, and is commanded by a fort situated on a sharp pointed rock. This is an extensive and populous place, but the streets are narrow and dirty. Most of the houses are built of wood, but many are built of stone, and are covered with tiles. There is only one mosque, a fine edifice, with two lofty minarets of hewn stone, of which material the numerous baths are also constructed. Population 60,000 or 70,000. 30 miles E. Constantinople. Long. 28° 13' E. Lat. 40° 43' N.

AMASIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a cape in the Black sea, 150 miles N. E. Constantinople.

AMARANT, MARANON, or ORIELANA, a town of South America, and one of the largest in Peru. It is formed by the united

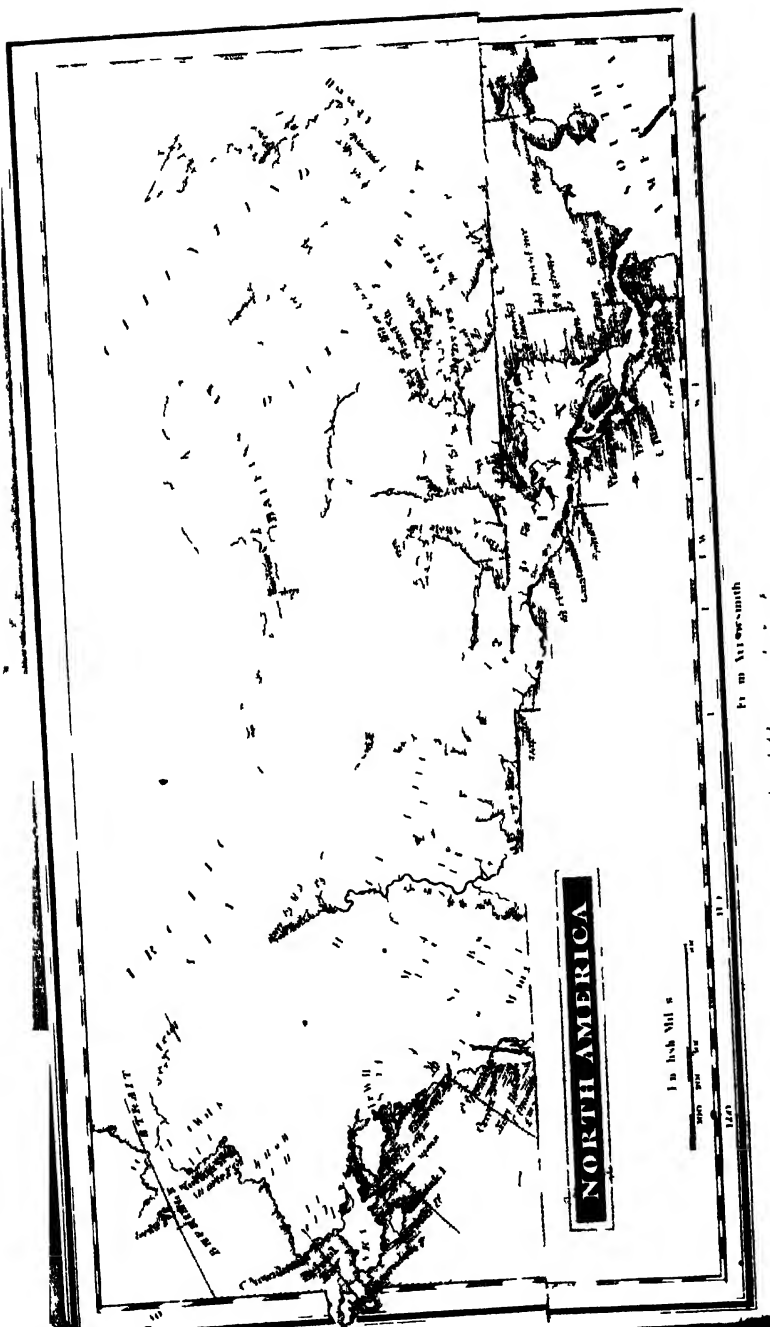
waters of the Tumbagunga and the Ucayali, and it is a doubtful question which of these two rivers ought to be considered as the main stream. The Tumbagunga takes its rise from the lake Lauricocha, in the kingdom of Peru, in Lat. 10° 29' S.; while the Ucayali is formed by the conjunction of the Apurimac and the Beni, the head waters of which are found in the 10th and 10th degrees of S. lat. Computing the windings of the river, its course will be found to extend to the prodigious length of more than 4000 miles. The mouth of the river is about 180 miles wide; the tide water is distinctly felt at Obidos, which is 400 miles from its mouth. Of the rivers which fall into the Amazons from the north, those most worthy of consideration are the Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre, Napo, Negro, Putumayo, Yapura, Yaguaripi, Curupatuba, and Yari; and to the south the principal streams which fall into it are the Guallaga, Ucayali, Cuchivara, Yahuarí, Yutay, or Yotau, Cavari, Madera, Topaia, Chingu, Guanapá, Muja, besides others of inferior note. Its banks are clothed with immense and impenetrable woods, which afford a haunt for tigers, bears, leopards, wild boars, and an infinite variety of venomous snakes and serpents. The waters swarm with alligators, some of which grow to the length of from 20 to 30 feet. The turtles are held in much esteem, and are reckoned the most delicious that are known. The neighbouring woods abound with a variety of birds of the most beautiful plumage, and with innumerable species. The current of the Amazons has great violence and rapidity, and its depth is unbottomable. The swellings and freshes which come on with the periodical rains, are usually very great; and when these happen, an extensive track of country for several hundred miles is laid under water. This great river falls into the ocean under the equinoctial line.

AMRATO, ASSIENTO DE, a town of Quito, on a river of the same name, 18 leagues from Quito. Long. 78° 25' E. Lat. 1° 14' S.

AMBAZAC, a town of France, in the Limousin, with 2800 inhabitants.

AMRELACHIA, a large Grecian village in Thessaly, on the Peneus, which carries on a flourishing trade in slaves and Turkish yarn.

AMBERO, the capital of what was the Upper Palatinato, near the river Vile, which runs through its centre, dividing it into the upper and lower towns. The houses are mostly of wood, but well built, and the streets are broad and clean. In the principal square stands the town-house, an old Gothic building, the splendid parish church of St. Martin, with valuable paintings, monuments, and other curiosities. There is here an academy and lyceum; also a well-endowed hospital, and several religious houses. A convent of nuns maintains a public school for young girls, and has a new and magnificent church. The other public buildings are the electoral (now royal) castle, the arsenal, the government buildings, where the colleges of justice



and finances and their settings, and the mint, which is reckoned one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, wool, tobacco, and iron. There is also a great repository for sale. Population 9000. 32 miles N. Katisbon. Long. 11. 30. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

AMBAJAYE-KAY, an island, 70 miles long, but narrow in the bay of Honduras. Long. 82. 38. W. Lat. 15. 30. N.

AMBAISE, a town of France, department of the Ain. Population 2850.

AMBAISE, a town of France, on the Dore, department of the Puy de Dome. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, needles, &c. Population 6407. 27 miles E. Issire.

AMBAZEUSE, a small maritime town of France. Population 890. Lat. 50. 48. N.

AMBAZAT, a town of France, in the Tournaine, at the confluence of the Amasac and Loire. It has manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs, and hardware. Population 5660.

AMBAON, a town and district of Hindostan, in the territory of Arcot, 108 miles W. S. W. Madras. Long. 78. 50. E. Lat. 12. 51. N.

AMBOURAY, a town of France, in Burgundy. Population 1510.

AMBOY, or **FRITH AMBOY**, a city and post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on a point of land at the union of Maritan river with Arthur Kill Sound, 35 miles S. W. New York. Population 815.

AMBOYNA, an island in the Eastern sea, the chief of the Molucca islands, all the others being dependent on its jurisdiction. It is between 60 and 60 miles in length, narrow, and deeply penetrated by two bays which divide it almost asunder into two peninsulas, called Letimor and Hitoe, the former twice the size of the latter. The great production of Amboyna is the clove tree, which has been carefully cultivated for centuries. The cloves are collected twice a year; the average quantity produced in the island exceeds 600,000 lbs.; in some years it amounts to a million. Coffee is plentiful in Amboyna; and the soil and climate are well adapted for the culture of indigo, which is there of fine quality. An abundant source of subsistence is found in the sago tree, whose stem this island still more useful than the sugar cane. Deer and wild boar are found in the woods; there are few sheep, and still fewer black cattle, scarcely enough being found to supply the European part of the population. Buffaloes, horses, and goats are kept; but of the various domesticated, none except those are indigenous to the country.

Amboyna is inhabited by four distinct races of people; the Ambonians, the Amboynese properly so called, Chinese, and Europeans. The Dutch expelled the Portuguese from Amboyna in 1606 or 1607; and the English in 1615 made an unsuccessful attempt to share in the advantage of their conquest. They contrived, however, to keep a factory here until 1622, when the Dutch go-

vernor, by unexampled treachery, got the whole members of it into his power, and put them to death by the most cruel tortures. Amboyna, after having enjoyed a long period of undisturbed repose, was conquered by a British force under admiral Rainer, in 1701. It was restored on the peace of Union in 1801, and re-captured in February 1810. The island was again delivered up by the treaty of Paris in 1814. Population estimated at 45,252. Long. 128. 16. E. Lat. 3. 40. S.

AMBOYNA, a town, the capital of the island of that name, situated in the peninsula of Letymor, in a deep bay. At the site of the town it is two miles across, with deep water. On the south shore of the bay, and in front of Amboyna, is Fort Vittoria, mounting six pieces of cannon, and containing several public offices. Between the covered way and the town there is an esplanade of nearly 350 yards in length, terminated by a row of handsome houses, and a double row of nutmeg trees, where the principal inhabitants reside. Amboyna is a clean and neat town, regularly built, in form of an oblong square; the streets, which are wide and unpaved, intersecting each other at right angles. Amboyna contains two well built churches, a town-house, consisting of two stories, an hospital, and a fine garden, with a menagerie of wild beasts in the neighbourhood. Long. 128. 16. E. Lat. 3. 40. S.

AMBOYER, three small islands on the coast of Benin. Lat. 4. 15. N.

AMBRÈRE, or **AMBRÈRES**, a town of France, department of Mayenne. Population 2230. 3 leagues N. Mayenne.

AMMOIX, St. a town of France, department of the Gard. Population 2250.

AMRONGA, a city of Hindostan, the capital of a country of the same name, at the foot of the Balaghaut mountains. The celebrated Aurangzebe died here in 1707. 60 miles N. E. Poona.

AMSELIA, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 10,591. Slaves, 7186. At the court-house is a post village, 58 miles S. W. Richmond.

AMSTIA, an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of East Florida, 7 leagues N. St. Augustine, at the mouth of St. Mary's river. Lat. 30. 28. N. It is 13 miles long, and 4 broad. Chief town, Fernandina.

AMERICA, one of the four divisions of the globe, and the largest of the whole, being in length nearly 10,000 miles, and on an average from 1400 to 2000 miles broad. It extends to the south as far as the 60th parallel, when it terminates at Cape Horn. Its boundary to the north cannot be exactly fixed, as we have no accurate delineation of its northern coast. But Mr Hearn, who was dispatched in 1776, by the Hudson's Bay company, to explore its limits in this direction, reached the Frozen ocean in Lat. 72. N. which is the most northern point of this great continent yet discovered. Mr Mackenzie, who, in attempting to penetrate by land to the Pacific

ocean, was carried by the stream on which he embarked to the north, reached the same ocean in Lat. 69. N. about 24 degrees to the westward of the same point at which Mr Hearn arrived in 1771. This vast country extends from the 55th to the 165th degree of longitude west from Greenwich. It is washed by the two great oceans of the Atlantic and the Pacific, which separate it, the one from Europe and Africa, and the other from Asia; and it is divided into two large continents; namely, South and North America, by the isthmus of Darien, which, about Lat. 9. N. is little more than 30 miles broad. The continent of America, to the north and south, here forms the gulf of Mexico, covered with numerous islands, which have received the appellation of the West Indies, to distinguish them from the eastern parts of Asia, called the East Indies, with which, when they were first discovered, they were supposed to be connected. In America nature seems to have assumed a peculiar aspect of sublimity and magnificence. Whether we consider its mountains, its rivers, its lakes, its forests, or its plains, it appears to be distinguished in all these, its leading features, by a grandeur not to be found in the other parts of the globe. Of the mountains, the great range denominated the Cordillera de los Andes, extends from Cape Pillars, in the straits of Magellan, where the high land begins to appear, northwards to the isthmus of Darien. Passing through this isthmus, those mountains spread over the kingdom of New Spain, and continue their course through North America, under the name of the Rocky or Stony mountains, until they reach the northern limits of the American coast on the Frozen ocean. The mean height of the Andes has been estimated at 15,000 feet; but from all the ridge, mountainous summits arise to the prodigious height of 18,000 and 19,000 feet; and Chimborazo has been ascertained, by barometrical measurement, to attain the extraordinary elevation of 21,410 feet, equal to about four miles above the level of the sea. Those stupendous ranges of mountains give rise to streams of suitable magnitude; and owing to the peculiar configuration of the American continent, all its great rivers pursue a course inclining towards the east, and finally pour their waters into the Atlantic ocean, or into the inland seas connected with that ocean. From the Western or Pacific ocean the land of America rises suddenly and abruptly into the great ridges of the Andes in the south, and of the Rocky mountains in the north; so that in many parts it attains its highest point at about 200 or 300 miles from the western shore, while towards the eastern slopes more gradually, and frequently extends to the length of 1600 or 2000 miles, before it reaches the ocean. This vast declivity is diversified by partial ranges of mountains, and by valleys of suitable magnitude and compass; and those valleys being the recipients of all the superfluous

moisture which falls on the higher grounds, become the channels of rivers, of which the magnitude is determined by the nature, extent, and climate of the country from which their waters are collected. By the peculiar disposition of the American continent, an immense range of country is allotted for the formation of its rivers; and hence in North America are formed the great rivers of the St Lawrence, the Missouri, and the Mississippi; and in the southern hemisphere, the Orinoco, the Amazons, and the Rio de la Plata. By these immense streams, the eastern declivity of America is chiefly drained of its waters. Between the Rocky mountains, however, on the west, and the Atlantic ocean to the east, the Alleghany range is interposed. These mountains, which are generally of the height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea, extend in a direction west of south from the 42d to the 34th degree of N. lat. approaching the sea in the state of New York, but gradually receding in their progress towards the south. The main ridge, which divides the Atlantic from the western waters, preserves throughout a nearly equal distance of 250 miles from the Atlantic ocean, and a nearly uniform elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The principal rivers formed in this space are the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Potomac, the Roanoke, Peck, Santee, and Savannah, which fall into the Atlantic, and the Chatahouchee and the Alabama, which taking a southerly course, fall into the gulf of Mexico. Between the Alleghany mountains on the east, and the Rocky mountains on the west, the country is extended into an immense valley from 1200 to 1500 miles in breadth, which is chiefly drained of its waters by the Missouri from the west, and the great river Mississippi from the north, with their tributary streams, namely, the Illinois and the Ohio, which are the great western drains of the Alleghany mountains; besides various other inferior streams tributary in general to the above. These two rivers join together in 38. 55. N. lat., and 83. 57. W. long.; previous to which the course of the Missouri has been calculated to extend to the enormous length of 3096 miles. The length of the Mississippi is estimated at 2000 miles. After the junction of the Missouri and the Mississippi, they flow with an immense and rapid stream to the gulf of Mexico; and in this part of their course they receive from the Rocky mountains the Arkansas and the Red river, two immense streams, which receive a great number of smaller streams, and which, taking all their meanders into account, are estimated to run, the one 2000, and the latter about 1500 miles. The Rio del Norte, which falls into the gulf of Mexico, rises in a valley situated between two ridges of the Rocky mountains. On the western side of the Rocky mountains, the descent to the Pacific ocean extends from about 500 to 700 miles; and from Cook's inlet to the gulf of

California, the only considerable rivers which flow from the mountains to the ocean are the Columbia and the Rio Colorado. The Unjiah, or Peace river, discovered by Mackenzie, is supposed, and apparently on probable grounds, to belong to the head waters of the Columbia. In the new kingdom of Granada, about the 2d degree of north latitude, we find the river Magdalena, which pursues its course in a northerly direction to the sea. To the eastward of the Andes the country is spread out into an extensive valley, which in the Caraccas is interrupted by ridges diverging irregularly in different directions; and in the centre of these interior mountains rises the far-famed Orinoco. To the south of the Orinoco, from the 2d degree of N. lat. to the 20th degree of S. lat., the Amazons or Marañon, with its tributary waters, cover almost the whole breadth of the American continent. Throughout the whole extent of this vast track of country, comprehending the eastern declivity of the Andes, to within some hundred miles of the western shore, and extending from north to south between 1630 and 1700 miles, not a single stream arises which does not finally bring the tribute of its waters to swell the vast stream of the Amazons. Towards the north, the waters of the Orinoco and the Amazons are in many parts divided by a slight ridge; and it is remarkable that the Rio Negro, one of the largest rivers, which falls into the Amazons, upon the north bank, sends off a branch in the same direction, which, under the name of the Cassiquiare, falls into the Orinoco, and thus unites those two immense streams. In addition to the Rio Negro, several important rivers fall into the Amazons from the north, such as the Rio Japura, the Ica, and the Rio Napu, each of which forms a channel, through which are drained off the waters of an extensive valley. The other rivers which fall into the Amazons from the south are the Guallaga, the Cenayale, considered by many to be the main river, the Jutay, the Jurua, the Purus, the Madera, the Topias, the Chingu, the Tocantins, and several others of inferior note. To the southward of the head streams of the Amazons, the American continent is drained of its waters by means of the great river de la Plata, which receives from the east the Pilcomayo, the Vermejo, the Salado, the Rio Dulce, &c. The Rio Francisco is the only considerable river which, from the 2d degree of N. lat. to the 35th degree of S. lat. is unconnected with the Amazons and the Plata, the two great rivers by which this portion of the American continent is drained of its waters. The Parana and the Uruguay fall into the Plata from the west. To the southward of these rivers are the first Desaguadero, or Rio Colorado, which falls into the Atlantic ocean, after a course of 1000 miles, and the Rio Negro or Cusu Leuvu, which falls into the Atlantic between the 35th and 36th degrees of S. lat. The immense lakes which are formed, espe-

cially in North America, far exceed in size any other collections of fresh water in the globe. Of the North American lakes, the most remarkable are Lake Superior, in length 381 miles, and in breadth 167; Lake Huron, 218 miles long from east to west, and 100 in breadth; Lake Michigan, 268 miles in length, and 55 in breadth; Lake Erie, 231 miles in length, and 63 in breadth; Lake Ontario, 171 miles in length, and 59 in breadth. In South America there are several remarkable lakes, namely, Maracaiibo and Valencia, both in the Caraccas, the first of which is 150 miles long, and 90 broad; Lake Titicaca, situated among the western ridges of the Andes, about 240 miles in circumference; Lake Xarayes, in the plains of Paraguay, during the rainy season, 330 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, and spread over such a flat country, that on account of its hollowness, it is only navigable for boats and small craft.

The most remarkable animals in America are the jaguar or American tiger, which in size and ferocity is little inferior to the Asiatic tiger; the cougar, which is not so thick and strong as the jaguar, but equally ferocious; the puma, or American lion, which is smaller than the lion of Africa; the bear, white and brown, which grows to a remarkable size, and is of uncommon ferocity; the panther, the leopard, the ounce, the lama, which is about four feet high, and five or six feet long, the neck like that of the camel, to which the animal itself bears a strong resemblance, excepting the hump on the back. The paco or vicuña is a species of animal subordinate to that of the lama, in the same degree as the ass is to the horse. Both the lama and the vicuña inhabit the most mountainous districts, and seem to be most vigorous and thriving where the climate is coldest. In addition to these animals, we find in America the deer of almost every species, the elk, the buffaloe, the antelope, the wolf, the beaver, the rabbit, the horse, the fox, the squirrel, the glutton, the wild-cat, the tiger-cat, the hedge-hog, the martin, the weasel, the lynx, the badger, the sloth, and generally all the other more ordinary animals which are common to Europe.

Of the birds in America, there is an infinite variety of species: 1st, The condor, which usually frequents the higher Andes, and which for size and strength, combined with rapidity of flight and rapacity, deserves the pre-eminence over all the feathered creation. According to Humboldt, the size of this bird across the wings is 9 feet, and its extreme length 3½ feet. Many of the birds which inhabit the northern and southern parts of America, are merely simple varieties of species that are found in Europe. Of this number are the geese, ducks, divers, plovers, herons, kites, falcons, blackbirds, pigeons, crows, partridges, and domestic fowls. Carrion vultures are very common, and fly in large flocks. They feed upon the numerous carcasses of the cattle slaughtered for the sake

of their hides. They are also found extremely useful in devouring snakes and other vermin. Of eagles there are various sorts. A species of ostrich is also to be found in the Pampas, or plains, which stretch out to a vast extent on the east of the ridges of the Andes. It has a long neck, small head, and the bill flattened like that of the ostrich; but in other respects it more resembles the cassowary. It runs with such swiftness, that the fleetest dogs are thrown out in the pursuit. In the tropical regions of America, it is impossible to enumerate the different species of birds, far less to give a distinct account of each, particularly of the beauty of their various plumage.

Owing to the uncleared state of the country, which is overspread with forests, and in many parts with marshes, America abounds in a variety of disagreeable insects and reptiles. In the tropical regions this pest is most severely felt, to such a degree as continually to threaten the life and destroy the comfort of the inhabitants. Serpents abound of various kinds, particularly snakes. Of these, the most common, and at the same time the most poisonous, are the corales, or coral snakes, the cascabels, or rattlesnakes. There are also serpents of a larger species, similar to the *Roa constrictor*, found on several of the islands in the Indian ocean. Besides these serpents, America abounds in monstrous centipeds, which in Don Juan de Ulloa's voyage, are described as being a yard in length, and in breadth about five inches; in spiders of an enormous size, scorpions, *uiguis*, a species of insect which insinuates itself into the legs, the soles of the feet, or toes, and pierces the skin with such subtlety, that they are not perceptible until they have made their way into the flesh; flies of various sorts, mountain maggots, and bats of every species. America produces great varieties of butterflies, vying with each other in the beauty of their colours and decorations; and the mosquito, which is a source of continual torment, abounds in most parts; besides noxious insects of every species, and in countless variety.

The rivers are well stored with fish of every different species. They abound also with lizards and alligators, some of which grow to the enormous size of above 18 feet. A fish is found in the lakes of the Caraccas and Venezuela, namely the electric eel, possessing the singular faculty of stunning its prey by an electric discharge.

The climate of America is distinguished from that of all other hemispheres, by a pre-dominance of cold, inasmuch that countries which, by their geographical position, should be mild and temperate, and should produce all the fruits which are to be found in the south of Europe, are exposed to long and rigorous winters, during which they lie buried under snow; and these still further removed from the equator, corresponding to the countries in Europe which are the scenes of industry and improved cultivation, are almost uninhabit-

able from the extreme rigour of the season. Various causes have been suggested in order to account for this remarkable peculiarity of the American continent; and of these, one of the most obvious and striking is the general and prodigious elevation of the soil. Another cause is the uncultivated state of this continent, in consequence of which a great portion of it still continues one vast wilderness, covered with forests, marshes, frozen lakes, and snowy mountains. Throughout North America the north-west is the prevailing wind during the winter. This wind, sweeping over a desolate country, overspread with marshes, forests, frozen lakes, and mountains, buried under eternal snows, contracts an intense degree of cold, and in its progress northward, passing over a wilderness, where the ground is shaded by forests from the solar rays, its original character is in no respect changed. It slowly yields to the dominion of the climate, and retains its temperature long after it has penetrated into the regions of heat. To the prevalence of these northerly winds, therefore, to the extraordinary elevation of the ground, and to the uncultivated state of the country, the cold of the climate of North America seems chiefly to be ascribed.

America abounds in gold and silver, copper, quicksilver, iron, antimony, sulphur, nitre, lead, loadstone, and marbles of every sort and colour. It produces also precious stones, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, granites, alabaster, rock crystal; and it formerly possessed pearl fisheries, which were prosecuted on the coast of the Caraccas with such fatal industry, that the shell-fish which contained the pearl was destroyed faster than it could be multiplied. Its fields produce every kind of grain, fruit, pulse, herbs, plants, and flowers, native to Europe, besides an immense variety of others peculiar to the climate, such as the cacao tree, the cinnamon, pepper, sarsaparilla, vanilla, scarlet dye, an infinite variety of balsams, Brazil and logwood, bark, sassafras, aloes, fine smelling incense, gums, berks, resins, and medicinal herbs. The number of cattle is incredible, and the breed of European horses and mules is held in great estimation.

America is distinguished into two great divisions, namely, North and South. North America consists, I. Of the four British provinces; namely, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, to which are annexed New Britain and the island of Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, to which is annexed St John's island and the island of Newfoundland. II. Of the territories of the United States, originally divided into 13 states, which have been subsequently increased to 20, by the addition of new states. Besides these, there are the three governments of Illinois, Michigan, and Louisiana, and the provinces of East and West Florida, which belong to Spain. III. Of the viceroyalty of New Spain, which is divided into 16 provinces or intendancies; namely, Merida or Yucatan, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Pve.

ble de los Angeles, Mexico, Valladolid or Madagascari, Guadalajara, Guanaxaco, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Durango, Sonora, New Spain or New Mexico, and the Californias. South America contains, belonging to Spain, the viceroyalty of New Granada, including the kingdom of Terra Firme, the new kingdom of Granada, and the kingdom of Quito; the viceroyalty of Peru; the viceroyalty of the province of Buenos Ayres, or of the Rio de la Plata; the captainship-general and presidency of Chili. There is, besides, the territory of Guiana, occupied partly by the Dutch, French, and Portuguese; and Brazil, belonging to the Portuguese. Vast tracts, however, in the interior are but little known, being inhabited by barbarous tribes, who are scattered over all parts, and who live in the most savage state in the mountains, forests, and among the lakes and rivers.

AMERKATE, a celebrated fortress in the desert of Sindh, in India, the birth-place of the Emperor Akbar in 1542. Long. 70. 20. E. Lat. 26. 23. N.

AMERN, ST GEORGE and ST ANTONY, two neat villages of Germany, each with 1400 inhabitants. They lie E. N. E. Ruremonde.

AMERONGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht. Population 1020.

AMERPORE, a town in Hindostan, district of Mockwanpore, on the Bagmatty river. Long. 85. 26. E. Lat. 27. 31. N.

AMERSFORT, a fortified town in the Dutch province of Utrecht, on the Eem. It has manufactures of dimitics, bombacens, and other stuffs. Here is also a glass-house. Population 6584. 32 miles S. S. E. Amsterdam.

AMERSHAM, a town of England, county of Buckingham, near the river Colne. It consists of one long street, crossed by another of smaller dimensions. There is a church, two almshouses, a free school, and a neat town-house. Cotton, sacking, and lace, are the chief manufactures. It has a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Population 2612. 26 miles N. W. London.

AMESSURY, or **AMBRESBURY**, a town and parish of England, in the county of Wilts, on the Avon. It is now an inconsiderable place, noted for the ruins of an abbey, the vicinity of Stonehenge, and for having been the birth-place of Mr Addison. Population 810. 78 miles from London.

AMHARA, a division of Abyssinia, comprehending the provinces W. of the Tacazze.

AMHERST, the shire-town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, United States, 48 miles N. W. Boston.

AMHERST, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on James river. Population 10,548. Area, 2207. At the court-house is a post village. 130 miles W. Richmond.

AMIENS, formerly the chief town of Picardy, now the capital of the department of the Somme. It is situated on that navigable river, 14 leagues from the sea. The town has a very pleasant situation, streets for the most part broad, straight, and well built, regular

squares, a good citadel, a much admired cathedral, about 600 houses, and by the latest enumeration nearly 40,000 inhabitants. They manufacture serges and other woollen stuffs. There are likewise manufactures of ribbons, linen, and green soap. The definitive treaty of peace between Britain and France was signed here on 25th March 1802. 10 leagues S. E. Abbeville.

AMLWCH, a seaport town of Wales, in the island of Anglesey, which has arisen from the state of a poor fishing town, in consequence of the opening of copper mines in 1708. It has a good port, which is an excavation from the solid rock. The mines, about 2 miles distant from the town, contain inexhaustible veins and masses of copper ore. Population 5292. 18 miles from Holyhead.

AMMERWEYER, a town of France, in Alsace, department of the Upper Rhine, containing 400 houses. 4 miles N. W. Colmar.

AMOI, a populous city of Asia, in Great Bukharia, on the left bank of the Jihon. 150 miles W. Samarcand.

AMOND, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarthen, which falls into the Loughen.

AMORA, a town of the pachalic of Bagdad, on the Tigris, 120 miles S. E. Bagdad.

AMORBACH, a town of Germany, with 1500 inhabitants. 20 miles N. E. Heidelberg.

AMORGO, an island in the Greek archipelago. Long. 25. 50. E. Lat. 36. 53. N.

AMORGO PORLO, an island in the Archipelago, 6 miles W. Amorgo. Long. 25. 44. W. Lat. 36. 45. N.

AMORIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia, on the Sakaria, 50 miles S. W. Angora.

AMOTALA, a considerable seaport on the north-north-east of Madagascar.

AMOU, a town of Hindostan, province of Coimbatore, 18 miles N. Darapornu.

AMOUR, Sr, a town of France, department of the Jura. Population 2800. 25 leagues N. E. Lyons.

AMPARAK, a town of Peru, 10 miles N. W. La Plata. Long. 67. 3. W. Lat. 10. 12. S.

AMPLEPUIS, a town of France, department of the Rhone. It has manufactures of linen. Population 3300.

AMPTHILL, formerly **AMETULLE**, a market town and parish of England, in Bedfordshire. Population 1527. 12 miles N. Dunstable.

AMPERIAS, a walled town of Spain, in Catalonia. Population 2200. 58 miles N. E. Barcelona.

AMRAN, a small walled town of Arabia, 90 miles E. Lohcia.

AMRAN, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. Long. 70. 33. E. Lat. 22. 35. N.

AMRETSIR (the Pool of Immortality), formerly called Chak, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Lahore, the chief place of religious worship of the Seik nation, who resort thither to immerse themselves in the sacred basin, constructed by Ram Dass; and being on the high road between Cabul and

Delli, Cashmere and the Dekkan, is a great emporium of trade.

AMSTEL, a small river of Holland, which, running through the city of Amsterdam, joins the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Wye.

AMSTELVEEN, a village of Holland, on the Amstel, 6 miles S. Amsterdam. Pop. 550.

AMSTERDAM, the largest, richest, and most populous city in the Netherlands, situated in Lower Holland, on the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Y or Wye. It consisted in former ages of a single village, meanly built, and inhabited by fishermen. It first acquired the name of a commercial town about the year 1370, was encompassed with walls and other fortifications in 1402, and after receiving successive accessions in size and population (particularly in the years 1535, 1593, 1612, and 1655), became, in the 17th century, one of the greatest trading cities of Europe. The river Amstel divides it into the Old or Eastern, and the New or Western Towns. From the marshy nature of the soil, it has been necessary to build almost the whole city on oaken piles driven into the ground. It is intersected throughout by canals, which cut each other in a thousand different ways. Several streets are lined with trees, and form agreeable promenades. On the land side it is defended by a wall and regular bastions, with a broad and deep ditch; and by means of the sluices the whole adjoining country can be laid under water. Towards the sea it is provided with no fortifications; but the entrance to the harbour is guarded by two rows of piles, with openings for the admission of vessels, which are shut at night. The stadhous stands on a foundation of 13,659 piles, in an open square in the centre of the city. It is built of freestone, (except the ground floor, which is brick), is 202 feet long, 235 broad, and, without reckoning the tower, 116 high. Its interior is adorned with marble, jasper, statues, paintings, and other costly ornaments. Among the other edifices, are the magnificent East and West India houses, exchange, bank, admiralty, three weigh-houses, corn exchange, and tower. In the old church is a chapel, with windows of painted glass. The new church contains the tombs of De Ruyter, Bentinck, and Vondel. The Jews possess splendid synagogues. The principal public establishments are the arsenals and dock-yards, the academy, grammar school, anatomical and surgical college, the work-house, house of correction or rasp-huis, orphan-house, hospital for old men, establishment for widows, lazaretto, lunatic asylum, the botanic garden, &c. The exchange, so long famous in the mercantile world, is a plain but stately fabric of freestone, covered with tiles, and is in length 230 feet, and in breadth 130. It is fitted to contain about 4500 persons, and is daily resorted to after mid-day by all concerned in exchange or other mercantile business. In former days it was not uncommon to see 100 vessels in the port with the same tide; and

there commonly lay together in the harbour 600 vessels and upwards. The objects of this commerce were grain, wine, groceries, spices, dye-stuffs, fish, Virginian and Brazil tobacco, all Baltic merchandise, cotton, and other productions from the Levant and Barbary; the products of Italy, Spain, France, and the north of Europe; gold, silver, jewellery, and all kinds of colonial produce. In the town and adjoining country are manufactured all sorts of stuffs, damasks, galloon lace, velvet, woollen cloths, carpets, and leather; there are also refineries of sugar, borax, camphire, cinnabar, sulphur, &c. The famous bank of Amsterdam was instituted by the states of Holland on 31st January 1609, and is known in Germany by the name of the Dutch bank. The magistrates of the city, under authority of the states, declared themselves the perpetual bankers of the inhabitants, and ordered that all payments above 300 guilders (1.27) and all bills of exchange, should be made at the bank. The motives to this measure are to be found in the debased state of the current coin of Holland, which the trade of Amsterdam brought from all quarters of Europe. The amount of the capital of the bank, in its days of prosperity, was never exactly ascertained. It was originally constituted by deposits of coin, but came afterwards to be increased by deposits of gold and silver bullion.

The general commerce of Holland declined greatly during the 20 years that preceded the general pacification of 1814, and that of Amsterdam participated in this depression. From 1810 to the fall of Bonaparte, Amsterdam was the chief town of the French department of the Zuyder Zee, and the third town in the French empire, taking rank after Paris and Rome. Its population amounted in 1785 to 230,000, but was afterwards reduced below 200,000. 5 miles W. of the Zuyder Zee, 65 N. of Antwerp, and 240 N. by E. of Paris. Long. 4. 40. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

AMSTERDAM, a post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, New York, on the Mohawk river. Population 3639.

AMSTERDAM, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Long. 76. 54. E. Lat. 37. 47. S.

AMSTERDAM, New, the seat of government of Berbice, in Guiana, near the confluence of the Berbice and Canje. Long. 67. 15. W. Lat. 6. 20. N.

ARTZELL, a market town of Wirtemberg, district of the lake of Constance. Population 2130. 8 miles E. Ravensburg.

ARAB, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the Arasbel, here crossed by a stone bridge. 126 miles E. N. E. Cashin.

ARWELL, a village of England, in Hertfordshire, 21 miles N. London. Pop. 1110.

ARWELL, a post township of the United States, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Population 5777.—Also a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

ANA, a town in the Arabian Irak, or palace of Bagdad, extending in a single street,

five or six miles along the western bank of the river Euphrates. Pop. 3000. 260 miles E. Dambour. Long. 41. 15. E. Lat. 34. N.

ANA CAPRI, a small town on the Neapolitan island of Capri, on a rocky elevation.

ANAGNI, a decayed town in the Campagna di Roma, 28 miles S. E. Rome.

ANAKIAC, the ancient Indian name of New Spain, or Mexico.—See *Mexico*.

ANAKOPIA, a small fortified town of Abassia, on the coast of the Black sea. Long. 39. 45. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

ANAMRAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bejapoor, 20 miles W. Moodgul. Long. 79. 32. E. Lat. 16. 17. N.

ANANPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in Bednora, 129 miles N. W. Seringapatam. Long. 75. 3. E. Lat. 13. 33. N.

ANASTAPOORAM, a town of Hindostan, in Wandicotta, 63 miles N. E. Cuddapah. Long. 78. 6. E. Lat. 14. 41. N.

ANANTPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, taken by the British in 1763. 149 miles N. N. E. Seringapatam. Long. 77. 23. E. Lat. 14. 45. N.

ANASURI, a town and fortress of Georgia, in the district of Senuti, situated on the rivulet Akkala. 40 miles N. N. W. Teflis.

ANAPA, or **ANAPEA**, a fortified town of Chircassia, on a bay of the Black sea, called Sundjik bay. The fort was built in 1734, by the Turks. 70 miles E. S. E. Theodosia. Long. 37. 10. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

ANAPFES, a town of France, on the Marne, department of the North, 2 leagues from Lille. Population 2000.

ANBAR, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 35 miles W. Bagdad.

ANCASTER, a village and parish of England, in the county of Lincoln. Population 433. 8 miles from Grantham.

ANCE, or **ANSÉ**, a town of France, on the Saône, department of the Rhone. Population 1640.

ANCENIS, a town of France, on the Loire, department of the Lower Loire. It trades in wood, corn, and wine. Population 3295.

ANCERVILLE, a town of France, in Lorraine. Population 2200. 4 leagues S. W. Bar.

ANCHOLME, a river of England, rising in Lincolnshire, and joining the Humber.

ANCIAONS, a town of Portugal, in Trasillos-Montes, 10 miles W. Torre de Moncorvo.

ANCISA DE MONCORVO, a town of Italy, near the Arno, 10 miles S. E. Florence.

ANCLIFFE, a hamlet of England, in the county of Lancashire.

ANCOCUS CREEK, a tributary of the United States, in Delaware, New Jersey.

ANCONA LA MARCA, a large province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, lying between the Apennines and the Adriatic sea, and having the Marca di Fermo on the south and the duchy of Ancona on the north.

ANCONA, a celebrated trading town in the former province, lies on a point of land projecting into the gulf of Venice. It is seated between two hills, on one of which

stands the citadel (a place of considerable strength), and on the other the cathedral church. On one of the peaks in the harbor is a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Trajan. The articles exported are grain, wool, skins, silk, sail-cloth; ship-biscuits, soap, alum, sulphur, and the fruits of the south. From England are brought tin, lead, herrings, and cumblets; from Holland, various raw materials, sugar, cocoa, coffee, spices, and cloth; from Russia, leather; from Sweden, tar; from Roum and Turkey, cotton; and from Germany iron. The other articles of import are linen and fish. Population 20,000. 116 miles N. by E. Rome. Long. 13. 33. E. Lat. 43. 36. N.

ANCRE, a town of France, on a river of the same name, department of the Somme. Population 1940. 5 leagues E. N. E. Amiens.

ANCRUM, a village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, on the Teviot. Population 1300.

ANCY-LE-FRANCE, a town of France, department of the Yonne. Population 1210. 10 leagues E. Auxerre.—There are several other small towns of this name in France.

ANDAHUAILAS, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru.

ANDALUSIA, a general name for the Spanish provinces, or, as they were formerly called, Kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and at one time also Granada. Granada is still occasionally denominated Upper Andalusia, and the other three provinces ought properly to be called Lower Andalusia.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, several islands on the eastern side of the bay of Bengal, called the Great and Little Andaman. Population 2500. Long. 92. E. Lat. 10. 32. 14. N.

ANDERFINGEN, a market town, with 2000 inhabitants, in the Swiss canton of Zurich.

ANDELS, or **ANDELES**, LEA, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, properly consisting of two, viz. the Great and Little Andeli, the latter on the Seine, the former close by it. Population of the two, 5256.

ANDELI, a small river of France, in Normandy, which falls into the Seine.

ANDENAR, a town of Usbeck Tartary, at the base of the mountains separating India and Persia from Great Bukharia. Long. 68. 40. E. Lat. 36. 3. N.

ANDERLECHT, a neat well built town of the Netherlands, near Brussels. Pop. 1930.

ANDERNACH, an old town of Germany, situated on the Rhine, between Coblenz and Bonn. Population 2020. 6 miles S. W. Coblenz.

ANDERSON, a county of the United States, in East Tennessee. Population 3959. Slaves 260. Chief town Clinton.

ANDES, called by the Spaniards Cordillera de los Andes, an immense chain of mountains which runs through the whole continent of America, in a direction from south to north. They commence near the straits of Magellan, in Lat. 54. S. and passing along the coast of the Pacific ocean, through Patagonia, Chili, Peru, and New Granada, cross the isthmus of Pa-

rien into North America, where still pursuing a northerly course, they pass through Guatimala, New Spain, the United States, and British America, and terminate, it is supposed, on the Frozen ocean, in Lat. 70. N. In Chili the Andes are about 120 miles in breadth, and consist of a great number of mountains, all of them of prodigious height, which appear to be chained to each other. To the north various chains diverge in a straggling manner into the interior from the main chain, some of which stretching from La Paz, Potosi, and Tucuman, towards the province of St Paul in the Brazils, connect the Andes of Peru and Chili with the ridges of Brazil and Paraguay. In the kingdom of Peru the Andes are divided into three irregular ridges, which continue till about the 6th degree of S. lat. where they are formed into a single chain. They again divide, on entering the kingdom of Quito, into two distinct chains, which, viewed from the central plain, present a most extraordinary appearance, the most elevated summits being arranged in two lines, and forming as it were a double ridge to the Cordillera. Farther to the north, in the kingdom of New Granada, from about the 2d to the 5th degree of N. lat. the Cordillera of the Andes is divided into three parallel ridges. Of these, the eastern ridge which divides the valley of the river Magdalena from the plains of Rio Meta, nowhere rises to the region of perpetual snow. The central chain, which divides the waters of the Rio Magdalena from those of Rio Cauca, often attains the limits of the perpetual snows, and greatly surpasses it in the colossal summits of Guauacas, Baragan, and Quindiu. This central chain, illuminated by the rays of the rising or setting sun, presents a most magnificent spectacle when seen from the city of Santa Fe. The western chain separates the valley of Cauca from the province of Choco, and from the coasts of the South sea. Its highest elevation is scarcely 5000 feet, and it sinks so low in its progress northward, that its course can scarcely be traced into the isthmus of Panama. These three chains are blended together in the 6th and 7th degrees of N. lat. After passing through the isthmus of Darien, the Andes are extended in the kingdom of New Mexico into vast plains, which rise to the height of from 6000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea. From these plains insulated mountains, with volcanic summits, covered with perpetual snow, occasionally rise to the extraordinary height of 15,000, 16,000, and 17,000 feet.

The elevated summits of the Andes may be distinguished into three different forms, namely, the conical, the peaked, which are of a conical shape, and which consist generally of volcanoes yet burning; and lastly, volcanoes, the summits of which having sunk, after a long course of eruptions, exhibit ridges bristled with points leaning in different directions, and broken rocks falling into ruins. The heights of some of the most

remarkable summits have been estimated as follows by Condamine, who, with other philosophers, ascended them in 1765; and in later times by Humboldt and Bonpland, by whom these countries were visited in 1802: Chimborazo, 21,440 feet; the volcanic cone of Tunguragua, 16,500; Pichincha volcano, 14,862; crater of Antisana, 13,150; dreadful volcano of Cotopaxi, 13,900; volcano of Sangai, 16,000.

The Andes which run through the equatorial regions of South America, from their extraordinary elevation, comprehend within a short space every possible variety of temperature, and all the diversity of the vegetable tribes. On the declivity of the Andes, at an elevation of from about 3000 to 4000 feet, there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which never varies more than seven or nine degrees of Fahrenheit. The limits of perpetual congelation under the equator has been fixed, by Humboldt, at 15,700 feet, and at 15,000 feet in the latitude of 20 degrees. The different plants and trees peculiar to the different regions of the globe appear in regular succession, as we ascend from the level of the ocean to the height of the Andes. In the lower grounds, between the tropics, from the level of the sea to the height of from 3000 to 5000 feet, cassava, cacao, maize, plantains, indigo, sugar, cotton, and coffee, are cultivated. Indigo and cacao, the plantain or the banana tree, and the cassava root, require great heat to be brought to maturity, generally a climate of which the mean temperature is 75 degrees. But cotton and coffee will grow at a considerable elevation, and sugar is cultivated with success in the temperate parts of Quito. Maize is cultivated in the same climate as the banana; but its cultivation extends over a much wider sphere, as it arrives at maturity at an elevation of 9000 feet above the level of the sea. The low country within the tropics is also the region of oranges, pine apples, and the most delicious fruits. Between the altitudes of 6000 and 9000 feet lies the climate best suited for the culture of all kinds of European grain. Within the limits in which European grain flourishes is to be found the oak, which, from an elevation of 9200 feet, never descends, near the equator, below that of 5500 feet, though it occurs under the parallel of Mexico at the height of only 2020 feet. Beyond this limit of 9000 feet the large trees of every kind begin to disappear, although some dwarfish pines are to be found at the height of 13,000 feet, nearly 2000 feet from the line of perpetual snow. The grasses clothe the ground at an elevation of from 13,500 to 16,100 feet, and from this to the regions of ice and snow, the only plants visible are the lichen, which covers the face of the rocks, and seems even to penetrate under the snow.

ANDAL, a town of France, in Lower Alsace. Population 3150. 13 miles S. & W. Strasbourg.

ANDOLSHEIM, a village of France, in Alsace. Population 1300.

ANDOVER, a town of England, in South-amptonsire, on a rivulet called Ande. The church is an ancient structure; and here are an alms-house for six poor men, and a charity school for 30 boys. A considerable manufacture of malt is carried on here, as also of shalloon, but the latter is now declining. There is a weekly market. Population 4219. 63 miles W. London.

ANDOVER, a post township of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts.—It is the name of several other townships.

ANDRACIO, or **ANDRACY**, a well built town in the island of Majorca.

ANDRAGIRY, or **INDRAGIRY**, a river of the island of Sumatra, which falls into the sea on the east coast, in about Lat. 0. 30. S.

ANDRASTADT, or **ANDRE**, St. a town of the Austrian empire, in Lower Carinthia.—It is the name of several other towns in France, and other parts of the Continent.

ANDRE O'APONON, St. a village of France, department of the Loire. Population 1500.

ANDRE DE CUREAC, St. a trading town, with 2580 inhabitants, on the Dordogne, in Guienne. 4 leagues N. Bourdeaux.

ANDRE DE NANCONIS, St. a town of France, in Languedoc, 6½ leagues W. by N. of Montpellier. Population 1400.

ANDRE DE VALBORNE, St. a town in Languedoc, 14½ leagues N. W. Nismes. Population 1650.

ANDRE LE VILLENEUVE, St. a fortified town of France, in Languedoc. Pop. 3300.

ANDREA, a town of Western Africa, on the Mesurado, containing about 40 or 50 houses.

ANDREA, St. a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 2203.

ANDREAS, St. the name of a group of islands in the gulf of Venice, N. of Ragusa, in one of which is a small town of the same name.

ANDREASBERG, a mining town of Hanover, principality of Grubenhagen. The mine is of silver. Population 3359.

ANDREW'S, St. a city of Scotland, in the county of Fife, formerly the metropolitan see of Scotland, situated near the verge of a precipice which overlooks a spacious bay. The harbour is safe and commodious, though the entrance is narrow. The town is about a mile and a half in circuit, and consists of three principal streets, intersected by a few inconsiderable lanes. It contains two churches of the established religion, two places of worship for dissenters, and one for Episcopalians, and a university consisting of two colleges.

The parish church is a spacious structure, 102 feet in length, by 63 in breadth. Here is a lofty monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Archbishop Sharp. To the north is situated the college church, founded by bishop Kennedy in 1458, on which whose tomb, about the year 1623, six highly ornamented silver maces were found, three of which are preserved in the university, and three were sent to the other universities of

Scotland. A university was instituted in St Andrew's in 1412. It formerly consisted of three colleges, St Salvador's, St Leonard's, and St Mary's, of which the two former were united in 1743, and the buildings of St Leonard's were alienated and converted into dwelling-houses. There is a library consisting of about 36,000 volumes. Fifty-six bursaries or endowments, which are conferred on students, belong to the university. The number of students at the university is nearly 200. St Andrew's has a manufactory of sail-cloth and of golf-balls, the Scots game of golf being much practised here. A market is held weekly, and there are five annual fairs. St Andrew's is a royal burgh, uniting with Cupar, Perth, Dundee, and Forfar, in returning a member to parliament. St Andrew's, though decayed, still possesses some remains of its past consequence. There is a chapel, and a square tower 108 feet high, called the chapel of St Regulus or St Rule, and supposed to be of greater antiquity than all the other edifices in the place. It formerly had a magnificent cathedral, completed in 1311, which was demolished by the reformers in 1559. Several religious houses stood here, of which a ruinous chapel belonging to the Blackfriars is greatly admired. It had a castle, founded in 1200, which is now demolished, and its picturesque ruins serve as a landmark. George Wishart, a preacher of the reformed doctrines, was burnt in 1545; and in 1546, the primate Cardinal Beaton was put to death by the Protestants. Pop. 6399. 9 miles E. Cupar, 39 N. N. E. Edinburgh. Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 56. 19. 33. N.

ANDROS, or **ANDRO**, one of the Cyclades, islands in the Archipelago. Population 10,000. Long. 24. 50. E. Lat. 37. 50. N.

ANDROS, the capital of the foregoing island, situated on its east coast.

ANDROS ISLANDS, or **ISLES DEL ESPIRITU SANTO**, a range of islands among the Bahamas, which extend about 120 miles from N. to S. Long. 77. to 78. 15. W. Lat. 24. to 25. 20. N.

ANDROSCOGGIN, a river of the United States, in the district of Maine, which rises in Umbagog lake, and empties into the Kennebec, 18 miles from its mouth.

ANDREU, a town of France, in Languedoc, department of the Gard. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, stockings, and hats. Population 5000. 11 leagues N. Montpellier.

ANDUXAN, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir. Population 1400.

ANET, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire. Population 1570.

ANGAN, **ANGAN**, or **HINDSHAM**, an island in the Persian gulf, on the south side of the island of Kishnee, above 12 miles in circuit, barren and uninhabited.

ANGEAC, a town of France, department of the Charente. Population 1500.

ANGEL, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which falls into the Dovey.

ANGEL, a river of Westphalia, which rises near Alen, and joins the Embs, near Munster.

ANGELES, *PUEBLA DE LOS*. See *Puebla de los Angeles*.

ANGELICA, a post township of the United States, and capital of Alleghany county, New York, on Genesee river. Population 439.

ANGELO, *St*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. The town is the see of a bishop suffragan. Population 11,500. 10 miles N. N. E. *Lauvia*.—It is the name of several other smaller towns in Italy.

ANGENWEEI, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Concan, 55 miles S. Bombay.

ANGERBACH, a river of Prussia, which falls into the Havel, near Potsdam.

ANGERBURG, a town in East Prussia, circle of Selensten. Population 2100. 55 miles S. E. *Königsberg*.

ANGERMANNLAND, an extensive district of Sweden, province of West Norland, 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

ANGERMANNLANDS, of *ÅSELE-LAPPMARK*, the most southern division of Swedish Lapland, on both sides of Angermann-Aa river.

ANGERMUNDE, a town in the duchy of Berg. Population 969. 7 miles N. *Düsseldorf*.

ANGERMUNDE, a town of Prussia, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, circle of Stolpe. Population 2276. 40 miles N. Berlin.

ANGERN, a neat village of Prussia, in the duchy of Magdeburg. Population 820.

ANGERS, a handsome city of France, formerly the capital of Anjou, and now of the department of the Maine and Loire. It had before the revolution a celebrated university, and an academy of great celebrity, and two commanderies of the order of Malta. The cathedral church is dedicated to St Maurice, and is not less remarkable for its length than for the height of its nave, which is accounted one of the finest in France. Here are manufactured beautiful stamine, fine camlets, serge, and other stuffs, hats, and all sorts of leather goods. It has a castle, standing on a rock, and inaccessible on the side of the river. Pop. 8927. 22 leagues W. Tours, and 30 S. E. Rennes. Long. 0. 28. W. Lat. 47. 28. N.

ANGERVILLE, a village of France, in the Orleannois, 9 leagues S. Versailles.

ANGERVILLE L'ANCHER and **ANGERVILLE LA MARTEI**, two towns in Upper Normandy, now in the department of the Seine Inferieure. Population 1000.

ANGIARI, a well built town of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany. There is also a town of this name near the Adige.

ANGIERA, a small town of Italy, on the Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the Ticino.

ANGISTOLA, a river of Naples, which rises in Calabria Ultra, and runs into the gulf of Eufemia.

ANGLADE, a town of France, department of the Gironde. Population 1500. 7 leagues N. Bourdeaux.

ANGLE, a town of France, in Poitou, department of La Vienne. Population 1325. 10 leagues E. S. E. Poitiers.

ANGLES, or **ANGLE**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with 2500 inhabitants.

ANGLESEY, an island and county of North Wales, in the Irish sea, separated from the mainland of Britain by a narrow strait called Menai. It is of a triangular form, but its figure is irregular, extending about 20 miles from N. W. to S. E., and about 17 in breadth, and its superficial area is calculated at 402 square miles. The climate is temperate; but liable to fogs. The principal streams are the Alaw, Brunt, Cefni, Fraw, and Dulaw. Anglesey is famed for its mineral riches, possessing most productive mines, both of copper and lead. Copper ore is found within a few feet of the surface, and instead of being disposed in veins, it forms a connected mass or bed, in some parts 60 feet thick, constituting a large portion of the Parys mountain. The ore contains about 25 per cent. of metal. *Lé d* ore, yielding from 6 to 10 cwt. per ton, is also found here; and from a ton of ore 57 ounces of silver may be extracted. These mines, ever since they were explored in 1763, have been a source of incalculable wealth. Coal is obtained at Maltræth in considerable quantity. Grain, of which 100,000 bushels are exported in favourable seasons, and cattle, are the chief products of Anglesey. The chief towns are Beaumaris, situated on a fine bay, and Holyhead, whence regular packets sail for Ireland. The others are Amlwch, Llanerchymedd, and Llangefui. It consists of 6 hundreds, and is divided into 77 parishes, containing 8737 houses, and 45,063 inhabitants. Anglesey was incorporated with the kingdom of England, and afterwards constituted a county by Henry VIII. sending two representatives to parliament. Curious stone tables are to be seen in this island, which are of great antiquity; and there are also several remains of architectural and monumental antiquities in the island; and coins, implements, and arms, both Roman and British, are sometimes dug out of the earth. 250 miles from London.

ANGLET, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Houses about 320. Half a league W. S. W. Bayonne.

ANGOLA.—This is usually described as a small kingdom of Western Africa, situated immediately S. of Congo. M. Degrandpre, however, the only recent traveller in that quarter, states that the whole coast, from Cape Lopez Gonsalvo to St Philippe de Benguela, or from about the 1st to the 12th degree S. latitude, is called, in mercantile language, the coast of Angola. The chief, and almost sole object for which this coast is resorted to, is the trade in slaves. At St Paul de Loango, about 8½ degrees S. latitude, the Portuguese have a large establishment, which they have always made the principal channel of supplying Brazil with Negroes; and the French, previous to the revolution, nearly engrossed the trade of Loango, Malemba, and Cabenda, which has now fallen into the hands of the Spaniards and Portuguese, who

are estimated to transport annually from this coast, 40,000 slaves.

ANGORA, ANKERI, or ENKURE, a large fortified city of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia, on the Tabaia. The vestiges of an amphitheatre are yet to be seen here; also the ruins of a magnificent senate-house. It is a neat city, and its streets are causewayed with large blocks of granite, but have no foot-paths. The inhabitants consist both of Mahometans and Christians. The latter have a Greek and an Armenian archbishop, and 7 churches. Though trade has decayed, a great quantity of yarn, Angora stuffs, and shawls, are still made here. The shawls, made from the hair of the Angora goat, are of an extremely delicate texture, and are much valued. This is the ancient Ancyra, and was taken by Tamerlane in 1402. 212 miles E. S. E. Constantinople. Long. 33. 13. E. Lat. 40. 4. N.

ANGOLEME, a town of France, on the Charente, 20 leagues from Bourdeaux. It is poorly built. The inhabitants, about 1,000, carry on a trade in wine, brandy, salt, &c. They manufacture, besides, excellent paper, linen and woollen cloth.

ANGOMARS, a province of France, now distributed among the departments of the Charente, the Charente Inferieure, the Dordogne, and the Deux Sevres.

ANGOKA, a small river of Mosambique, on the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 30. S.

ANGRA, a seaport town, the capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It was formerly very strong, but of late all the fortifications on these islands have been neglected. The town contains 5 parishes, a cathedral, 4 monasteries, and as many nunneries; also the royal magazines of naval stores. It is the residence of the English, French, and Dutch consuls. Long. 27. 14. W. Lat. 33. 33. N.

ANGRA DE LOS REYES, a city of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro. Long. 41. 11. W. Lat. 23. 4. S.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, the most northerly of the Caribbees, 30 miles long, and 9 broad. Long. 63. 10. W. Lat. 13. 12. N.

ANGUILLA, one of the Bahama islands, about 20 miles long and 5 broad. Long. 73. 50. W. Lat. 23. 36. N.

ANGUILLARA, a small town of Italy, vicariate of Padua, with 2000 inhabitants.

ANGUS. See *Forfar, County of*.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, having the Mark of Brandenburg on the N.; the duchy of Saxony on the E. and S.; the county of Mansfeld on the S. W.; and Brunswick, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg on the N. W. Its greatest length is 60 miles, and its breadth varies from 12 to 16. Population 110,000.

ANHEIMBAS, a small river of Brazil, province of Paraguay, which enters the Parana.

ANHOLT, a small Danish island in the Cattegat, between Lessee and Zealand. Here is a light-house. In 1811, the Danes made an unsuccessful attempt on this island, then in possession of the British. Long. 11. 35. E. Lat. 56. 33. N.

ANHOLT, a small town of Germany, 90 miles E. Nimeguen.

ANIANE, or ST BENOIT, a town of France, department of the Herault. Population 1810. 5½ leagues W. by N. Montpellier.

ANJENGO, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Travancore, at the mouth of a broad and deep river, by which it is nearly encircled. 40 miles N. W. Travancore. Long. 76. 51. E. Lat. 11. 39. N.

ANIMALLY, or ANIMALAYA, a town of Hindostan, in Coimbatour, on the Alima. It contains 400 houses. 18 miles S. Coimbatour. Long. 77. 3. E. Lat. 10. 41. N.

ANIMAS, RIO DE LOS, a river of Mexico, which joins the Nabajou, a little below its junction with the Rio Colorado.

ANJOU, the name of an ancient province and government of France, which was bounded N. by Maine, W. by Brittany, S. by Poitou, and E. by the Touraine. It is now formed into the departments of the Maine and Loire, the Loire Inferieure, the Vendee, the Indre and Loire, the Sarthe, the Ille and Vilaine, the Mayenne, and Deux-Sevres.

ANKER, a river of England, in Leicestershire, falling into the Tame, Warwickshire.

ANKERFIELD, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, 4 miles S. Tain.

ANKLAN, the chief town in the circle of the same name, in Pomerania. Pop. 3345. 36 miles S. S. E. Stralsund.

ANKOBEN, the capital of the province of Efat, in Abyssinia.

ANN, CAPE, the north cape of Massachusetts bay, as Cape Cod is the south cape. Long. 70. 17. W. Lat. 42. 45. N.

ANN, ST, a river of Lower Canada, which, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the St Lawrence, about 50 miles above Quebec. On its eastern bank, near its mouth, stands the village of St Ann, containing about 30 houses.

ANNABERG, ST, a mining town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, in Misnia. Population 4500. 36 miles from Dresden.

ANNACH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 5 miles from Charleville.

ANNACH, a small island on the west coast of Ireland, between the isle of Achil and the mainland of the county of Mayo.

ANNACH, a small island of Ireland, in Lough Conn, in the county of Mayo.

ANNACH NAX, or ANNACHAN, a small island of Ireland, on the S. W. coast of Galway.

ANNAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 150 miles from Bagdad.

ANNA-LIEVEY. See *Liffey*.

ANNALONG, a decayed village of Ireland, on Annalong river, in the county of Down.

ANNAMAHOF, a town on the Gold coast of Africa, formerly the most flourishing of any, and forming, along with Cormantine, the great market for the slave trade. It was laid waste by the king of Asiantee, and the inhabitants slaughtered. Population formerly 10,000.

ANNAMOOKA, or ROTTERDAM, a small island, one of the Friendly islands, in the

South Pacific ocean. Long. 174. 31. W. Lat. 20. 15. S.

ANNAN, a borough, market town, seaport, and parish of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, situated on the river Annan, which is crossed by a bridge of five arches near to this place. It has a good harbour; and carries on a considerable coasting trade: foreign timber is also imported. It has manufactures of cotton, and an excellent salmon fishery at the mouth of the river. In conjunction with Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, Annan sends a member to parliament. It has been considerably improved of late. Population 4486. 14 miles from Dumfries, 56 S. Edinburgh.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which enters the Solway frith, after a course of 30 miles.

ANNANDALE, a district of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on both sides of Annan river.

ANNAPOLIS, a city of the United States, in Ann-Arundel county, Maryland, on the S. bank of the Severn, 30 miles S. Baltimore. Population about 2000. It is the seat of the state government.

ANNAPOLIS, a river of Nova Scotia, which runs into the bay of Fundy.

ANNAPOLIS, a county on the above river.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, a city and burgh of Nova Scotia, which stands on the south side of the river and bay of Annapolis. The port of Annapolis is one of the finest in the world, being large enough to contain several hundred ships. The city, though not large, has some very handsome buildings: it is strongly fortified. Long. 65. 22. W. Lat. 44. 49. N.

ANNE ARUNDEL, a county of the United States, in Maryland. Population 26,668. Slaves 11,693. Chief town Annapolis.

ANNECY, the capital of the Savoy part of the duchy of Genevois, on the lake of the same name, 30 miles from Geneva. Population 3440. Long. 5. 57. E. Lat. 45. 56. N.

ANNELEARN, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand. Population 1100.

ANNET, one of the Scilly islands, about a mile from that of St Agnes.

ANNEULIN, a village of France, in the department of the North. Population 1500.

ANNISON, a river of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which falls into the Irish sea.

ANNONDY, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, situated at the junction of the Cauce and Deume. It has manufactures of paper, leather, and dye-stuffs: the culture of silk is likewise very flourishing. Population 5800. Long. 6. 50. E. Lat. 43. 15. N.

ANNOR, a town in Provence, in the department of the Lower Alps. Pop. 1030.

ANNOTO, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs north, into the sea.

ANNONAH, or ANNONAY, a town of Algeria, in the province of Constantina, 32 miles E. Constantina.

ANNON, a port on the east side of Cape Breton land. Long. 60. W. Lat. 47. N.

ANNON, a small town on the river St John, in the province of New Brunswick.

ANONTPOOR, a small town of Hindostan, in Bednore. Long. 75. 22. E. Lat. 14. N.

ANOOPSHEER (the Incomparable City), a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Ganges, in Lat. 28. 21. N. Long. 78. 13. E. It trades in cotton, indigo, and salt.

ANSON, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the Yadkin, S. W. Raleigh. Chief town Wadesborough. Population 8831. Slaves 2325.

ANSBACH, **ANSBACH**, or **ONOBZBACH**, a considerable district in Francoania, which, by a recent distribution, made in 1810, is mostly included in the circles of the Rezat and the Upper Danube. It was given to Bavaria by Bonaparte in 1806, and has been confirmed to that power by recent treaties, an indemnity having been given elsewhere to Prussia.

ANSBACH, or **ANSBACH**, now the capital of the preceding margravate, lies on the Lower Rezat. It has 4 suburbs and about 100 houses. The objects that deserve notice, are the prince's castle and gardens; the church of St John, with the tombs of the princes; a well endowed orphan-house for 60 children, and an hospital: the prince's library and cabinet of medals, begun to be collected by the margrave William Frederic in 1720; and the academy. The articles principally manufactured at Ansbach, are woollen and cotton cloths, earthen-ware, white lead, and playing cards. Population, including the neighbouring communes, 11,000. 30 miles S. W. Nuremberg. Long. 10. 33. E. Lat. 49. 12. N.

ANSTRUTHER, **EASTER** and **WESTER**, two small burghs and seaports of Scotland, in Fife, on the north shore of the frith of Forth, which unite with Crail, Pittenweem, and Kilrenny, in returning a representative to parliament. Population of the first, 1020. 10 miles S. St Andrew's. Population of the second, 429. 23 miles N. E. Edinburgh.

ANTALO, or **ANTALOU**, a considerable town of Abyssinia, capital of the province of Enderata. Population 10,000.

ANTEQUERA, a large town of Spain, with straight and broad streets. It has a Moorish castle, 4 churches, 14 monasteries, and 8 nunneries. Pop. 13,000. 26 miles N. N. W. Malaga. Long. 4. 47. W. Lat. 37. 6. N.

ANTHEME, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 3020.

ANTHONY, **ST**, **FALLS**, or, in the river Mississippi, are above 3000 miles from the entrance of the river into the gulf of Mexico, and situated in Lat. 44. 50. N. The perpendicular height of the fall is 164 feet; besides 58 feet more of a rapid below.

ANTHONY, **ST**, a cape on the coast of the province of Buenos Ayres, the south point of entrance into the Plata.

ANTHONY'S KILL, a river of North America, which joins Hudson's river from the west.

ANTHONY'S NOSE, a lofty headland of New York, on Hudson's river.

ANTIBES, a town of France, department of the Var, in the Mediterranean. The inhabitants, amounting to 5270, are chiefly employed

in the sardel fishery, and in the manufactory of earthen-ware. Long. 7. 11. E. Lat. 43. 35. N.

ANTICOSTI, a large island in the mouth of the St Lawrence, 125 miles long, and in its widest part 30 broad. Long. of the east point, 62. 0. W. Lat. 49. 5. N.

ANTICTAN CREEK, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which joins the Potomac.

ANTIGUA, an island in the West Indies, 21 miles long, nearly about the same in breadth, and 50 miles in circumference. It contains 59,830 acres of land, of which about 34,000 are appropriated to the growth of sugar, including those which are annexed as pasture grounds. The other principal staples are cotton, wool, and tobacco, and in favourable years great quantities of provisions are raised. The island was first settled by a few English families in 1632. Population in 1817, white inhabitants 2102, people of colour 1717, blacks 31,890. Long. between 61. 38. and 61. 53. W. Lat. between 17. and 17. 12. N.

ANTILLES, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, distinguished into the Windward and Leeward islands, and into Greater and Lesser. The Greater comprehend Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Less, Antigua, Barbadoes, St Christopher's, Guadeloupe, Martinico, Granada, Trinidad, St Thomas, Santa Cruz, Dominica, St Vincent, Tobago, St Lucie, &c.; an account of which will be given under their respective titles.

ANTIOCH, now called Antaki or Antakie by the Turks, a city of Syria, situated on the south bank of the river Orontes, which is 50 yards wide, and is here crossed by a substantial bridge. It is surrounded by walls, inclosing a space of more than a mile and a half in diameter, including hills, with ancient fortifications. They consist of stone in a decaying state, and are flanked by strong towers at unequal distances. The ancient gate on the way to Aleppo is magnificent, but it is in a decayed condition. Only a small portion of the original city, of which the extent is ascertained by the line of wall, is contained, along with some kitchen gardens, within their present inclosure. Antioch is restricted to one corner in its modern state. The streets are narrow, with very elevated footpaths on each side; the houses built of stone, and covered with tiles, which is unusual in Syria; and their general appearance is dull and monotonous. This city is governed by a mohassel, dependent on the pacha of Aleppo, but appointed by the porte, who lives in great state. It is also the residence of a patriarch of the Greek church. The population is supposed to consist of 15,000 Mahometans, 3000 Christians, and 750 Jews. Antioch was founded by Antigonos, and continued a splendid city during the whole period of Roman greatness. It was almost overthrown at various times by some tremendous earthquakes. These occurred in 145 B. C., 115, 458, 529, and 687, at which last period about 30,000 persons perished. In the contests which took place between the rival empires of Rome and Persia,

Antioch was taken and plundered in the year 242 by Sapor, king of Persia: on two subsequent occasions it was attacked and taken by the same monarch, who levelled all its public edifices to the ground. In the 6th century it again fell into the hands of the Persians, by whom it was sacked and plundered; and in 634 it was taken by the Saracens, from whom it was recovered by the Romans, and remained in their possession until conquered by the Turks. The crusaders made themselves masters of it towards the close of the 11th century. It was the scene of many contests; but was finally taken by the sultan of Babylon in 1268, on which occasion 15,000 citizens were killed, and 100,000 carried into captivity. Antioch was afterwards incorporated with the Turkish empire, but it never regained its pristine celebrity. An earthquake happened in 1759, by which a portion of the city was thrown down. 67 miles W. Aleppo. Long. 35. 17. E. Lat. 36. 6. N.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of Chamaunia, 88 miles S. Konieh. Long. 32. 20. E. Lat. 36. 6. N.

ANTIOQUIA, a province and government of the New Kingdom of Granada. Its capital is Santa Fe.

ANTIPAROS, an island in the Grecian archipelago, between Paros and Siphanto, 16 miles in circuit. Long. 25. 13. E. Lat. 37. 2. N.

ANTISANA, a volcanic summit of the Andes, 19,150 feet above the level of the sea.

ANTISANA, a hamlet, in the Andes, of the kingdom of Quito, 13,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest inhabited place on the surface of our globe.

ANTOING, a market town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. Population 1600.

ANTON, ST, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. Population 1700.

ANTONIN, ST, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn and Garonne. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and leather. Population 5400. 7 leagues S. W. Ville.

ANTONIO, ST, a city of Mexico, and capital of the province of Texas, situated near the source of the river of this name. Population 2000. Long. 101. W. Lat. 29. 50. N.

ANTONIO, ST, DELLA FELICIDA, a town of Chili, in the province of Maule.—Another on the coast of the South sea, in the province of Milipilla. Long. 71. 41. W. Lat. 33. 39. S.

ANTONIO, ST, the name of numerous small rivers in Brazil, Buenos Ayres, &c.

ANTONIO, ST, a river of Mexico, province of Texas, which falls into the Guadalupe.

ANTOXY, a town of France, department of the Seine. Pop. 1220. 2 leagues S. S. W. Paris.

ANTRAGUES, a town of France, department of the Ardèche. Population 1500.

ANTRAIX, a small town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 1375.

ANTRIM, a maritime county of Ireland, province of Ulster, about 54 miles long, by 35 broad, bounded N. and E. by the sea, S. by Lough Neagh and the county of Down, and W. by the county of Londonderry. The

surface is mountainous, and there are bogs on the top of the hills. The principal rivers are the Bush, Rewel, Braid, Six Mile Water, Crumlin and Glenavy, none of which are navigable. A stupendous assemblage of basaltic columns, the Giants' Causeway, is seen on the maritime confines of Antrim; as also Fair Head, and other lofty capes and promontories. The principal manufacture of this county is linen yarn, and white and brown linen; but of late years both have declined. The other manufactures are in wool, canvas, paper, kelp; and there is an iron foundry. Considerable fisheries are carried on, and great quantities of butter made and sold for exportation. The chief towns are Antrim, Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Lishburn. Population 240,000.

ANTRIM, a town of Ireland, in Antrim county, situated at the north end of Lough Neagh, near the point where it receives the Six Mile Water. It has a good road and a pier, and carries on the linen manufacture. Population 2103. 12 miles N. W. Belfast, 84 N. Dublin. Long. 6. 26. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

ANTWERP, a large and well built city of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, on the Scheldt. It has a deep and capacious harbour, and is defended by a strong citadel. Here are numerous canals, by which vessels can penetrate into the very heart of the town, and there deposit their cargoes. In former times Antwerp was the greatest place of trade in Europe. But its commerce, previously injured by civil and religious wars, was effectually suspended in 1648, by a stipulation in the treaty of Westphalia, between Spain and Holland, for shutting up the navigation of the Scheldt. When the French conquered Holland, the navigation of this river was declared open by public authority. In 1803, preparations were made for enlarging the harbour, and extensive docks and naval storehouses were at the same time begun. The cathedral church of Antwerp, and the stadhous, are elegant buildings. The exchange is the finest in Europe; and the depot called the warehouse for Baltic or east country merchandise, is an edifice of vast dimensions. The parish churches are five in number, and very large: in that of St James are deposited the remains of the great painter Rubens. The population of Antwerp is on the increase, and now amounts to 61,800. Antwerp has frequently suffered from the calamities of war. In 1576 it was plundered by the Spaniards; surrendered to Marlborough in 1706; and the French took it in 1746, but restored it at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again taken by the French in 1794, and occupied for 20 years. 22 miles N. Brussels. Long. 4. 23. E. Lat. 51. 14. N.

ANWEILER, a town in the duchy of Denz-Ponts. Pop. 1800. 6 miles from Landau.

AOSTA, the chief town of a duchy of the same name, in Piedmont, on the Doria. It is meanly built: the only edifice of note is the Episcopal palace. Population 5550. 11 miles N. N. W. Turin.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. See *Allegheny Mountain*.

APALACHIE, a river of Georgia, the south branch of the Oconee, which it joins, 4 miles W. Greensborough.

AFANORMIA, a town of the Turkish island of Santorin, in the mouth of the Archipelago. Long. 25. 24. E. Lat. 35. 35. N.

AFENRADE, a town in the duchy of Sleswick, on an arm of the Baltic. Pop. 2700. Long. 9. 26. E. Lat. 55. 3. N.

APHION, or **ARTUM-KARA-HISSAR**, the Black City of Opium, the principal town of a district of Natchia, situated on the river Mar-syas, or Mindra. It is about three miles in circuit, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle, surmounting an isolated rock of prodigious height. The houses are built of all different materials, such as mud, wool, and stone. It contains several mosques, one of which is magnificent; it has also several baths and a custom-house. It has manufactures of carpets; also chintzes and fire-arms; but the staple commodity is opium. Population, according to Olivier, 60,000. 162 miles E. Smyrna. Long. 30. 26. E. Lat. 38. 46. N.

APOLABAMBA, a province of Peru, in La Paz, N. of Larecaja. Population 30,000, chiefly civilised Indians.

APOLDA, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia, 4 miles from Jena. Population 4000. 40 miles S. W. Leipzig.

APOLLONIA, a kingdom on the Gold coast of Africa, situated to the west of the river Anobra. It stretches about 100 miles along the coast, and 20 inland.

APPOQUININK, a creek in Newcastle county, Delaware, in the United States, runs into Delaware bay, 2 miles below Reedy island.

APPALACHICHA, a town of East Florida, 100 miles N. E. Pensacola.

APPALACHICOLA, a river of Florida, formed by the junction of Chatahoochee and Flint rivers, which empties into St George's Sound.

APPELDOORN, a town in Dutch Gelderland. Pop. 2670. 13 miles N. W. Zutphen.

APPENNINES, a chain of mountains in Italy, which begins near Mount Appio, one of the maritime Alps in the territory of Genoa, and after running for a considerable way to the east, traverses Italy in its whole length from north to south, dividing it into two parts, nearly equal. When near the end of their course, they separate into two branches, one of which advances to the south-east to the Capo di Leuca, in the Terra di Otranto, and the others westward to the strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria.

APPENZELL, a canton of Switzerland, which is environed on all sides by that of St Gall. It contains 326 square miles, and 45,000 inhabitants.

APPENZELL, the principal village in the canton just described, is seated on the river Sitter. It is large and well built. Population 3000. 40 miles E. Zurich.

APPIN, an extensive district of Scotland, in the county of Argyle.

APFLEY, a borough and market town of England, and chief town of Westmoreland, on the Eden. Population 824. 10 miles from Penrith.

APFLEDORF, a seaport town of England, in the county of Devon, on Barnstaple bay.

APPOMATOX, a river of Virginia, a south branch of James river, which empties at City point.

APRICENA, a town of Naples, with 3640 inhabitants, in the province of Capitanata.

APT, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. Population 4621. 10½ leagues E. Avignon.

APULIA, or **PUGLIA,** the common name for the country comprised in the three Neapolitan provinces of Bari, Otranto, and Capitanata, which extend along the western shore of the Adriatic.

APURE, a river of South America, which rises in New Granada, in one of the ridges that diverge from the eastern chain of the Andes, and after running in an easterly course for 500 miles, and receiving numerous tributaries from Venezuela, falls by several mouths into the Orinoco.

AQUAMBO, a kingdom in the interior of the Gold coast of Africa, extending 20 miles along the Rio Volta, and 100 miles inland.

AQUAPIM, a kingdom in the interior of the Gold coast of Africa, bordering on Aera, and to the west of the Fante country.

AQUIAVILCO, a river of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Long. 96. 30. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

AQUIGNY, a town of France, in Normandy. Population 1500.

AQUILA, a small isle off the east coast of Minorca, often dangerous to navigators.

AQUILA, a province of the Kingdom of Naples, known also by the name of *Abruzzo Ultra*. The chief town, Aquila, is situated on a hill, on the river Aterno. It contains, exclusive of the cathedral, 24 parish churches, and no less than 29 cloisters. Population 13,015. 50 miles S. E. Rome.

AQUILEIA, a once famous, but now decayed town, in the Austrian Littorale, a few miles from the gulf of Venice. Population 500. 20 miles S. Friuli.

ARABAT, a small town of the Crimea, 60 miles S. E. Perekop.

ARABIA, an extensive country of Asia, the general outline of which forms an irregular quadrangle, bounded S. by the Indian ocean, W. by the Red sea, E. by the gulf of Persia, and N. by Syria and the river Euphrates. From the north-east extremity on this river to Cape Babelmandel, Arabia is 1500 miles in length: the southern coast, from the mouth of the Red sea to the Persian gulf, extends 1200 miles, and its breadth between Bussorah and Suez is 900. Arabia is commonly divided into three parts; *Arabia Felix*, or Happy Arabia, bordering on the Persian gulf, the Indian ocean, and the southern part of the Red sea; *Arabia Petraea*, or Stony Arabia, lying on the Red sea north of Arabia

Felix; and *Arabia Deserta*, or the Desert, including all the interior and northern parts of the country. Among the Arabians these names are not known: that which we call Arabia Deserta, they call Nedjed; Arabia Petraea is denominated Hedjas; and Arabia Felix is divided into the kingdoms of Yemen, Hadramaut, Ommon, and Iasha. All the towns are near the coast. The general aspect of Arabia is a vast and arid desert, intersected about the centre by a range of mountains, supposed to stretch from the shores of the Red sea by Mecca, to those of the Persian gulf at the Bahrein islands, interspersed with spots of fertile ground. In the mountainous parts the climate is temperate, but in unsheltered situations intolerable heat prevails, aggravated by the pestiferous wind called the Simoom, which frequently surprises the traveller in the desert, and almost suffocates him, while he is overwhelmed by moving clouds of sand. The edges of the country on the sea coast contain some flourishing provinces and settlements; but in all parts they suffer for want of water, there being no river of any consequence in all Arabia, and no rain for months, and sometimes a year, together. In the cultivated spots there are numerous date trees, as well as abundant fields of rice and maize: coffee is also produced in great plenty; and a valuable drug called the balsam of Mecca is procured from an indigenous plant. The most noted animals of Arabia are the camel and the horse; the last of which has been celebrated in all ages. These animals, of which the breed is carefully preserved, are remarkable for speed, admirably adapted for battle, very sprightly, full of fire, and they never appear fatigued; they are, besides, extremely mild and well tempered. Horses are very rare at Mecca, instead of which asses are used, remarkable for swiftness and other valuable properties. But the principal dependence of the Arabians is on the camel, an animal which is found eminently useful from the earliest period of its existence; and peculiarly fitted for the inhabitants of a desert, being docile, capable of fatigue, and of enduring uncommon abstinence. The natives of Arabia are of middle stature, thin, with slender extremities, black eyes, hair, and beard, and of swarthy complexion. The women are fairer; many, when young, are handsome, but their features become extremely ugly when they turn old. They all lead a frugal and abstemious life. Many depend for subsistence entirely on the produce of their flocks. The flesh of the camel is used as food, but this is rare, and it is chiefly reserved as a delicacy for great occasions. Porcupines, weasels, rats, lizards, and locusts, constitute a part of the food of the Arabians. The common food is not bread properly so called, but soft thin cakes half baked, prepared from a species of millet. Wine is prohibited by the law of Mahomet, but different kinds of spirituous liquors are made from honey, sugar, or raisins, and other fruits.

The dress of the Arabs varies in different parts of the country: the men wear wide drawers and a shirt; they have a cape or handkerchief tied round their heads, and in the hottest parts of the country they go almost naked. The dress of the women consists of a cloak, a very wide shift, and pantaloon in proportion; and also of veils. The majority of the people dwell in tents made of camel's hair, wandering about with their whole property from place to place, and many inhabit villages, towns, and cities. The government of Arabia is principally ecclesiastical, because all civil proceedings rest on the law of the Koran. But the various tribes into which the Arabs are divided are ruled by their own independent chiefs, called imams, emirs, and sheikhs, whose peculiar character and authority are different. All the Arabs are soldiers, though destitute of military organisation. Their arms are a shield, spear, a large curved knife, an iron or wooden mace, which is a formidable weapon, and a richly decorated scabbard. Sabres of fine workmanship, with an etched or figured blade, are highly prized by them, and valued even as high as £500. But they are quite unfit to oppose regular troops. Polygamy is practised among the Arabs, in common with other Mahomedans, though they are in general satisfied with a single wife. Their habits and dispositions are cruel and ferocious, and many of the tribes are a lawless banditti, hostile to good order, ever on the watch to pillage the unguarded traveller, who may deem himself fortunate if he escape with life. Even amidst all the hospitality with which a stranger is received, they have been accused of committing the same outrage upon him when he has passed beyond their boundaries. The arts are universally in the lowest stage. A modern traveller declares, that in Mecca, which may be considered the capital city of Arabia, no person could be found capable of making a lock or a key. In other parts of Arabia the arts are not in a more flourishing state than at Mecca. Matchlocks of indifferent workmanship are produced: a glass-house is established at Mocha, and a linen manufacture is carried on in Yemen. The Jews inhabit the cities are the chief and principal artists in gold and silver works. Carpets and tent covers are made of camel's hair: the sinews of that animal are fashioned into strong cords, and the skin is made into bags and slippers. The exports of Arabia, with which Europeans are best acquainted, consist of coffee, gum arabic, myrrh, and frankincense. Its inhabitants seem to be fond of aromatics, as the shops for selling them are numerous in Mecca. Their imports are more numerous, especially from the east, being gold and other metals, fire-arms, cotton, and slaves. There are few cities in Arabia, and none of considerable size are known to Europeans, except Sana, Mecca, Mocha, Djidda, Maskat, and it would appear, Drusaia. We have no data for making any estimate of the population.

ARABKEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on the Euphrates. 80 miles S. W. Erzerum.

ARABOG, a small seaport of Arabia, on the Red sea. Long. 38. 52. E. Lat. 22. 31. N.

ARACENA, a town of Andalusia, in the Sierra Morena, 30 miles N. N. W. Seville.

ARAD-VAHLOYE, a county in Hungary, 48 miles long, and from 9 to 14 broad. Population 162,930.

ARAFAT, MOUNT, a hill of Arabia, 15 miles S. E. of Mecca, consisting of a granite rock about 150 feet high, which is one principal object of the Mahometan pilgrimages to that city.

ARAGUAYA, a large river of Brazil, which has its source in the 10th degree of S. lat. and running north, flows into the great river Tocantins, in Lat. 6. S.

ARAIKIE, FL. OF IARACHIE, a seaport town of Morocco, in the province of El Garb, at the mouth of the river El Kos, and fortified. In 1700, all Europeans were ordered to quit the town. Pop. 3000. Lat. 35. 11. N.

ARAKEERY, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 8 miles from Seringapatam.

ARAL, a lake or inland sea of Asia, in Independent Tartary, 150 miles long by 60 broad.

ARAMONT, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, on the Rhone. Population 2200.

ARAMPALL, a town of Hindostan, in Madura. Its trade is considerable.

ARAXACUA, a large river of Chili, territory of Coquimbo, which falls into the Pacific.

ARANDA DE DUERO, a town of Spain, on the Duero, 90 miles N. Madrid. Population 3000.

ARANJUEZ, a beautiful palace belonging to the kings of Spain, situated on an island formed by the Tagus, the Xarama, and a canal, in the province of Toledo, 6½ Spanish leagues from Madrid. The adjoining town of Aranjuez was at first an inconsiderable village, and is indebted for its enlargement and present importance to Ferdinand VI. It is regularly built, in broad and parallel streets, with fine pavements. The principal church stands in the great square, along with the Franciscan monastery and covered market-place. Population during the residence of the court, about 10,000.

ARARAT, a lofty mountain of Armenia, held in great veneration, from a belief that Noah's ark rested on it. Height 9500 feet.

ARAS, anciently **ARAXES**, a river of Asia, which rises in Armenia, 20 miles S. of Erzerum, and joins the Kur, in about Long. 48. 30. E. Lat. 40. 5. N. 60 miles from the Caspian sea.

ARAU, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar. Population 2000.

ARAUCAIANS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Chili, who inhabit that delightful country situated between the rivers Biobio and Valdivia, and between the Andes and the sea, extending from 36. 44. to 39. 50. S. lat. They were formerly accustomed to carry on a trade with the Spaniards.

ARAURE, a city of South America, in the

province of Venezuela, on the Acarigua, and N. N. E. of the city of Truxillo.

ARAY, or AORRIDH, a river of Scotland, which enters the sea at the head of Loch Fyne.

ARBE, or ARBA, an island in the gulf of Quarnero, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Croatian Littoral. Population 4000.—It has a town of the same name.

ARBISLOT, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Forfar. Pop. 1062.

ARBOIS, a town of France, in Franche Comte, with 900 houses, and 6420 inhabitants.

ARCADIA, the well known name of the mountainous province in the Morca which is now called *Braccio di Mafua*. The town that now goes by the name of Arcadia, formerly Cyparissa, is in the province of Belvedere. 40 miles N. W. Misitra.

ARCELES, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 12 miles S. E. Perpignan.

ARC-EN-BARROIS, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne. Pop. 1770.

ARCHANGEL, or ARCHANGELSKOE, a government in the Russian empire, containing, with the island of Nova Zembla, no less than 356,400 square miles, and 115,000 inhabitants. It lies under an inclement sky, where the summer is short, and the winter of uncommon severity. The principal wealth of the country lies in its fisheries, which extend along the whole coast. In the south there is a number of large forests, many wild animals, valuable for their fur, and good breeds of domestic cattle. It is divided into the eight circles of Archangel, Onega, Chelimgar, Schenkursk, Senegit, Kola, Meson, and Kem.

ARCHANGEL, or St MICHAEL, the capital of the above government of Russia in Europe, and a well known trading place, is seated at the mouth of the Dwina, a few miles from the White sea, and derives its name from a monastery, founded here in 1584, and dedicated to the archangel Michael. It became the chief town of the government in 1710. Archangel contains about 1200 houses, for the most part of wood; many of the streets are also paved with the same kind of materials. As a place of commerce it is much frequented by the traders of all nations, but in particular by the English, the Dutch, and the inhabitants of Bremen and Hamburg. The trade of this place was greatly injured by the erection of Petersburg into a commercial town. Archangel contains the chief deposit of foreign articles destined for Siberia. In summer is held the great market, in which train oil, tallow, tar, linseed, furs, wax, iron, and coarse linen, are exposed to sale, chiefly for the accommodation of foreigners. The harbour is rendered very inconvenient, and even dangerous, by an extensive sand-bank, with only 12½ feet of water. There are here 11 Russian churches, 1 Lutheran, and 1 Calvinist. Population from 5000 to 7000. 400 miles N. E. St Petersburg.

ARCHIAC, a small town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Pop. 1540.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Spain, on the frontier of Granada. Population 5000.

ARCHIDONA, a city of Quito, in the province of Quixas and Macas. In 1744 it was almost ruined by an explosion of the volcano of Cotopaxi. Population 700. 80 miles S. E. Quito. Long. 76. 48. W. Lat. 0. 45. S.

ARCHIPELAGO.—This term is applied to any track of sea abounding in small islands, and more particularly to the Aegean sea, or that part of the Mediterranean between the coasts of Asia Minor and Greece. Long. 23. to 27. E. Lat. 35. 30. to 40. 40. N.

ARCS-OUR-ARDE, a town of France, in Lower Champagne, on the Aube. Pop. 2320.

ARCO, or ARON, a town, with a castle, on the Sarca, and confines of Tyrol. Pop. 2700.

ARCOLE, a village of Italy, in the Veronese, about 15 English miles to the S. E. of Verona, remarkable for the defeat of the Austrians by the French, in a series of sanguinary actions, in 1796.

ARCOS, or ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusie. It contains two parish churches, and seven convents. Population 12,000. 49 miles S. Sevilla.

ARCOF, a city of Hindostan, the capital of the Carnatic, on the river Pakar, here half a mile wide, but containing little water in the dry season. The town is extensive, and surrounds a large fort, which is in disrepair. Its chief manufacture is cotton cloths. The present town is of modern date, and owes its origin to the Mogul armies in 1716, who were forced to remove to it from the more unhealthy parts of the country. 73 miles from Madras, 217 from Seringapatam. Long. 79. 29. E. Lat. 12. 52. N.

ARDAGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 5 miles S. E. Longford.

AREATOW, a town of Russia, government of Simbirsk. Population 780. 90 miles W. Simbirsk.

AREATOW, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Nischnei-Novgorod, with 150 houses.

AREBRACCAN, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Meath.

ARDECHE, or ARDECE, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and after a course of about 15 leagues, falls into the Rhone.

ARDECHE, a department of France, on the north of Languedoc, which comprises the whole of the ancient diocese of Viviers, or the Upper and Lower Vivarais. It has its name from the far going river, and is bounded E. by the department of the Drome, from which it is separated by the Rhone; S. by the department of the Gard; W. by the departments of the Lozere and Upper Loire, from which it is separated by the Cevennes; N. W. by the department of the Loire; and N. E. by that of the Isere. It contains 2376 square miles, and had in 1816, a population of 284,743.

ARDEE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, now much decayed. 35 miles N. W. Dublin.

ARDELAN, a province of Persia, forming the eastern division of Kurdistan. It extends 200 miles in length, from the stream Sharook to the Turkish district Zohaul, and is nearly 160 miles in breadth. From the Sharook to Senna, the capital of the province, the surface presents successive clusters of hills, heaped, as it were, on each other, on great table lands, covered with tents; and the flocks of tribes passing the summer months here, and in winter migrating towards Bagdad. Tobacco is cultivated in small quantities; and the extensive forests of oak on the mountains west of Senna, afford abundance of timber and gall nuts. The former is floated down the Tih in rafts, and the latter exported to India. Various tribes inhabit Ardelan, which are represented as brave and hospitable, but addicted to war and rapine, and scarce considering murder as a crime. The capital, Senna, is situated in Long. 40. E. Lat. 35. 12. N.

ARDENELLE, a town of Hindostan, in Coimbatore, 47 miles S. E. Seringapatam.

ARDENNES, a very extensive forest in the department of Ardennes, which reaches from Sedan and Mezieres, to Philippeville on the one side, and Avesnes on the other.

ARDENNES, a department in France, having the Netherlands and the department of the Meuse to the N. and E., the department of the Aisne to the W., and that of the Marne to the S. It is 25 leagues long, and 18 broad: its area contains 1,020,189 square acres, and on this surface there are 346,000 inhabitants. In the north it is full of mountains and woods, in the south-east the soil is chalky, in the south-west it consists of a rich loam, and in the east it is stony. It is watered by the Aisne and Meuse, and produces grain of all kinds, wood, iron, coal, and slate. But its riches lie in its forests, its pastures, and its cattle. The iron mines are productive.

ARDES, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 1640.

ARDESILLAS, a village of Ireland, in the county of Clare, 13 miles from Limerick.

ARDEVIL, or **ARDEBIL**, a town of Persia, in the province of Azerbaijan, formerly of importance, but now chiefly remarkable for the tomb of sheik Seff, a celebrated saint. 56 miles N. E. Tabreez.

ARDFERT, a town of Ireland, formerly capital of the county of Kerry, but now a ruinous and decayed village. 4 miles N. W. Tralee.

ARDFINNAN, a village of Ireland, county of Tipperary, 6 miles N. W. Clonmel.

ARDGLASS, a seaport town of Ireland, county of Down, 5 miles S. E. Downpatrick.

ARDILLATS, LES, a town of France, department of the Rhone. Population 1000.

ARDINGAY, a town of Hindostan, 44 miles S. W. Tanjore.

ARDIS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, govern-

ment of Diarbeshir, on the Tigris, 30 miles N. N. W. Diarbekir.

ARDISTAN, a town of Persia, province of Irak, 80 miles N. N. E. Ispahan.

ARDMORE, a village of Ireland, county of Waterford, 7 miles S. W. Dungarvon.

ARDMOY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 8 miles N. E. Ballymoney.

ARDOCH, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 8 miles N. Dumblane.

ARDOYE, a town of the Netherlands, with 5900 inhabitants, not far from Bruges.

ARDRA, or **ARDRAH**, a considerable territory on the Slave coast of Africa, immediately east of Whidah.

ARDRA, called also **AZEM**, a large city, capital of the kingdom of Ardra, in Africa. It is situated about 40 miles inland. The walls are said to be nine English miles in circumference, though it is not peopled in proportion to this extent, as the streets are very broad, and the houses, from the dread of fire, built at some little distance from each other. Long. 1. 52. E. Lat. 6. 36. N.

ARDRE, or **ARDRES**, a well fortified town of France, 6 miles from Calais. Pop. 1600.

ARDROSSAN, a seaport and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. It is a resort for sea-bathing. Population of the parish 3105.

ARDSTINGHAR, or **STINGHAR**, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the sea at Ballantrae.

ARDSTRAW, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. Population of the parish 18,122. 6 miles S. Strabane.

ARDVERT, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Population 2600.

AREBO, or **ARBON**, a town of Benin, on the river Fornosa, 60 miles from its mouth. Long. 5. 8. E. Lat. 5. 58. N.

AREDA, EL, a ridge of mountains in Arabia Deserta.

AREGH, or **ARRACK**, a town of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, 10 miles E. Merritch.

ARENDONK, a town of the Netherlands, in the quarter of Antwerp. Population 2850.

ARENDSEE, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg. Population 1000.

ARENS DE MAR, a town of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 12 leagues from Girona. It manufactures silk and cotton stockings, and other stuffs. The women are employed in making lace. Population 3500.

ARENSBERG, a town of Germany, on the Roer, in Westphalia. Population 2535.

ARENSBURG, the chief town of the island of Osel, in the Baltic. It has a castle. Population 1400.

ARENSWALDE, a town in the circle of the same name, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. Population 2150.

AREQUIBA, the capital of the province of the same name in Peru, founded by order of Pizarro in 1536, in the valley of Quilca, at 20 leagues distance from the Pacific ocean. It is one of the largest towns in Peru, containing about 40,000 inhabitants; and the houses are well built of stone, and vaulted.

It is watered by the river Chili, which is let off by sluices, to irrigate the environs, and to enrich the fields. It has been frequently nearly destroyed by earthquakes, in 1562, 1600, 1604, 1687, 1725, 1732, and 1738. 217 leagues S. E. Lixia, 60 from Cuzco. Long. 71. 54. W. Lat. 16. 16. S.

ARAYALO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. Population 2600.

AREZZO, a town in the grand duchy of Tuscany, at the influx of the Chiano into the Arno. It is the see of a bishop, has two collegiate churches, 15 parish churches, 18 religious houses, and four hospitals. It was the birth-place of Petrarch in 1304. 34 miles S. E. Florence.

ARGANA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir. General Gardanne affirms that it consists of only 60 houses. Mr Jackson describes it as a large and populous town. Long. 39. 20. E. Lat. 36. 15. N.

ARGANIL, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. Population 1100.

ARGÈS, a village of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 5 leagues S. E. Perpignan. Population 1360.

ARGES, a river in Upper Suedia, which falls into Lake Constance, N. of Bregentz.

ARGENCE, a village of France, in Lower Normandy, 5½ leagues E. S. E. Caen.—Also the name of two other villages.

ARGENT, a village of France, department of the Cher. Population 1050.

ARGENTAC, or **ARGENTAT**, a town of France, department of the Corrèze. Population 2529.

ARGENTAN, a well built town in Lower Normandy. It has manufactures of paint lace, linen cloth, light stuffs, and leather. Population 5533. 44 leagues W. Paris.

ARGENTÉIL, a town of France, surrounded by walls and ditches, on the Seine, two leagues from Paris. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, of which the celebrated Heloise was prioress. Population 4760. 3 leagues N. E. St Germain.

ARGENTÉUIL, a town of France, in Champagne, department of the Yonne. Pop. 1000.

ARGENTIERA, or **KIMOLI**, a small island in the Archipelago. Long. 24. 42. E. Lat. 36. 47. N.

ARGENTIERE, a town of Languedoc, department of the Ardeche, on the Ligne. Population 2000.

ARGENTON, a town of France, department of the Indre, on the Creuse. Population 3400.

ARGENTRE-SOUS-LAVAL, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 1650.

ARGENTRE-SOUS-VITRE, a town in Brittany, 9 leagues E. Rennes. Population 2300.

ARGIEN, a populous village in the pachalia of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 25 miles N. Sur.

ARGISCH, a river which rises in the mountains between Wallachia and Transylvania, and joins the Danube.

ARGITE, a small island in the gulf of Egina, near the mainland of Greece.

ARGOS, the name of a small but well known

kingdom of the Peloponnesus, which now constitutes, along with Corinth and Nicyon, the province of Saccania, or Romania Minor. Argos, the chief town, stands on the river Nacho, anciently Inachus, and has still nearly 10,000 inhabitants. Long. 22. 47. E. Lat. 37. 46. N.

ARGOSTOLI, the chief town of the Ionian islands of Cephalonia, with a good harbour. The houses are small and neatly built. Population 5000. 8 miles W. S. W. Cephalonia.

ARGOËRE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with 230 houses.

ARGVIN, a small island, situated in a gulf of the same name, on the western coast of Africa. Long. 16. 20. W. Lat. 20. 23. N.

ARGVX, a river of Tartary, which rises from a lake in 119. 14. E. long, and 49. N. lat. and is considered the source of the Amur. 100 miles E. Netschinsk.

ARGVSKOI, a town and fortress of Siberia, on the Argon, 163 miles from its mouth.

AUGVIE, or **AUGVIL**, a maritime county on the west coast of Scotland, consisting partly of the mainland, and partly of islands. It is bounded N. by Inverness-shire, E. by Perth and Dunbarton-shires, S. by the Irish sea and the river Clyde, and W. by the Atlantic. Its shores consist of many long promontories and deep bays and inlets, in which the herring fishery is prosecuted with success. The continental part is 115 miles in length and 68 in breadth. The total superficial area is calculated at 3390 square miles, of which 1063 are insular, and 2326 continental; and it is computed that the sea-coast of the latter occupies a line of 600 miles. A large portion of Argyleshire consists of heath, rocks, and mountains, of which last Ben Crumchan rises 3320 feet above the level of the sea. Lead, copper, and iron, are produced in this county; and coal is wrought near Campbelltown. There is a profusion of beautiful marble, of different colours, which is susceptible of the highest polish; there are also inexhaustible quarries of fine blue slate. The lands of this county are particularly adapted for grazing farms; numbers of black cattle are accordingly reared, and sent to the market of the low countries. Extensive districts have lately been converted into sheep farms. Kelp is made along the shores, and some of fine quality is produced from the islands. The great bulk of the inhabitants are occupied in the fisheries, and in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Argyleshire is divided into six districts: Argyle, Cowal, Kintyre, Lorn, Islay, and Mull, which constitute 50 parishes. It contains two royal burghs, Inverary and Campbelltown, and three post towns, Oban, Lochgilphead, and Tarbert, and it returns one member to parliament. Pop. 97,316; families 18,309, of which there are 8689 occupied in agriculture, 3468 in trade and manufactures, and 5552 others.

ARGVRO CASTRO, a small town of Albania, on the left bank of the Drino.

ARRELLIGEN, a village of Germany, in Hesse. Population 1390.

ARIANCOPANG, a small town of Hindostan, on the Carnatic coast, 3 miles S. Pondicherry.

ARIANO, a town of Naples, with a domain, situated on a steep hill in the Principato Ultra; the see of a bishop. It was visited by earthquakes in 1456 and 1732. Pop. 10,700.

ARICA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, on the coast of the Pacific, with a convenient port. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1605. 210 miles N. W. La Plata. Long. 70. 14. W. Lat. 18. 20. S.

ARID ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 41. 40. E. Lat. 46. 30. S.

ARIETORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles N. Tanjore.

ARIMOA, an island in the Eastern seas, lying off the eastern coast of Timor.

ARINOS, a river of Brazil, which enters the Tapayes.

ARINTHOD, a town of France, in Franche Comte. Population 1315.

ARISALA, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 40 miles E. Chinnah Baharum.

ARISE, a small town of France, in Champagne, with 1300 inhabitants.

ARISH, EL, a town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, on the frontier of Syria, celebrated for the convention concluded there by Sir Sidney Smith with the French army. 101 miles N. W. Cairo.

ARISPE, a town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Soloma, near the source of the river Yaqui. Population 7600.

ARKADINSKAIA, a town of Russian Tartary, on the river Medveditza. 240 miles N. E. Azoph. Long. 43. 4. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

ARKANSAS, a county of the United States, in Missouri. Population in 1817, 5000.

ARKANSAW, a river of North America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, above 41. N. lat. and running S. E. more than 2000 miles, falls into the Mississippi 100 miles above the mouth of Red river. It is navigable almost to its source. Next to Missouri it is the longest tributary of the Mississippi.

ARKANSAW TERRITORY, in the United States, bounded N. by Missouri territory and state, E. by the Mississippi, S. by Louisiana and the Spanish dominions, W. by the Spanish dominions. Population in 1810, 1062, exclusive of Indians; in 1817, about 5000. The principal rivers are Arkansaw, White, St Francis, and Wichita. The country on the Arkansaw furnishes fine hunting grounds. It abounds with buffaloes, deer, elk, bears, wolves, panthers, &c.

ARKEVEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, government of Trebisond, on the Black sea.

ARKAVIA, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the borders of Transylvania.

ARKEEKO, or **ERKEIRO**, a seaport of Abyssinia, at the bottom of the bay of Massauh; a mere collection of miserable huts, as described by Lord Valentia. Long. 39. 45. E. 15. 32. N.

KINGARTHDALE, a town and parish of Scotland, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Inhabitation 1512.

ARKLOW, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, on the Avoca or Oroca, near the Irish sea, which is crossed here by a bridge of 19 arches. 12 miles S. Wicklow.

ARLANT, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, on the river Dore, département of the Puy de Dôme. Not far from it stands the borough of Arlant. Pop. of both 8350.

ARLANZA, a small river of Spain, which falls into the Arlanzon, near Burgos.

ARLANZON, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, which falls into the Pisuerga, on the borders of Leon.

ARLE, a small town in the electorate of Saltzburg, 10 miles S. W. Stadtadt.

ARLES, a large, ancient, and well built town of France, in Lower Provence, on the left bank of the Rhone, where the canal of Craponne unites itself with the river, which here divides into two branches. It is now in the diocese of the archbishop of Aix. Besides the cathedral church, there were a collegiate church, 6 parish churches, 2 abbays, 17 religious houses, a Jesuits' college, a hospital, and a royal academy of sciences founded in 1639. Here have been held, at different periods, no less than 13 ecclesiastical councils. Here are the remains of a magnificent Roman amphitheatre. It carries on some trade in corn, wine, oil, fruit, sheep, and sausages, and has a few manufactures of serge, gold and silver articles, and saltpetre. Population 21,000. 174 leagues S. S. E. Paris. Long. 5. 43. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

ARLES, a town of France, département of the Eastern Pyrenees, with hot mineral springs. Population 1230.

ARLESHEIM, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bale, 3 miles S. Bale.

ARLEUX, a town of France, on the river Sene, département of the North. Pop. 1460.

ARLON, a district and small town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg. Population 3130.

ARMA, or **SANTIAGO DE**, a city of South America, province of Antioquia. 160 miles N. E. Popayan. Long. 75. 36. W. Lat. 6. 33. N.

ARMACOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the Southern Carnatic, 75 miles S. E. Tanjore.

ARMAGH, a county in Ireland, so called from a city of the province of Ulster, is bounded N. by Lough Neagh, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan counties, S. by Louth, and E. by county Down. It is 20 English miles in breadth, and 31 in length from N. to S. containing an area of 293,871 acres, or 459 square miles, of which 244,000 acres are in general fit for cultivation. It is traversed by a chain of mountains, which abound in prospects highly picturesque. It is also well watered. This county sends two members to parliament. Population 141,381.

ARMAGH, a city of Ulster, anciently the metropolis of Ireland, and now the capital of the county of Armagh, situated on a hill, near the river Callen. It is the seat of the consistorial court of the archbishop of Armagh, the primate and metropolitan of the

Ireland. Armagh was, in the middle centuries, an extensive and populous city, but had much declined from its ancient magnificence. Its cathedral had been frequently plundered and laid waste. By the princely munificence of its primate, Dr Robinson, afterwards Baron Rokeby, the cathedral was repaired, and the town altogether renovated. He built and endowed an observatory, a library, and a palace, with a chapel on the glebe adjacent to the city; also a parish church, and a school where children are to be educated gratuitously, according to the modern improved system. A very elegant county courthouse, in which the business of the assizes, quarter sessions, &c. is transacted, has been lately built; and on the west side of the city is a charter-house, or eleemosynary poor school. The Presbyterians, Catholics, Seceders, and Methodists, have each their several places of worship. A fair is held every Monday before the union sent two days of the week; it now only returns to the most copious and very large market every Tuesday. The principal commodity sold in it is linen cloth in the brown state. Population 7000. 62 miles N. Dublin.

ARMANÇON, a river of France, which falls into the Yonne.

ARMASAO, a small town of Brazil, in South America, which is a great fishing station for whales. Long. 47. 20. W. Lat. 27. 5. S.

ARMDALE, a village of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland.

ARMEGONG, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of the Carnatic, 66 miles N. Madras.

ARMENASS, a village of Syria, where glass is manufactured. 35 miles W. Aleppo.

ARMENIA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded N. by Georgia and Mingrelia, S. and E. by the territories of Julamerick and the province of Azerbaijan, and W. by the river Euphrates. It is traversed by the Tigris and Euphrates, by the Araxes, the Kars, and many other inferior streams. The country in general is mountainous, and owing to its height above the level of the sea, is of a colder temperature than might have been expected from its geographical position. The celebrated Mount Ararat forms an angle of an immense range of mountains, and rears its lofty peak amid everlasting snow. Armenia produces valuable minerals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron: salt-petre, sulphur, and bitumen. There are productive quarries of jasper and marble. Wheat and barley are most extensively cultivated. Cotton, hemp, tobacco, and raw silk, are also plentiful. Manna is produced in sufficient quantities to be exported; and honey and wax are obtained in the hilly districts. The principal manufactures and trade of this country are in copper and iron, silk and cotton, wine, tobacco, and manna. The country is subject to the Turks, Persians, and Kurds, though it is not certain in what proportion it is distributed between those different powers. No satisfactory estimate can be formed of the Population of this extensive country.

ARMENT, on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, now a mere village, but formerly a considerable town, under the name of Hieronutis. 16 miles N. Ene.

ARMENTIERES, a town in French Flanders, on the Lys, department of the North. It has manufactures of linen and other stuffs. Population 7600. 3 leagues N. W. Lille.

ARMIRA, a seaport of European Turkey, in Thessaly. Long. 23. 9. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

ARMISE, a village of France, department of the Ain. Population 1200.

ARMLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 4273. 2 miles from Leeds.

ARMSDALE HEAD, a cape on the N. coast of Scotland. Long. 3. 56. W. Lat. 58. 36. N.

ARMSTRONG, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Population 25,317. Chief town Kittanning.

ARNA, a town, with a good harbour, in the island of Andros, in the Archipelago.

ARNSACH, a village of Wirtemberg, with 660 inhabitants.

ARNAS, a town of Sweden, province of Angermundland.

ARNAIS-LE-PORT, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Houses 260.

ARNAU, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 9 miles N. Koniggratz, with 220 houses.

ARNAY-LE-DEU, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or. Population 2780. 10½ leagues S. W. Dijon.

ARNcliffe, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1063.

ARNHEIM, a borough in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Elbe. Population 1007. Long. 12. 6. E. Lat. 52. 48. N.

ARSEDU, a town of Spain, in Burgos, near the Ebro. Pop. 2400. 3 miles S. Calahorra.

ARSEE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 75 miles S. W. Madras.

ARSENUEDES, a small seaport on Walcheren island, 6 miles N. N. E. Flushing.

ARNHAGEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, 24 miles N. W. New Stettin.

ARNHEM, the capital of the Dutch province of Gelderland. It lies at the foot of a hill near the Rhine, 3½ miles from the spot where the Yssel branches off from that river. It is neatly built, and its fortifications were greatly enlarged by the famous Coehorn, in 1702. Population 10,060. 30 miles E. Utrecht. Long. 6. 37. E. Lat. 52. N.

ARNHEIM BAY, a spacious bay at the north-west extremity of the gulf of Carpentaria. Kangaroos are abundant, and parrots are seen in the woods. Lat. of the entrance 12. 11. S. Long. 136. 3. E.

ARNO, the principal river in Tuscany, has its source in the Apennines, and after traversing the grand duchy from east to west, loses itself in that part of the Mediterranean call'd the Tuscan sea.

ARNOLP, a town and parish of England, 4 miles from Nottingham. Population 357.

ARNOLD, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into Lake Megantick.

ANNOTI, St. a town of France, department of the Eux and Loire. Pop. 1300. 27 miles S. N. W. Paris.

ANNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 3 miles N. W. Worms.

ARNSTADT, a well built and thriving town of Saxony, on the river Gera. It has a considerable trade in corn and wool. Pop. 4600.

ARNSTEIN, a small town of Bavaria, on the Wehrn. Population 1200.

ARNSTEIN, a handsome town, with an abbey, on the Lahn. Population 2000.

ARONCE, a town of Spain, in Seville, 46 miles N. W. Seville.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the Upper Novarese, on Lago Maggiore. Population 1000.

ARONA, a river of Italy, States of the Church, which falls into the Mediterranean.

AROU, an island in the Eastern sea, 110 miles long by 40 broad, south of Papua. Long. 135. E. Lat. 6. S.

AROS, a village and harbour of Scotland, in the island of Mull.

ARPAIA, a village of Naples, 6 miles S. S. W. Benevento.

ARPAJON, a town of France, on the Orge, 7 leagues S. Versailles. Population 2100.

ARPAJON, a town of France, department of the Cantal, with 320 houses.

ARRELSNIS, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, noted for its lime pits.

ARRENON, a river of France, department of the Cotes du Nord, which runs into the English channel.

ARQUES, a river of France, department of the Lower Seine, which loses itself in the English channel, near Dieppe.

ARQUES, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine. Population 1700.

ARRACAN, formerly an independent kingdom, but since the year 1783 a province of the Birman empire. It is situated to the S. E. of Bengal, extending from the river Naat to Cape Negroes, being about 500 miles in length, but various in breadth; the coast is also studded with a number of formerly fertile islands. On the east it is divided from Pegu and Ava by a range of mountains, through which there are very few passes. Considerable commerce is carried on with Bengal. The exports are chiefly honey, wax, ivory, drugs, sapphires, rubies, and gold; in exchange, they take back tissues, silks, muslins, European commodities of all kinds, pearls and diamonds.

ARRACAN, a city and capital of the above province, is on the Arracan. It is the residence of a viceroy. The harbour, it is said, has six fathoms water at the bar, and is capable of containing a large fleet. Long. 93. 55. E. Lat. 20. 40. N.

ARRACOLA, a village nearly nine miles from Deput. Population 1500.

ARRAGON, or **ARRAGONIA,** a province of Spain, formerly governed by its own king and awa. It is bounded by the Pyrenees on the N., Navarre and Castile on the W., Valencia on the S., and Catalonia on the E. The

soil is productive, abounding in olives and other fruits. Here are raised also maize, hemp, madder, and saffron; and excellent wine is exported in considerable quantities. So early as the year 1170, silk worms were reared at Cespe, and the quantity of silk made and exported in 1784 was 300,000. The mineral products are alum, vitriol, jasper, marble, lead, and iron; but the breeding of sheep forms the grand branch of industry. The wool is in high esteem with foreigners, particularly with the English, who use it in their finest cloths. There are few manufactures. Mining is carried on to a considerable extent. Population, 630,000.

ARRAGOS, a river of Spain, province of the same name, which joins the Ebro in Navarre.

ARRAIT, a town of Georgia, province of Melran, on the Arabian Sea. Long. 63. E. Lat. 25. 25. N.

ARRAN, a town of Scotland, in the province of Behn. Long. 84. 48. there were a N.

ARRAN, an island in the Firth of Clyde, west of Scotland, near the mouth of the Clyde, 80 miles in length, by from 1 to 11 in breadth, and containing a superficial area of 165 square miles, or 195,311 acres, of which about 11,131 are cultivated. In the mountains are found marble, jasper, agates, calcareous, and a fine species of rock crystal, commonly called the Arran Diamond. On the coast are two good harbours, Lamlash and Loch Hanan; besides commodious small ones, some of which were lately formed. Most of the high land was at one time a common, which afforded a scanty subsistence to the cattle during summer. The whole of the cultivated land is now subdivided and inclosed, and the hills laid out in sheep walks. Small patches of flax are cultivated, and an inconsiderable quantity of linen, and some woollens, are manufactured. The shores of the island are frequented by shoals of salmon, herring, and white fish. A few red deer are also still found in the island; and black cock and other species of grouse are plentiful. Arran is divided into two parishes, Kilbride and Kilmore; and its principal town, or rather village, is Lamlash. Conjoined with Bute, it forms a county under the name of the latter. The island has been several centuries in possession of the family of the dukes of Hamilton. Population 6541.

ARRAS, a large and strongly fortified town of France, the capital of the department of the Pas de Calais, on the Scarpe, 13 leagues N. E. Amiens. It is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom, having been, in the time of Caesar, the seat of the *Atrebatum*, under the name of *Nemetacum*, or *Atrebatum*. Besides the manufacture of fine linen, Arras is known by its tapestry. It contains likewise manufactures of dimity; and the breweries are very considerable. An active trade is also carried on in grain, lace, and porcelain. Arras was the birth-place of Robespierre. Population 18,672. Long. 2. 51. E. Lat. 50. 17. N.

ARAYOTOS, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo. Population 2700.

AREAU, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees, 10 leagues S. Tarbes.

ARECIFE, a town of the province of Buenos Ayres, on a river of its name. Long. 60. 27. W. Lat. 34. 4. S.

ARIANA, a small village, two leagues to the north of Tunis.

ARRIEGE, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and joins the Garonne.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, bounded E. by that of the Aude, S. E. by that of the Eastern Pyrenees, S. by a part of the Pyrenean mountains, and W. and N. by the department of the Gironde. It includes the towns of Foix, Couserans, and a small sea. This department. Its extent is 21 leagues, of very fine, and its population, according to the last recent returns, 222,936. chiefly of wine.

ARUN, the most con. town of Hindostan, district of the containing about 300 houses. 53 miles for Trichinopoly.

ARUN, a small but very fruitful island in the Baltic, S. W. Funen. Population in 1803, 7573. Long. 19. 20. E. Lat. 54. 53. N.

ARUN, another small Danish island in the Little Belt, between the island of Funen and the coast of Sleswick.

ARROE, a cluster of islands in the Red sea, about midway between Mocha and the opposite coast.

ARROESKOPING, a small but flourishing town of the island of Arroe, in the Baltic, with a good harbour. Population 1300.

ARROH, a small river of France, department of the Nièvre, which joins the Loire.

ARRONCHES, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo. Population 1700.

ARROS, a river of France, department of the Landes, which joins the Adour.

ARROUX, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Cote d'Or.

ARROW, two rivers of England, one falls into the Lug, in Herefordshire; the other into the Avon, in Worcestershire.

ARROW, a river of Ireland, which flows from Loch Arrow to the sea, 5 miles S. W. Sligo.

ARROYA DE ELMEDINA, DE PABEN, DE RAMALLO, DE L. CHINA, four towns of the province and government of Buenos Ayres.

ARROYOS, a town of South America, in Paraguay, 61 miles E. Assumption.

ARS, or **ARTS**, a small island of France, on the west coast of Brittany.

ARS, a town of France, on the coast of the island of Rhé. Population 3000.

ARSAC, a town of France, in Gascony, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 1015. 12 leagues E. S. E. Dax.

ARSACIDES, an archipelago in the South Pacific ocean, to which the name of Solomon's islands is now given by modern geographers.

ARSAMAS, or **ARSAWAS**, the chief town in

the circle of the same name, in the government of Nishnei-Novgorod, in European Russia, on the river Tescha. The houses are meanly built. It has manufactures of linen, leather, soap, potash, dye-stuffs, and other articles. Population 6000.

ARSEEWAN, a town of Hindostan, in the circle of Orissa.

ARSK, a small town of Russia, on the Kaska, with a wooden fortress and 100 houses. 40 miles N. N. E. Kasan.

ARSCH, **ASOR**, **ARSAP**, or **ARSID**, a hamlet on the coast of Syria, 10 miles N. Jaffa.

ART, or **UNTERART**, a well built town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz. Population 2300. 17 miles N. Schwitz.

ARTA, or **LARTA**, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the river of the same name. Its trade is in cattle, wine, tobacco, cotton, flax, pulse, fur, leather, and other commodities. It has also manufactures of coarse woollen and other cloths. 360 miles W. N. W. Constantinople. Long. 21. 8. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

ARTAK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naticolia, on the sea of Marmora, 90 miles S. W. Constantinople.

ARTANNE, a town of France, on the Indre, department of the Indre and Loire, with 260 houses.

ARTENAC, a town of France, department of Lower Charente. Population 1500.

ARTENAY, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Population 1500.

ARTERN, a town of Germany, county of Mansfeld. Pop. 2240. 10 miles W. Eisleben.

ARTHEZ, the name of two towns in France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Populations 800, 2080.

ARTHER KULL. See *Newark Bay*.

ARTIBONITO, a large and abundant river of St Domingo.

ARTOIS, a county and government of France, which had Picardy on the S. and W., French Flanders on the N., and French Hainault and Cambresis on the E. It is now divided into the departments of the Pas de Calais, the Somme, and the North.

ARTON, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure, 7 leagues W. S. W. Nantes.

ARTORNE, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome, on the river Morges. Population about 1100.

ARTZEN, a market town of Hanover, principality of Calenberg, with 130 houses.

ARTY, **VARMEGYE**, or **ORAWA**, a county in Hungary, situated among the Carpathian mountains, with an inclement atmosphere and barren soil. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Bohemian Slavonians, amount to 74,973.

ARVA, a river of Hungary, which falls into the Waag.

AREBA, a town of Persia, in the province of Bickran, 90 miles E. Mekran.

ARUDY, a market town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 1629.

ARVE, a river in Savoy, which falls into the Rhone near the town of Geneva.

ARUN, a river of England, which flows into the sea, at Little Hampton, in Sussex.

ARUNDEL, a town of England, in Sussex, on the Arun, which is here navigable; and over it is a neat stone bridge. Arundel is a borough by prescription, and has sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. It was formerly a place of great strength, and was besieged by Henry I. in person, by whom it was taken, after a gallant resistance, from the earl of Arundel. The castle was completely repaired by the late duke of Norfolk, at a great expence. Weekly market on Thursday. Population 2511. 57 miles S. London.

ARZAC, a small town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

ARZAMUS, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Nishnei-Novgorod, 64 miles from Nishnei-Novgorod. Long. 43. 34. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

ARZANEAU, a town of France, in Brittany, department of Finistère. Population 4150.

ARZBURG, a market town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Maine. Population 1100.

ARZENOIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, government of Erzerum, on the Euphrates, 45 miles W. Erzerum. Long. 39. 50. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

ARZEW, a seaport town in the western part of the kingdom of Algiers. It appears to be the ancient Arsenaria, and contains many relics of antiquity. 16 miles E. Oran. Long. 1. E. Lat. 35. 52. N.

ARZIGNANA, a well built and populous place in Upper Italy, territory of Vicenza, 15 miles W. S. W. Vicenza.

ARZILLA, a seaport of Morocco, the first that occurs on the Mediterranean, after passing Cape Spertel. Population 1000.

ARZON, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. Population 1500.

ASAD-ABAD, a large and populous town of Persia, 70 miles N. W. Hamadan.

ASANGARO, a province of Peru, to the N. E. of Lake Chacuito. Population 5000.

ASARKE, St., a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint, consisting of little more than a single street. The cathedral, which is a plain building, is 170 feet long, and 90 feet deep. The episcopal palace is a spacious and commodious building. Population 3294. 23 miles W. Chester, 317 N. W. London.

ASARIX, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 4 miles S. E. Asen.

ASARKE, a large kingdom in the interior of Africa, between Fezzan and Cashna.

ASARUS, a town in the Prussian grand duchy of the Lower Rhine.

ASARUS, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 1700.

ASARUS, a town of Palestine, on the sea coast, 30 miles S. W. Jerusalem.

ASARUS, a barren and uninhabited island in the Atlantic, between the coast of Africa and that of Brazil. It is ten miles in

length, and five or six in breadth. Long. 14. 28. W. Lat. 8. 41. S.

ASCENSION, the capital city of the island of Margarita, founded in 1525.

ASCENSION FLAX, on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. Long. 88. 58. W. Lat. 19. 30. N.

ASCH, a market town of Germany, on the rivulet of the same name, with 420 houses, in the Bohemian circle of Egra.

ASCHACH, a large market town of Upper Austria, with a fine castle, on the Danube.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a fortified town of Franconia, on the Main, a town which there is a neat stone bridge. The electors of Mentz had here an elegant camp. The public buildings are the houses of the elector, and St Alexander, a Protestant church. Foundation called *St. Pauli*. Long. 63. 8. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

ASCH, a town of Prussia, in the principality of Halberstadt, between the rivers Elbe and Wipper, 16 miles S. E. Halberstadt. It was formerly a Hanse town, and has good manufactures of frieze and flannel. Here is a Lutheran and a Calvinist school, with four churches.

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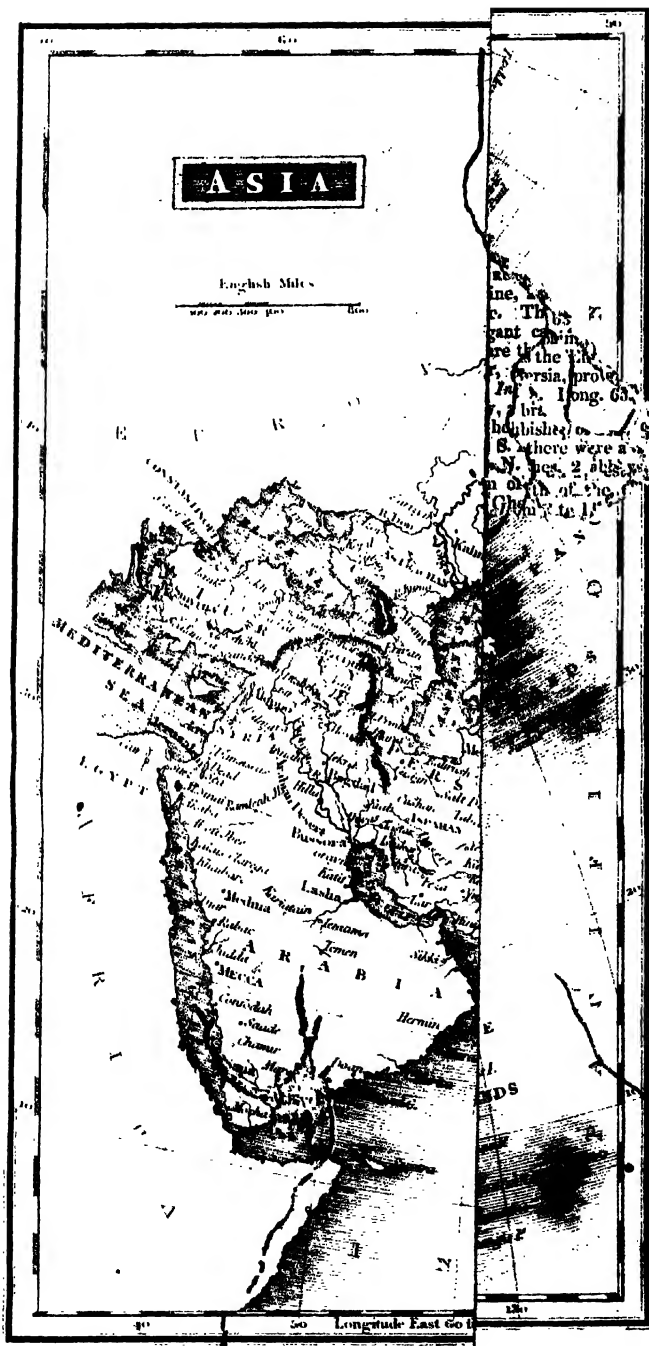
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to Turkey, and those besides Siberia under the rule of Russia. To these must be added the Japanese empire; also the islands constituting the empire of Japan, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, the Philippine islands, Celebes, the Spice islands, and numerous others. Amid the various modes of faith professed in Asia, idolatry is the most frequent. The doctrines of Mahomet also prevail to a great extent; and several Pagan tribes, scattered throughout the regions bordering on Mount Caucasus, have been reclaimed from their idolatry to the religion of the prophet. But upon the whole, the number of the Mahometan proselytes is decreasing, from the progress partly of idolatry, and partly of a reformed sect of religion named the Wahabees, who, though they admit the divine mission of Mahomet, deny his most essential tenets, and those most likely to conduce to the propagation of his faith. Christianity is in general rejected throughout Asia; but the powerful exertions of the Europeans for its introduction have now begun to break down that barrier of superstition by which the progress of Christianity in the east has hitherto been opposed; and many of the Hindoos, from the preaching of the British missionaries, have become converts to the Christian faith, having alured their former superstitions, and their odious practices of sacrificing human beings to their idols, and of burying the living with the dead.

ASIA MINOR, the most western portion of the great continent of Asia, bounded N. by the Black sea, E. by the river Euphrates, and W. by the Mediterranean, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of the Hellespont and Bosphorus. Its figure is irregularly oblong, extending about 1000 miles in length from east to west, and between 400 and 500 in breadth from north to south. The whole country is under the Turkish government; and it is divided into several provinces, of which it is understood that Natolia and Carmania are the most important.

ASINARA, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the north-west point of Sardinia.

ASKASY, a town of Abascia; at the mouth of a river, near the Black sea. Long. 37. 40. E. Lat. 44. 6. N.

ASKRING, a market town of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 765.

ASOLA, a town of Upper Italy, in Brescia, on the Chiave. Population 4000.

ASOLO, a town of Italy, on the Adriatic. Population 3650. 45 miles N. E. of Venice.

ASPECT, a neat town of France, in the Garonne. Pop. 3220. 19 leagues S.W. of Toulouse.

ASPEREN, a town of Holland, on the Linge, 23 miles E. Rotterdam. Pop. 440.

ASPERO, a market town of Württemberg. Population 1283.

ASPERN, a town of Austria, on the Danube, below Vienna, the scene of a great battle in 1809, between Bonaparte and the Austrians.

ASLEY, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford. Population 348.

ASPENMONT, a town in the county of Nice, with 1300 inhabitants.

ASPENMONT, a village of France, department of the Meuse.

ASPROFITI, a small place of European Turkey, in Livonia.

ASSARLI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 44 miles E. S. E. Philippopolis.

ASSE, the name of three small towns of France, in the department of the Sarthe.

ASNEECOMAH, a town and district in the interior of Fantee, on the Gold coast of Africa.

ASSEN, a town of Holland, in Overijssel. Population 60.

ASSENDELS, a village in Holland, with 2150 inhabitants.

ASSENED, town in the U. S. under. Pop. 3120.

ASSINIBOIN or **ASSINIBOIA**, a river of North America, which flows into the south-east.

ASSINI, a small place of the Pope's dominions, in the district of Assisi.

ASSONAGUT, a town of the district of Assisi, in the province of Assisi.

ASSON, a town of France, department of the Deux-Sèvres. Population 2000.

ASSONNE, a town of France, department of the Deux-Sèvres. Population 2000.

ASSUMPTION, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific ocean. Long. 140. 55. E. Lat. 19. 45. N.

ASSUMPTION, the capital city of the province of Paraguay, in South America, on the Paraguay, 18 miles above the junction of the first mouth of the Pilcomayo, and 48 above that of the second. It is inhabited by about 500 families of Spaniards, and several thousands of Indians and Mestizoes. It exports hides, tobacco, and sugar. Long. 59. 35. W. Lat. 24. 47. S.

ASSUMPTION, a post township of the United States, in Lafourche county, Louisiana, on the Lafourche, 50 miles S. Baton Rouge. Population 2472.

ASSUNGIOVA, a considerable town in European Turkey, two days journey west from Adrianople.

ASTAFFORT, a town of France, department of the Gers, consisting of 300 houses.

ASTAFORT, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 4140.

ASTARA, a river of Persia, which runs into the Caspian sea, Lat. 38. 35. N. The town of Astara is situated on it.

ASTERABAD, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, situated on the S. E. shore of the Caspian sea, at the mouth of the Aster or Ester, which forms a convenient bay for shipping. 300 miles N. N. E. of Ispahan.

ASTI, the capital of the ancient county of the same name, on the Tanaro, in Upper Italy. It is well built, and contains many churches and monastical institutions, with 23,000 inhabitants. They carry on a consi-

derable trade in corn, wine, and silk. 24 miles E. Turin.

ASTRES, St., a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 2220.

ASTLEY, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 1882.

ASTORGA, a town in Spain, of great antiquity, on the bank of a small river, in Leon. It is the see of a bishop; and contains 4 parish churches, 2 chapels of ease, and 2 religious houses. It was formerly walled; but its fortifications are now decayed. 17 leagues from Leon.

ASTRACAN, or **ASTRAKHAN**, a province of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Caucasus, of considerable extent.

ASTRACAN, an archiepiscopal city of Asia, the capital of the province of that name, situated on an island about 32 miles from the mouth of the Volga, which is discharged into the Caspian sea. This city is three miles in extent, of a very irregular figure, and is surrounded by a wall. Its buildings were 222,936, chiefly of wood. 101 of the public

buildings are two commodities, for the reception and sale of merchandise, one for the Tartars, the other for the Persians. The modern houses are in general built of brick, or of a kind of freestone. The Kremlin, which is uninhabited, stands on a hill; it contains the cathedral, a spacious brick edifice. There are in this city 26 Russian churches and 2 convents; likewise a church for Roman Catholics. The Armenians also have a metropolitan church. There are also several natives of Moultan who reside in a certain quarter of the city, and follow their own particular rites of religion in one of their own temples: in the year 1784, their number amounted to 86. The population of Astracan consists of a mixture of Russians, Armenians, Greeks, Tartars, Persians, Jews, Indians, English, and French. It is a great place for trade and manufactures. Wine is made; and the Nogay women of Astracan spin quantities of cotton yarn. There are said to be 50 manufactories of silk in the city, all in the hands of the Armenians; extensive salt-works are also carried on, and manufactures of gunpowder. Among the exports may be enumerated fish, pig and bar iron, about 40,000 pounds of cochineal annually, and some indigo; woollen and linen cloths, Russian leather, brocade, taffetas, satin, and foreign velvets. The imports are raw and spun cotton, and stuffs of the same material; raw and manufactured silk, shawls from Thibet and Cashmere, and some furs. There is a considerable trade in jewels; oriental turquoises are sold in great numbers, and at low prices, by the Astracan merchants; and the Indians deal in rubies and emeralds. The chief traffic with Persia is carried on by Armenians. It was taken from the Mongol Tartars in 1554. 1040 miles S. S. E. Petersburg. Long. 47. 44. E. Lat. 46. 21. N.

ASTROP, a village of England, county of Northampton, 6 miles W. Brackley.

ASTURIA, or **ASTURIAN**, a principality in the north of Spain, which forms an unequal parallelogram, bounded N. by the bay of Biscay, E. by Las Montañas and the province of Biscay, S. E. by Old Castile, S. by Leon, and W. by Galicia. Population 340,000.

ATACAMA, the chief town of a province of this name in Peru, about 100 miles from the coast of the Pacific ocean. Long. 69. 30. W. Lat. 23. 30. S.

ATALAYA DE ALAGOUTA, a town in Portuguese Estremadura, 18 miles N. W. Lisbon. Population 1400.

ATCHINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tobolsk. Long. 69. 30. E. Lat. 56. 20. N.

ATCHISKAI, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tobolsk.

ATRIEN, a town of Egypt, on a narrow canal of the Nile, 35 miles S. Cairo.

ATH, or **AETH**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Denelder, noted for its manufactures of linen. It has, besides, several bleachfields and iron works, and considerable trade. Population 7650. 25 miles S. W. Brussels.

ATHANOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the Black sea. 68 miles N. E. Adrianople.

ATHAPESKOW, a lake in the N. W. part of North America, in the 59th degree of N. lat.

ATHROY, a town of Ireland, county of Meath, 29 miles N. W. Dublin.

ATHURNEY, an islet of England, in the county of Somerset.

ATHELSTANFORD, a village and parish of Scotland. Population 909. 2 miles from Haddington.

ATHENRY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 10 miles E. Galway.

ATHENS, anciently the capital of Attica, now a town in the Turkish province of Livadia, on the rivulets of Ilissus and Cephissus, a few miles from the western shore of Attica, 100 miles N. E. Mistra (Sparta), and above 300 S. W. Constantinople. Athens, though much decayed from its ancient glory, is still famous for many beautiful remains of antiquity. A considerable portion of the acropolis, or ancient citadel, is still in existence. Of the temple of Victory, there still remain six beautiful columns of white marble, of the finest architecture, with gateways between them. Of the Parthenon, eight columns of the eastern front, and several of the side porticoes, are still standing. There are various other splendid remains of ancient architecture and architecture to be found in the streets, the houses, the churches, and the fountains. The ancient temple of Theseus is still entire, with the exception of the roof, which is of modern construction. The areopagus, or hill of Mars, which was almost in the centre of ancient Athens, is outside of the present town, and is used as a burying place by the Turks. Here may still be discerned the steps cut in the rock, to ascend to that famous tribunal, as well as the seats of the judges, the accusers and the accused.

The ruins of Athens have been of late ransacked by European travellers; and Lord Elgin, while British ambassador at the Porte, collected some of the most valuable specimens of Grecian ingenuity and taste. Casts and drawings were made of those which could not be removed; and the whole collection is now the property of the public, having been purchased by parliament for 1,35,500. The Athenians carry on some trade in wool, silk, wax, oil, olives, and honey. The modern town of Athens is a small open place, with streets narrow and irregular. The houses are mostly mean and straggling; many have large courts or arenas before them. The population is from 8000 to 10,000, of whom one-fourth are Turks, and the remainder Greeks. The latter have here several churches and chapels; and the Turks several mosques and public baths. Of the three small harbours of Athens, the most ancient is the Phalerum or Phalerus: the strongest Munychia, but the most celebrated is the Piræus. This last, which was in its day the best frequented port of Greece, is five miles distant from the town, and is formed by a recess from the shore, with a narrow entrance guarded by two rocky points. It is now known by the name of Porto Leone. Long. 23. 53. E. Lat. 38. 2. N.

ATHENA, a county of the United States, in Ohio. Population 2791. Chief town Athens.

ATHENS, a post town of the United States, in Greene county, New York, on the Hudson, opposite Hudson city, 28 miles below Albany. Population about 1000.—Also, the name of several other townships.

ATHERSTONE, a market town of England, county of Warwick. Population 3434. 107 miles N. N. W. London.

ATHERTON, or **CHOWBENT**, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 1145.

ATHIS, a town of Normandy, department of the Orne. Population 3350.

ATHLONE, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, on the river Shannon, by which it is intersected; and the opposite sides are connected by a long, narrow, ancient stone bridge. It has a charter school for 40 boys, and it sends one member to parliament. Athlone forms the great pass between Connaught and Leicester. In 1691, it was taken by General Ginkle. 55 miles W. Dublin. Long. 7. 50. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

ATHOL, a town of Massachusetts, 35 miles N. W. Worcester, and 72 from Boston.

ATRY, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, intersected by the Barrow. 10 miles S. Kildare.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, that immense expanse of water which lies between Europe and Africa to the east, and America to the west.

ATLAS, an extensive and lofty chain of mountains, stretching through the greater part of Barbary, and dividing most of its cultivated territory from the vast desert of sand which fills the greater part of Central and Northern Africa. The mountains which form the eastern boundary of the empire of

Morocco are by far the loftiest part of this chain. Their height, according to repeated observations, rises to upwards of 13,000 feet; and their summits, even in this tropical region, are covered with perpetual snow.

ATOOI, or **ATOWAY**, one of the largest Sandwich islands, in the South Pacific ocean, 30 miles in length. Population 54,000. Long. 200. 20. E. Lat. 21. 57. N.

ATROQUIA, a town of Portugal, with 1300 inhabitants, on the coast of Estremadura.

ATRATO, a large river of the province of Darien, which enters the gulf of Darien. Long. 77. 6. W. Lat. 2. 2. N.

ATRI, of **ATRIA**, a considerable town of Naples, in Abruzzo, 20 miles N. E. Aquila.

ATTERCLIFFE, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 1½ mile S. of Sheffield. Pop. 3172.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a market town and parish of England, in Norfolk. Population 1659.

ATTOCK, or **ATTOCK BEXARAS**, a celebrated town and fort on the Indus. Long. 71. 15. E. Lat. 33. 6. N. The present fortress was built by the Emperor Akbar, in 1581.

ATTOON, a town of Hindostan, in Dindigul, 6 miles S. S. W. Dindigul.

ATTOON, a town of Hindostan, in Barmaul, 70 miles N. W. Pondicherry.

ATTA, or **ATTOO**, one of the Aluetian islands, about 60 miles in length. Long. 172. E. Lat. 54. N.

ATUNXAUXA, a town of Peru, 70 miles E. Lima. Long. 75. 48. W. Lat. 11. 45. S.

ATWOOD'S KEYS, four or five small islands among the Bahamas. Long. 73. 40. W. Lat. 23. 8. N.

AT, a market town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Isar. Population 600. It is the name of several other small villages in Germany.

AVA, or **BRUMAN EMPUR**, is bounded N. by Assam and Thibet, S. by the territories of Siam and the ocean, E. and N. E. by Laos, Cambodia, and China, and W. by Bengal and the sea, comprehending the space between Lat. 9. and 26. N., and Long. 92. and 104. E., being nearly 1100 miles in length, but varying very much in breadth. It is divided into 10 provinces, viz. Ava proper, Cassay, Yunshan, Lowashan, Arracan, Pegue, Tongho, Martaban, Tanneseerin, and Junk Ceylon. Its soil produces all kinds of grain and vegetables, also all the tropical fruits; but its principal production is the celebrated teak timber, or Indian oak, which is said to be more durable, and to resist the worm better than any wood that is known. The mines of this country produce gold, silver, tin, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sulphur; also rubies, sapphires, crystal, and amber, in great abundance. Some beautiful marble is also procured here, and the celebrated petroleum oil, which yields a very large revenue to the government.

The animals of this country are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, kine, horses of a small breed, dogs, deer, and goats; but what is very extraordinary, they have neither sheep nor jackals, both of which abound in Bengal. The principal part of the food of the natives

is rice and salt fish, or carver dressed with oil. Being followers of Buddha, they are forbidden by their religion to kill any animal, but are permitted to eat it if killed by accident, or if it dies a natural death; but on this head some of them are not very scrupulous, nor do they pay much attention to the forms of religion, though those who have been converted to Christianity are remarkable for the correctness of their conduct. The government of Ava is despotic, although the king seldom undertakes any measures without the approbation of a council composed of all his ministers. The capital is Umrappa.

AVA, or **AUNGMYA**, the ancient capital of the Birman empire, situated in Lat. 21. 51. N. Long. 95. 58. E.

AVAT, or **BAHREIN**, the largest of the Bahrein islands, in the gulf of Persia, being 30 miles long and 12 wide. Long. 48. 4. E. Lat. 26. 36. N.

AVALLON, a town of France, department of the Yonne. Population 4200.

AVAR, **AVAR**, or **OAR**, a city and mountainous district of Persia, in the province of Leughistan, in the eastern parts of Caucasus. The city consists of 600 houses. Fine shawls are manufactured here.

AVATSCHA, a spacious bay on the eastern coast of Kamtschatka, into which the rivers Avatschka and Paratounka discharge. The entrance is in Long. 158. 49. E. Lat. 52. 51. N. There is a village of the same name.

AVAUZ, a town of France, in Champagne, with 1500 inhabitants.

AVB, or **AWB**, a town of Franconia, on the river Gollach. Population 1120.

AVBAGNE, a town of France, in Provence, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Population 5600. 17 leagues N. W. Aix.

AUBE, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Upper Marne, and after a long course, falls into the Seine at Marsilly.

AUBE, a department of France, bounded N. by the department of the Marne, E. by that of the Upper Marne, S. E. by that of the Cote d'Or, S. W. by that of the Yonne, and N. W. by that of the Seine and Marne. It comprehends part of the south of Champagne, and a small part of Burgundy. Its area amounts to 2400 square miles, and its population to 238,819. The capital is Troyes.

AUBEL, a village in the Netherlands. Population 3000.

AUBENAS, a town of France, department of the Ardeche. It contains silk mills and extensive cloth works. Population 3315. 135 leagues S. S. E. Paris.

AUBERTON, a town of France, on the Aube, department of the Aisne. Population 1100.

AUBIERES, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome, with 200 houses.

AUBIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Indre. It contains 800 houses.

AUBIGNAN, a town of France, department of Vaucluse. Population 1320.

AUBIGNE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Number of houses 310.

AUMENY, or **AVIGNE**, a town of France, department of the Cher. Population 2550.

AUBIN, a manufacturing town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchâtel.

AUBIN, Sr., a small town in the island of Jersey, on the west side of a bay of the same name. 4 miles W. St Heliers.

AUBIN DE CORMIER, Sr., a town of France, department of the Ile and Vilaine. Pop. 1460.

AUBONNE, a town of Switzerland. Pop. 1600. 11 miles W. S. W. Lausanne.

AUBURN, a post village of the United States, capital of Cayuga county, New York. It has numerous mills and manufactories. Population in 1817, about 2000. 170 miles W. Albany.

AUBUSSON, a town of France, on the Creuse, department of the Creuse. Here is a carpet manufactory of silk and wool. Pop. 3520.

AUCH, or **AUCH**, a town of France, department of the Gers. Here are manufactures of serge and of coarse woollens. The cathedral church is of great beauty. Population 8800. 16 leagues W. Toulouse.

AUCHINBLAY, a village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. 9 miles N. W. Johnshaven.

AUCHMITHY, a fishing village of Scotland, on the east coast. 3½ miles N. E. Arbroath.

AUCHNACRAG, a village in the island of Mull, where is a ferry to Oban in Argyshire.

AUCHTERADEN, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. Population 2370.

AUCHTERMUCHT, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It has a manufactory of brown linen. Pop. 2751.

AUCHTERTOFT, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Fife. Pop. 536.

ACHY, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Population 2000.

AUCKLAND, BISHOPS, a market town of England, in Durham. Population 2180. 12 miles S. S. W. Durham.

AUDE, a river of France, which rises in the Eastern Pyrenees, and divides into two branches, one of which falls into the lake of Vendres, the other into the lake of Sigean.

AUDE, a department of France, which includes the south-west part of Languedoc. It has the department of the Herault to the N. E., that of the Tarn to the N., the Mediterranean to the E., the department of the Eastern Pyrenees to the S., and that of the Arriege to the W. Its extent is 324 square leagues, or about 2350 square miles, peopled by 240,000 inhabitants.

AUDENICK, a town of France, in Picardy. Population 2060.

AVERNO, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 7000. 33 miles S. Oporto.

AVELLINO, a well built town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, with narrow, crooked, and gloomy streets. The cathedral is a mean edifice, in a concealed situation. It has a considerable manufacture of blue cloth. Pop. 9000.

AVENAY, a small town of France, department of the Marne. Population 1500.

AVENCHY, a town in Switzerland. Pop. 1300. 18 miles S. W. Berne.

AUERBACH, a town in the Saxon part of Vogtland, on the river Golsch. Population 2000. 60 miles W. S. W. Dresden.

AUERBACH, a town of Germany, in the Upper Palatinate. Population 1340.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. It is situated in a very fine plain, covered with vineyards and orange trees. It has 9 parish churches, and 16 cloisters of different orders. Pop. 13,000. 8 miles N. Naples.

AVERNSTADT, a village of Prussia, in the province of Thuringia. Near it was fought a decisive battle between Bonaparte and the Prussians, on 14th October 1806.

AVES, or **BIRD'S ISLAND**, in the West Indies, situated in Long. 63. 15. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

AVESNES, or **AVENNES**, a well fortified town on the river Hecres, in Hainault, 3 leagues from Maubeuge. Population 2700.

AVESSE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 1000.

AVEYRON, a rapid river in France, which discharges itself into the river Tarn.

AVEYRON, or **AVEIRON**, a department of France, bounded N. by the department of the Cantal, N. E. by that of the Lozere, E. by that of the Gard, S. E. by that of the Hérault, S. W. by that of the Tarn, and W. by that of the Lot. Population 318,047.

AVEZZANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. Population 2700. 18 miles S. Aquila.

AVGILA, a district and town of Africa, on the route between Siwah and Fezzan. Long. 22. 25. E. Lat. 29. 35. N.

AVESBURG, an ancient city of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Lech and Wertach. It is large, and has still some fortifications in the old style, with four principal gates and six smaller ones. It has some considerable manufactures in silver, fine cotton, wire, looking-glasses, and tobacco.

Book-selling and engraving on copper are also important branches of business. The Catholics have six churches and eight monasteries, and the Lutherans six churches. In the public library there is a valuable collection of Grecian works, both in manuscripts and print. There is also an academy, a lyceum, and a polytechnic school; the Catholic students, long separated from the Protestants, are now taught in the same classes.

Of the public edifices, the cathedral, the town-house, with the *peristyle-tower*, the artificial fountain, and the bishop's palace (in one of the halls of which was presented the celebrated Augsburg confession in 1530), are all worthy of attention. The elector of Treves fixed his residence here, after the secularisation of his territories. A wooden bridge of ingenious structure was built on the Lech at Augsburg, in 1808. 40 miles N. W. Munich. Long. 10. 63. E. Lat. 48. 17. N.

AVOST, the name of three small villages in Switzerland.

AUGUSTA, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 14,308. Slaves 2880. Chief town Staunton.

AUGUSTA, a city of the United States, and

capital of Richmond county, Georgia, on the Savannah river, just below the falls, 127 miles N. W. Savannah by land. Population in 1819, more than 4000. It is well situated for commerce.

AUGUSTINE'S, ST. a port and river on the Labrador coast.—Also a number of small islands on the same coast.

AVIGLIANO, a village of Piedmont, 11 miles W. Turin. Population 2890.

AVIGNON, a large and beautiful city on the Rhone, in Provence. It is traversed by an arm of the river Sorgue, and has narrow streets, but contains elegant churches and other public buildings. The church of the Franciscans incloses the tomb of Laura, immortalised by the muse of Petrarch. The palace formerly occupied by the pope is built in the old Gothic style; and around the town there runs a fine avenue of trees, fully a league in circuit. Avignon contains extensive manufactures of silk stuffs, saltpetre, oil of vitriol, and aquafortis, with several printing establishments and copper-works. Its trade consists in wine, brack, almonds, dried fruit, olives, oil, saffron, truffles, corn, and wool, all the products of its territory. This tract was formerly called the state or sovereignty of Avignon. It belonged to the Pope till the period of the French revolution; when, in 1791, it was conquered by France. Population of the town 23,211. 16 leagues N. W. Aix, 168 S. E. Paris. Long. 1. 53. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

AVIGNONET, a town of France, 8 leagues S. E. Toulouse. Population 1760.

AVILA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the river Adaga, once one of the richest cities in Spain, but now in decay. Population 4000. 50 miles N. W. Madrid.

AVIS, a walled town of Portugal, on the river Avis, in Alentejo. Population 1500.

AULAY, ST. a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 1060.

AULDEARN, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Nairn. Pop. 1623.

AULENDORF, a market town, with 1900 inhabitants, in Suabia.

AULNAY, two towns, about a mile distant, in Normandy: the one has 1500 inhabitants, the other 3000.—Also a town in the department of the Lower Charente. Pop. 1250.

AULPS, a town of Provence, department of the Var. Population 3000.

AULT, a maritime town of France, department of the Somme. Population 1235.

AUMALE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy. Population 1739.

AUMOOTINA, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 17 miles W. S. W. Periapatan.

AUNEUIL, a town of France, in Picardy, department of the Oise. Population 1060.

AVOLD, ST. a town of Lorraine, on the Moselle, 9 leagues E. Metz. Pop. 2500.

AVON, a river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Banff, and falls into the Spey.

—2d, Another in the county of Lanark, which falls into the Clyde, near Hamilton.—

3d, Another which falls into the frith of Forth west of Borrowstounness.

AVON, a river of England, in Wiltshire, which falls into the English channel.—2d, Another of South Wales, which runs into the Bristol channel.—3d, Another of North Wales, which flows into the Irish sea.

AVON, LITTLE, a river of England, which runs into the Severn near Berkeley.

AVON, LOWER, a river of England, in Wiltshire, which flows into the Severn.

AVON, UPPER, a river of England, which flows into the Severn at Tewkesbury.

AVON, a river of Nova Scotia, which falls into the Atlantic, eastward of Halifax.

AVRANCHES, a town of Lower Normandy, in the department of La Manche. The cathedral church was founded in the year 1120. Here is likewise a castle and an episcopal palace. It trades in grain, flax, hemp, cattle, butter, wheat, salt, and cyder. Population 6000. 222 miles W. Paris.

AURAY, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the gulf of Morbihan. Population 3200.

AURAY, a river of France, which runs into the English channel, Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 47. 34. N.

AURELIUS, a post township of the United States, and capital of Cayuga county, New York, on Cayuga lake. Pop. 4642. It contains 3 post villages, Auburn, Cayuga, and Union Springs.

AURICH, the capital of the principality of East Friesland, in the kingdom of Hanover. Population 2200. 12 miles N. E. Embden.

AURIGNAC, a handsome town in Gascony, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 1230.

AYMILLAC, a town of France, on the river Jordan, the chief town in the department of the Cantal. Here are manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, staminc, shalloon, and lace. Pop. 10,332. 111 leagues S. Paris.

AYRIOL, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It has some woollen manufactures. Population 3700. 5 leagues N. E. Marseilles.

AURORA, a post village of the United States, in Cayuga county, New York.

AURUNGAN, province and city. See *Dowlatabad and Ghurka*.

AUSPITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, with 2215 inhabitants. 42 miles S. S. W. Olmutz.

AUSTERLITZ, or **SLAWKOW**, a small town of Moravia, circle of Brunn, 12 miles E. S. E. Brunn. Population 1620. It has a magnificent castle and gardens. It is noted for a great battle fought near it, on the 2d December 1805, between the French and the united forces of Austria and Russia.

AUSTIN'S CREEK, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah.

AUSTLE, ST., a town and parish of England, county of Cornwall, near which are several tin mines; as also porcelain clay, which is exported to different places for the potteries. Besides the parish church, there are

three others. Population 6175. 13 miles N. N. E. Truro.

AUSTONLEY, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Pop. 968. 3 miles from Huddersfield.

AUSTRALASIA, in modern geography, the fifth great division of the globe. It includes New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, Papua or New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, and New Zealand, together with a multitude of islands surrounding them in all directions. Some geographers also comprehend within its limits, Kerguelen's islands, or the islands of Desolation, and also the islands of St Paul and Amsterdam.

AUSTRIA, CIRCLE OF, the largest of the ten circles into which the empire of Germany was divided, has Bohemia, Bavaria, and Suabia to the north, Bavaria, Switzerland, and the country of the Grisons, to the west, the duchy and gulf of Venice to the south, and Hungary to the east. It comprehends Austria proper, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, part of Friuli and the Littorale, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, certain districts in Suabia, Trent, Brixen, and several domains belonging to the Teutonic order. Salzburg and part of Passau have likewise been included in it since 1802. The sovereign of these extensive territories is the emperor, and they are divided into Upper, Lower, Inner, and Anterior Austria. Their united areas contain 49,940 square miles, and 4,442,700 inhabitants.

AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHY OF, or, as it is frequently called, the 'Hereditary States' of the house of Austria, is a part of the circle just described. It is bounded N. by Bohemia and Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by Styria, and W. by Salzburg and Bavaria. Its area contains 12,092 square miles, and the population amounted, by the latest returns, to 1,665,559. This archduchy is divided by the river Enns into two great parts, namely, Upper Austria and Lower Austria. Population of the latter, 1,100,000; and it contains 7768 square miles, 38 cities, 241 market towns, and 4327 villages. It is subdivided into the following four quarters, on the south bank of the Danube, the quarter 'above the forest of Vienna,' and the quarter 'below the forest of Vienna;' on the north bank of the Danube, the quarter 'above the Mannhartsberg,' and the quarter below that mountain track. Upper Austria in like manner contains four divisions, viz. those of the Traun, Hausruck, and Inn, on the south bank of the Danube, and that of the Muhl on the north bank. It contains 5104 square miles, 14 cities, 92 market towns, 6411 villages, and 620,948 inhabitants.

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF, comprehends not only the provinces described above, but all the various states which are under the dominion of the imperial house of Austria. It is bounded W. by Piedmont, Switzerland, and Bavaria, N. by Bavaria, Silesia, and Poland, E. by Russia, Moldavia, and Walachia, and S. by Turkey in Europe, the Adriatic sea,

and Middle Italy. The Danube, the largest river in Europe, runs through its whole extent from W. to E.; the most northern part of the empire is in Bohemia, and the most southern in the territory of Cattaro in Dalmatia. The size and population of this great monarchy will be best exhibited by the following table of its extent, population, and revenue:—

	Square Miles.]	Population.]	Revenue in Sterling Money.]
Circle of Austria, Saltzburg, Berchtols-Gede, and Passau,	45,769	4,224,700	£1,400,000
Bohemia,	4,578	255,000	140,000
Moravia,	20,900	3,112,000	2,000,000
Austrian Silesia,	10,200	1,364,000	700,000
Galicia, with the Bukowine,	1,830	286,000	150,000
Hungary, including Transylvania, Slavonia, & Austrian Croatia and Venetian territories, and Chorg Larn,	53,400	4,934,000	1,600,000
Dalmatia, with Cattaro, Ragusa, and the islands,	130,92	9,400,000	1,800,000
Lonbardy, viz. the territories of Milan and Mantua,	15,130	2,801,000	1,500,000
Landships of V. E. E. B. and Ch.	8,030	1,350,000	400,000
	1,350	108,700	50,000

Total in round numbers. 1,000,000 28,000,000 12,000,000

To these are to be added some portions of territory lately acquired along the Rhine, part of the duchy of Ferrara, and the principality of Isenburgh. The chief towns in the Austrian empire are Vienna, Linz, Saltzburg, Innspruck, Prague, Olmutz, in Moravia; Leunberg, or Leopold, in Galicia; Presburg, Pest, and Buda, in Hungary; Hermannstadt, Carlstadt, and Zagrab; Laybach, Clagenfurt, and Gratz; Trent, Venice, Trieste, Ragusa, Milan, Mantua, Verona, &c. Austria exports corn, wine, saffron, catdce, horses, gold, mercury, copper, iron, steel, lead, precious stones, &c. The chief products of industry are thread, cotton, linen, lace, various sorts of silk stuffs, stockings, spirituous liquors, wrought iron, steel, and brass, kitchen and farming utensils, glass, porcelain, and earthenware. The imports consist, for the most part, in raw materials, such as wool, cotton, raw silk, rice, oil, drugs, and spices, of all which a great part comes from the Levant. In Hungary, the nation shares the legislative, and even the executive power, with the emperor; the Tyrolese possess to a certain degree the same privileges. In other parts of the empire there are indeed provincial diets, but they are consulted only as to the mode of raising the taxes in their particular districts; so that the emperor is in a great measure an unlimited sovereign. In Austria the taxes are levied almost entirely on the land, and on objects of interior consumption. The other sources of revenue are the imperial domains, the monopoly of tobacco, and the duties on stamps, hair-powder, china, glass, starch, wine, beer, brandy, carriages, and other objects of luxury; legacy duties, fines on titles of nobility, and a toleration tax on the Jews. The total revenue amounts to

about twelve or fifteen millions sterling. The public debt exceeds £1,160,000,000, of which, however, two-thirds being created by the issue of paper, is not deemed repayable at its nominal amount. The military force amounts to 300,000 men. To these are to be added 1 regiment of Tyrolese chasseurs, 4 regiments of provincial militia, the corps of engineers, sappers, pontonneers, &c., the imperial guard of Vienna, the German and Gallician guard of archers, the Hungarian guard, and the *trabant*, or halberdier guard.

ASTWICK, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 556.

ATTALUGA, a county of the United States, in Alabama, lately formed.

AUTHON, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire. Population 1200.

AURUN, an ancient town of France, on the Arroux, department of the Saone and Loire, 65 leagues S. E. Paris.

AV-VAE, a river of the United States, in Illinois, which flows into the Mississippi.

AVVERONE, a province of France, now chiefly divided into the departments of the Puy de Dome in Lower Auvergne, and the Cantal in Upper Auvergne. Population about 800,000.

AVVILLARS, a town of France, department of the Tarn and Garonne, on the Garonne. Population 2080.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, department of the Yonne. It manufactures woollen stuffs, and trades in wood, and in the excellent wines raised in the neighbourhood. The only manufacture is that of woollen stuffs. The episcopal palace is an elegant building. Pop. 11,300. 37 leagues S. E. Paris.

AUXON, a town of France, department of the Aube. Population 2340.

AUXON, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. Population 1500.

AUXONNE, the capital of a county of the same name in France, in Burgundy, on the Saone. It is regularly fortified, has manufactures of serge and other cloths, and a brisk trade in wine, corn, and wood, and has 5280 inhabitants. 7 leagues S. E. Dijon.

AUXY-LA-REUNION, a town of France, in Picardy, on the Authie. Population 2470.

AUZANCE, a town of France, department of the Creuse. Population 1230.

AUZAT, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 1200.

AX, a town of France, department of the Arriege. Population 1500.

* AX, or AXE, a river of England, which falls into the sea a little below Axmouth.—Another which falls into the Bristol channel, about 8 miles lower down.

AXBRIDGE, a town and parish of England, in the county of Somerset. Population 988. 130 miles W. London.

AXEL, a town of Flanders. Population 1343. 27 miles W. Antwerp.

AXMINSTER, a market town of England, in Devonshire, on the Ax, 26 miles from Exmouth. Here are manufactured carpets,

broad and narrow cloths, cotton tapes, druggs, and leather articles. Population 2742.

AXMOUTH, a village and parish of England, in the county of Devon. Pop. 520.

AXPE, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Population 4000.

AXUM, the ancient capital of Abyssinia, of which little more than the ruins remain. Of these the most remarkable is a large obelisk, 80 feet high, which stands in the midst of the principal square. In the same place are scattered the ruins of 40 or 50 similar monuments. The church of Axum appears to have been built in 1657, and is considered by Mr Salt as the finest in the province of Tigre, except that of Chelicut. Houses 600.

AY, a town of France, on the river Marne. Population 2585.

AYAMONTE, a fortified town of Spain, in Seville, at the mouth of the Guadiana. Population 5000.

AYAMONTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 3 miles N. W. Minfort.

AYAS, a village and castle of Caramania. Long. 35. 48. 34. Lat. 36. 46. N.

AYASH, a village on the coast of Caramania. Long. 34. 12. E. Lat. 36. 29. N.

AYCLIFFE, a village and parish of England, in Durham, 5 miles from Darlington. Population 1379.

AYLESBURY, a borough and market town of England, nearly in the centre of the county of Buckingham. The parish church is a largest structure; besides which there are places of worship for Presbyterians, Methodists, Anabaptists, and Quakers. Lace-making is carried on to a considerable extent. A weekly market is held here, and there are six fairs annually. Aylesbury is an ancient town, and sends two representatives to parliament. Population of the town and parish 2283. 30 miles W. N. W. London.

AYLESFORD, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Medway, which is crossed by a stone bridge. Population 1136. 32 miles E. London.

AYR, a maritime county of Scotland, extending about 60 miles in extreme length, 30 in the broadest part, and containing a superficial area of about 1600 square miles. It is bounded N. by Renfrewshire, E. by the counties of Inverclyde and Dumfries, S. by Galloway, and W. by the Irish channel and frith of Clyde. The insular rock of Ailsa and the two islets Cumbræ are annexed to it. Besides the frith of Clyde, which washes for a considerable extent the confines of the county, there are the rivers Stinchar, Girvan, Doon, Irvine, Garnock, and Ayr, from which last the whetstone, so useful to mechanics, are obtained; and also several lakes. Most of the rivers rise in the county, and fall into the sea or the Clyde. A considerable portion of the county is hilly and uncultivated, to which cause the humidity is commonly ascribed. Copper, lead, and iron, are found here; also black lead and antimony. There is vast abundance of coal of different kinds, in successive seams, great

part of which is exported; limestone, free-stone of the best quality, agates, porphyry, jasper, and calcareous petrifications. There are manufactures of woollen, cotton, muslin, thread, and iron. The chief towns and villages are Ayr, Kilmaronock, Irvine, Maybole, and Ardrossan. Population 127,200.

AYR, a royal borough and seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, of which it is the capital, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on a dry sandy soil. The coast is flat, and the depth of water in the harbour is about 11 or 12 feet. Here are still the remains of a citadel, whose walls inclose an area of 11 or 12 acres. There are two churches, a theatre, a public library and reading-room, and a weekly newspaper. The charitable institutions are a charity work-house, a dispensary, and savings-bank. The principal manufactures carried on are tanning, boot and shoe-making, and soap-boiling. Most of the trade of this port is carried on with Ireland. There are two weekly markets, and four fairs are held here yearly. Ayr returns, in conjunction with Irvine, Rothesay, Campbeltown, and Inverary, a representative to parliament. Population 7455. 75 miles S. W. Edinburgh. Long. 4. 37. W. Lat. 55. 27. N.

AYR, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea, and forms a harbour at the town of Ayr.

AYR, NEWTOWN OF, a town and parish, opposite to the town of Ayr. Population 4027.

AYR HEAD, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. Long. 4. 40. W. Lat. 55. 29. N.

AYTON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, on the Eye. Pop. 1520.

AYTON, GREAT, a village and parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1023.

AZAMBUJA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, containing 700 houses.

AZAMOR, a port of Morocco, on the Morbeya. Population 1000. 50 miles N. Morocco.

AZAY, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Population 1700.

AZEITAO, a town in Portuguese Estremadura. Population 2350.

AZENAY, a town of France, department of La Vendee. Population 3000.

AZERBIJAN, or **ADERBEITZAN**, a province of Persia, part of ancient Media, bounded E. by Ghilan and the Caspian sea, and W. by Kurdistan and Armenia. It is separated from the latter by the Araxes, and from the province of Irak on the S. by Kizilazzein, or the golden stream. The climate is temperate, but extremely cold in winter. The cultivation of the land is carried on chiefly by irrigation. Most of the villages are agreeably embosomed in orchards and gardens, which produce fruit of almost every description. A considerable quantity of wine is made; and provisions are cheap and abundant; but the people are much oppressed by their rulers. Tabriz, or Tauris, is the capital.

AZEROCHE, **BAK-EL**, or the **BLACK RIVER**, the principal stream of Abyssinia, which passes through the lake of Dembea, and after

a winding course through Abyssinia and Sennar, falls into the Nile above Gerri.

AZMUT, an ancient and extensive town of Asia Minor, in Natolia, 84 miles S.E. Scutari.

AZORH, the ancient *Pulus Mentis*, an inland sea of Asiatic Russia, on the confines of Tartary, communicating with the Euxine by a narrow channel, called the straits of Jenicale. Its figure is extremely irregular, the extreme length from the town of Azoph to Perecop being between 330 and 350 miles, and the extreme breadth about 180; but the average dimensions cannot be estimated to exceed 200 miles by 120. The soundings in general give from 35 to 40 feet in depth. The whole surface, except a portion towards the centre, freezes during about a month in winter. Long. 33. to 39. 30. E. Lat. 45. 20. to 47. 20. N.

AZORH, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, on the eastern extremity of the sea of Azoph, at the mouth of the river Don. It is situated on a high ridge, in the same place where the ancient Tanais is conjectured to have stood. But it no longer possesses its former importance, as the whole establishment does not exceed 60 houses, with a corresponding population. 320 miles E. Otschakoff, 812 N.E. Petersburg. Long. 39. 14. E. Lat. 47. N.

AZORES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, a group of islands situated in the Atlantic ocean, between the 37th and 40th degrees of N. lat. and the 25th and 32d W. long. They are divided into three smaller groups, of which the most eastern consists of the island of St Michael, with the small adjacent one of St Mary; the middle and largest is composed of the five islands of Terceira, Graciosa, St George, Pico, and Fayal. The small islands of Corvo and Flores, lie considerably further west, and appear almost detached from the others. The Azores are distinguished by

their physical structure and phenomena; the surface bears marks of volcanic action; and many of the hills by which it is diversified, are apparently the product of volcanic agency. These islands have been at different times laid waste by earthquakes, of which the most formidable on record is that of 1691, which continued 12 days without intermission, and destroyed entirely the flourishing town of Villa Franca. At other times, new rocks or islands are seen emerging, through the force of the subterraneous action, into the sea. It is mentioned by Kircher, that after an earthquake of eight days, fire broke out from the surface of the sea, and rose to the clouds, accompanied with vast showers of sand, scorias, lava, and mineral substances. Successive groups of rocks then made their appearance, which, after undergoing violent agitation, were at length consolidated into a species of island. In 1720, an English captain witnessed a similar phenomenon, and in February 1811, a similar eruption took place. The rocks, however, on this last occasion, did not penetrate above the surface of the water. Besides these occasional and terrible explosions, the presence of subterraneous fire is constantly indicated by numerous hot springs throughout the islands. The soil throughout these islands may be considered as exceedingly fertile; and wheat, barley, and Indian corn, besides fruits of all kinds, are produced much beyond the consumption of the inhabitants. The best vines are, raised on the lofty sides of the Pico, and from which wine is made. Pico exports a fine species of wood, little inferior to mahogany. The trade was formerly cramped, by being carried on through the medium of Portugal; but since the emigration of the court, the inhabitants have begun to traffic directly with England and America.

B.

BAADSTED, or **BATSTED**, a seaport town of Sweden, province of Schonert. Long. 12. 45. E. Lat. 56. 28. N.

BAAGOE, the name of two small islands in the Baltic. Long. 12. 3. E. Lat. 54. 56. N.

BAARLE, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with 1550 inhabitants.

BABAHOTO, the capital of a district of the same name in South America, situated on the shore of the river Guayaquil, and for six months there is a continual fair for the sale of the productions of this and of the other provinces. Lat. 1. 47. S. Long. 78. 15. W.

BABAHOTO, a village of the Guayaquil.

BABAHOTO, a village of the Guayaquil.

BARENHAUSEN, a market town of Bavaria, with 1600 inhabitants. 16 miles S. E. Ulm.

BABIC, or **BABABEO**, a town of Persia, towards the north-west confines of the province of Kerman, formerly a fine city, but now falling into decay. It is entered by four gates, from each of which long streets lead to the market-place in the centre, dividing it at right angles. Long. 54. 18. E. Lat. 30. 3. N.

BABINOWITSCH, a small town of European Russia, in the government of Mohilev, 60 miles N. Mohilev. Long. 30. 14. E. Lat. 54. 52. N.

BABUYANES, a number of islands lying about 30 miles N. of the island of Luzon, and generally considered the most northern of the Philippines. Long. 121. 15. to 122. 5. E. Lat. 18. 58. to 19. 42. N.

BACCHIGLIONE, a navigable river in Upper Italy, which falls into the lagunes of Venice.

BACCONIERE, a town of Franco, department of the Mayenne, with 260 houses.

BACHARACH, or **BACARATH**, a town of the Prussian states, on the Rhine. Population 1250. 23 miles S. Coblenz.

BACHIAN, or **BATCHIAN**, the largest of the Molucca islands, separated by a narrow channel from the island Gilolo. It is 34 miles long, and 30 broad. Long. 127. 53. E. Lat. 1. N.

BACIMOTH, the chief town of a circle in the government of Ekaterinoslav, in European Russia. Houses 400. Long. 37. 44. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

BACKAR, or **BEHKUR**, a district and town of Hindostan, province of Moultan, on an island formed by the river Indus. It has a strong fort. Long. 70. 2. E. Lat. 28. 31. N.

BACKEROUNG, a town in the province of Bengal, capital of a district of the same name, 120 miles E. Calcutta. It trades in rice, salt, cotton cloths. Long. 89. 30. E. Lat. 22. 42. N.

BACKENAU, a town of Wirtemberg, district of the Lower Neckar. It has woollen manufactures. Population 3020.

BACONO, a river of South America, province of the Caraccas, which enters the Guanaré.

BADAJOS, the capital of Spanish Estremadura, on the Guadiana, over which is a handsome bridge of 28 arches, 1074 feet long, and 20 broad. It is a town of great antiquity. It is entered by five gates. The streets are narrow, and frequently crooked. There are in this town 5 parish churches, 7 monasteries, 5 nunneries, and 5 hospitals. The cathedral church is the only edifice deserving notice. Badajoz was a town of some note under the Romans, who called it *Pax Augusta*. It was always a place of strength, and now forms an important barrier fortress on the side of Portugal, from which it is distant only 44 miles. It was stormed by the British under Lord Wellington, in 1812. Population 14,500. 82 miles N. N. W. Seville, Long. 6. 47. W. Lat. 38. 48. N.

BADAKSHAN, a populous town of Great Bukharia, 150 miles E. of Bulk.

BADALONA, a town of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 4 miles N. E. Barcelona.

BADDAMMY, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal. Long. 74. 34. E. Lat. 18. 6. N.

BADEN, a grand duchy of Germany, bounded S. by Switzerland and the lake of Constance, E. by Wirtemberg, N. by Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt, W. by the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, and the French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It was erected into a grand duchy in 1806, and divided, the following year, into a landgraviate, a margraviate, and a palatinate, or the provinces of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Rhine; but this was changed in 1809, into the following distribution into ten circles:—the Lake (Seckreis), the Danube, the Weissen, the Treisam, the Kinzig, the Murg, the Pfalz and Enz, the Neckar, the Odenwald, the Main and Tauber. In 1806 it contained 5632 square miles, with 924,307 inhabitants.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in the grand

duchy of Baden, noted for its mineral baths. Population 2000. 22 miles N. E. Strasburg.

BADEN, on the Limmat, in Switzerland, noted for its mineral baths. Population 1700. 14 miles N. W. Zurich.

BADEN, a town of Lower Austria, noted for its baths. Population 1800. 12 miles S. S. W. Vienna.

BADENWILLER, a town of Franco, on the Blette. Pop. 1770. 15 miles E. Lunoville.

BADIA, LA, a small town of Italy, on the Adige, 15 miles W. N. W. Rovera.

BADRACHILLUM, or the **SACRED MOUNTAIN**, a town of Hindostan, on the Godavery, with 100 huts. 150 miles E. Hydrabad.

BADUATO, a thriving town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 14 miles S. S. E. Squillace.

BAENA, or **VAENA**, a town of Spain, in Cordova. Pop. 4000. 18 miles E. S. E. Cordova.

BAENA, or **BAENA**, a town of Spain, in the Andalusian province of Jaen. Its streets and squares are handsome and spacious: one of the latter is adorned with a beautiful fountain. It is much fallen from its ancient grandeur. Population 15,000. 70 miles N. N. E. Cordova.

BAFFA, a seaport town on the west coast of the island of Cyprus, now reduced to a place of little consequence. It is situated on a rocky eminence close to the sea; and its harbour, once good, is now choked up with sand. Numerous ruins and antiquities are dispersed in its vicinity. Long. 32. 18. E. Lat. 34. 48. N.

BAFFIN'S BAY. This deep inlet, formerly supposed to be a bay, was entered in 1818 by Captain Parry, who found an open sea, where it was formerly supposed that there was land. He proceeded west into this sea, to which he gave the name of Lancaster's sound, and returned, after penetrating to 113. 47. W. long.

BAGHDAD, a Turkish pachalic or government of Asia, sometimes called the Arabian Irak. It is computed to be 840 miles long, by 636 broad, and is esteemed the second or third government of the Ottoman empire.

BAGHDAD, a city of Asia, the capital of the Turkish province of Bagdad, intersected by the Tigris, but principally situated on the east side of the river. It is of an oblong figure, about 1500 paces in length, by 800 in breadth, and is surrounded by a high brick wall, between 4 and 5 miles in circuit. The houses of Bagdad, which are mostly of brick, are for the most part only one story high; the streets are dirty and unpaved, and so narrow that two horsemen can scarcely pass each other abreast. The houses of wealthy individuals are very handsome, having windows of Venetian glass, ornamented ceilings, and a court-yard in front, with a small plantation of orange trees. The governor's palace is a spacious edifice. The baths and coffee-houses of the city, though not kept in good repair, are well frequented; the markets are well supplied with provisions, and the expence of subsistence is very moderate.

It is a city of great trade, and a noted emporium for the products of Arabia, India, and Persia, as well as for many European manufactures. The bazars consist of a magnificent display of 1200 shops, wherein every description of eastern merchandise may be found. Its principal manufactures are of red and yellow leather, which is much esteemed; also of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs; and of late, a foundry of cannon has been established. There is a great resort of passengers hither, either for commercial purposes, or to visit the tombs of saints, among which is that of the Jewish prophet Ezekiel. The temperature of Bagdad is extremely hot in the summer, and the inhabitants are forced to retreat to subterraneous apartments for shelter. The population, composed of Turks, who constitute three-fourths of the inhabitants, of Persians, Jews, and a small proportion of Christians, amounts to 60,000, or according to some travellers, to 90,000. Bagdad was founded in 766. In the 9th century, the famous Haroun al Raschid reigned here. It underwent many revolutions since; and was nearly destroyed in 1633, by Amurath IV. to whom it surrendered. In the course of later years its safety has been menaced by a predatory race, the Wahabees. 300 miles N. N. W. Bassora, and 1350 E. Constantinople. Long. 44. 24. E. Lat. 33. 20. N.

BAGNA CAVALLIO, a neat town of Italy, States of the Church, 24 miles S. S. E. Ferrara.

BAGNA DI ACQUA, a small town of Italy, grand duchy of Tuscany, 15 miles E. Leghorn.

BAGNARA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Population 5000. It was destroyed by the great earthquake in 1783, but has recovered from this calamity.

BAGNERES DE CANNAN, or EN BIGORRE, a town of France, on the Adour, department of the Upper Pyrenees, famed for its hot mineral springs.

Βάγνον, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ ἡ βασιλεια department of the Upper Garonne. Population 1200. 60 miles S. W. Toulouse.

BAGNOLES, a village of France, department of the Orne, with 110 houses.

BAGNOLO, a town of Piedmont; at the foot of the Alps. Population 2000.

BAGNOLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. Population 1500.

BAGNOLS, a town of France, department of the Gard. It has a manufactory of various kinds of silk. 22 miles N. E. Nismes. Population 4000.

BAGOLINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. Pop. 3600. 24 miles N. Brescia.

BAHAMAS, GREAT, ISLAND OF, one of the Bahamas, of great extent, 63 miles long and about 9 broad, situate on the north side of the Little Bahama bank, 37 miles from the coast of East Florida. Long. 78. 10. to 80. 24. W. Lat. 26. 40. to 27. 5. N.

BAHAMA CHANNEL, or GULF OF FLORIDA, the narrow sea between the coast of America and the Bahama islands, 135 miles long and broad.

BAHAMA BANK, GREAT, a sand-bank extending from near the island of Cuba, Lat. 22. 20. to the Bahama islands, Lat. 26. 15. N. There is also a smaller bank of the same name, which lies to the north of the island of Bahama.

BAHAMAS, or LUCAYOS ISLANDS, in the Atlantic ocean, situated opposite to the coast of Florida, comprehending under that denomination all that chain of West India islands lying to the north of Cuba and St Domingo, and situate between the 21st and 28th degrees of N. lat. and the 71st and 81st degrees of W. long. These islands have never been regularly surveyed, nor their numbers ascertained with any certainty. They have been estimated at 600, but of these a great proportion are nothing more than cliffs and rocks. The following are the principal: Abaco, Acklin's island, Andros island, Atwood's key, Great Bahama, Berry islands, Bimini, Crooked island, Cooked island, Eleuthera, Exumas, French keys, Hog island, Hog key, Harbour island, Heneaguas, Little island, Long island, Long key, Mavagwana, Ragged island, Rose island, ~~W~~ island, Rum key, Russel island, St Salvador, Turk's island, Watling's island. The Bahama islands stretch from Turk's islands, which are at no great distance from St Domingo, in a north-west direction, to the north end of the Great Bahama bank near the coast of Florida. The climate is in general salubrious. The more northern islands, during the winter months, are rendered cool and agreeable by the north-west breeze from the continent of America. The more southern islands are hotter throughout the year. These islands are generally low, flat, barren, and rocky. The soil is mostly light or sandy, but is interspersed with partial spots of good land. They are generally ill supplied with fresh water, but it is found by digging wells in the rocks, to the depth of the sea level. The Bahama islands were taken possession of in 1718 by the English government, and the seat of government was fixed at New Providence, upon which island Fort Nassau was built. From this period a regular colonial administration has been maintained. Population in 1803, 14,318, including 11,395 blacks and people of colour.

BAHAR, an extensive, populous, and valuable province in Hindostan, formerly called Magadha, and once an independent kingdom. It is situated between the 23d and 27th degrees of N. latitude, and the 84th and 88th of E. longitude, and is bounded on the N. by the territories of Nepal, on the S. by those of Berar, on the W. by Oude and the Maharratta dominions, and on the E. by Bengal. It is computed to contain 25,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile and highly cultivated districts of India.

BAHAR, a district of the above province. **BAHAR**, the capital of the above district, 35 miles S. E. from Patna. It has now fallen much to decay, but is still resorted to by pilgrims. Long. 85. 37. E. Lat. 25. 13. N.

BAHREL-GONOK, a town of Hindostan, in the country of Baglana, on the river Godavery. Long. 74. 52. E. Lat. 19. 43. N.

BAHREIN, a cluster of islands on the south-west side of the Persian gulf, near the coast of Arabia, the principal of which are named Bahrein or Awal, Samahe, and Arad, or Eanebi Saleh. The first, which is considered the chief, lies about 15 miles from the coast, and 90 W. N. W. Bushire. A pearl fishery, the richest and most productive in the world, is carried on at these islands.

BAHIA, HOKDA, a large and well sheltered port of the island of Cuba. Long. 83. 6. W. Lat. 22. 58. N.

BAHIA DE TODOS SANTOS, a province and captainship of Brazil, so named from the capacious bay on which its capital, St Salvador, is built.

BAHIA, CITY OF. See *St Salvador*.

BAHLINGERN, a well built village in the grand duchy of Baden. Population 1620.

BAHN, a town of the Prussian states, in further Pomerania. Population 1300.

BAJA, or **BAJAS**, an ancient town of Naples, of which nothing remains but a few small cottages. 11 miles W. Naples.

BAJA, a considerable market town of Hungary, in the county of Bodrog, 81 miles S. Buda.

BALAS, or **BALAT**, a town of Syria, situated at the north-east corner of the bay of Alexandretta, supposed to be the ancient Issus in Cilicia. 16 miles from Alexandretta.

BAKOURDJI, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Black sea, 45 miles N. Erzerum.

BAIKAL, a lake of Siberia, in the government of Irkoutsk, sometimes called the sea of Baikal, or the Holy sea. It extends 366 miles in length from S. W. to N. E., by from 20 to 53 miles in breadth. The depth varies from 22 to 90 fathoms, but it is said the bottom is penetrated some thousand feet by gulfs. It is frozen over during winter. Not fewer than 2000 seals are taken annually on this lake. Several hot springs and mineral waters are seen on the margin; and naphtha is sometimes found floating on the surface. Long. 104. to 110. E. Lat. 52. to 55. 41. N.

BAILAN, a village of Syria, 9 miles E. Alexandretta.

BAILDEN, or **BAILDON**, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 679. 203 miles from London.

BAILIEBOROUGH, a small market town of Ireland, county of Cavan, 14 miles S. E. Cavan.

BAILLEUL, or **BELLE**, a dismantled town in French Flanders, on the river Lys, with 9000 inhabitants. Large quantities of thread, lace, and woollen stuffs, are manufactured here. 13 miles W. N. W. Lille.

BAILLEUL, a small town of France, in Normandy, with 400 houses.—It is the name of several other small towns in France.

BAIN, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Population 3450.

BAIRNBRIDGE, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 872.

BAIX, two villages of France, one in the

department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 15 miles S. W. Perpignan; the other in the department of the Vosges. Pop. of each, 1800.

BAIRDSTOWN, a post township of the United States, and capital of Nelson county, Kentucky, 33 miles S. W. Frankfort, on a branch of Salt river. Population 821.

BAIROUT, anciently *Berytus*, a seaport town of Syria, in the pachalik of Saïde, or Acre, situated on a plain. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the suburbs are nearly as large as the town, consisting of houses interspersed with gardens, which, being planted with fruit trees, have a beautiful appearance. The population amounts to 7000 or 8000, composed of Druses, Maronites, Greek schismatics, Turks, and Arabs. Long. 35. 32. E. Lat. 33. 45. N.

BAIX, a town of France, province of Maine, with 300 houses. 8 miles E. Mayenne.

BAKER'S ISLAND, an island of the United States, in Massachusetts, off Salem harbour, 5 miles E. N. E. Salem. On its N. end is a light-house.

BAKER ISLAND, an island in the Polar sea, discovered by Captain Parry. Long. 97. 54. W. Lat. 74. 58. N.

BAKER'S RIVER, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack at Plymouth.

BAKEWELL, a market town and parish of England, in Derby, near the confluence of the rivers Wye and Derwent. There are mines and quarries in the neighbourhood. Population 9162. 11 miles from Chesterfield.

BAKHISHISARAI, a large town of European Russia, in the Crimen. It consists of irregular streets and houses, mostly of wood. Population formerly 20,000, now reduced to 5770. Here are manufactures of Turkey leather, saddles, silk stuffs, and cutlery. Long. 33. 52. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

BAKTEGAN, or **BAKTEGHIAN**, a salt lake of Persia, in the province of Fars, about 75 miles in circuit. 10 miles S. E. Schiraz.

BAKU, or **BADKU**, a town and principality of Persia, province of Schirvan, occupying the peninsula of Absharon, in the Caspian sea, to which it is chiefly restricted. The town stands on a declivity, near to the sea. It is defended by a double wall and deep ditch, and there are two strong forts, under the protection of which, vessels can anchor within 80 yards of the shore. A great quantity of cotton is cultivated in the neighbourhood, which is particularly prized. It is exported from Baku, together with fruit, opium, rice, silk, wine, rock salt, and naphtha. Wine is made by the Armenians at Schamaghi, from which silks are imported, as well as cloths, dye-stuffs, iron, and linen, from Astracan. Its principal trade is with this city, from which six or eight vessels arrive yearly. Petroleum is obtained in vast abundance from wells in the principality, particularly about eight miles from the town. The principality was taken possession of by the Russians in 1791. Long. 51. 7. E. Lat. 42. 22. N.

BALA, a market town of North Wales, and a borough by prescription, in the county of Merioneth, situated on Bala Pool. The inhabitants knit woollen gloves and stockings. Population 1163. 26 miles N.W. Welshpool.

BALACHINA, a town of European Russia, in the government of Nischnei-Novgorod, on the Volga. Population 5000. 120 miles E.S.E. Petersburg. Long. 43. 29. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

BALACHANSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, 30 miles N.N.W. Irkoutsk. Lat. 53. 45. N.

BALAGUER, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre. Population 3790. 63 miles N.W. Barcelona.

BALAKAWA, a small seaport town of European Russia, in the Crimea, government of Taurida. Long. 33. 14. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

BALAMBANGAN, a rich and fruitful island in the Eastern seas, between Borneo and Magindano. Long. 117. 6. E. Lat. 7. 15. N.

BALASORE, a seaport of Hindostan, in Orissa, on the Booree Bellam river. The English, Dutch, and Portuguese, formerly had factories here for the manufacture of fine cotton cloths. 110 miles S. W. Calcutta. Long. 87. 13. E. Lat. 21. 31. N.

BALATON, a lake in Hungary, between the counties of Szalad, Wesprim, and Schumeg, 40 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad.

BALASTRO, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 30 miles E. N. E. Saragossa. Pop. 5000.

BALNEC, anciently *HELIOFOLIA*, a town of Syria, situated in a fertile valley, at the foot of Antilibanus. It is small and meanly built, and is surrounded by ruinous walls, flanked by square towers, four miles in circuit. The population, long decreasing, is now computed at 1200. Here are to be found some splendid remains of antiquity, particularly a magnificent temple, dedicated to the sun, said to have been built by the Emperor Antoninus Pius. 40 miles N. N. W. Damascus. Long. 36. 11. E. Lat. 34. 1. N.

BALNIBOGAN, a fishing town of Ireland, county of Dublin, 15 miles N. Dublin.

BALNY, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 1 mile S. W. Doncaster.

BALCARRY, a seaport of Scotland, on the Solway frith, 10 miles E. S. E. Kirkcudbright.

BALDERSTON, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 705.

BALDIVIA. See *Valdivia*.

BALDOCK, a market town and parish of England, in Hertford. Corn and malt are the chief articles of traffic. Population, 1850. 38 miles N. London.

BALÉ, BASEL, or BASEL, one of the nineteen cantons of Switzerland, bound W. by the Sundgau, N. by the Brigau, E. by the Frickthal, and S. by Solothurn. It contains 187 square miles, peopled with 37,000 inhabitants; has 3 towns, 27 parishes, and is of the reformed religion.

BALÉ, the capital of the foregoing canton, and the largest town in Switzerland, lies on the Rhine, which divides it into two unequal joined together by a bridge of 600 feet

in length. The munster, or cathedral church, the town-house, and the arsenal, are objects worthy of attention. The university, founded here in 1453, has an excellent library, a cabinet of medals, and botanic garden. It has manufactures of silk ribbons, silk stuffs, cotton, paper, linen, and gloves; there are also considerable bleachfields and dye-houses. Long. 7. 31. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, part of the group of islands in the Mediterranean, lying off the east coast of Spain, and formerly constituting the kingdom of Majorca. The principal are Majorca, Minorca, and Cabrera; which see.

BALFRON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, with manufactures of cotton. Population 2841. 23 miles N. Glasgow.

BALFRON, an open town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. It is of an irregular form, and about a mile and a half in circuit. 20 miles W. Fehrad. Long. 52. 40. E. Lat. 35. 55. N.

BALHART, a fortified village of Hindostan, in Mysore, 187 miles N. Seringatam.

BALI, BALLY, or LITTLE JAVA, one of the Sunda islands, separated from Java by the straits of Bally, six leagues wide. It is about 75 miles long, by 40 broad. Population 200,000. Long. 115. E. Lat. from 8. to 9. S.

BALINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg. Pop. 3000. 36 miles S. Stuttgart.

BALINTREE, a village of Ireland, county of Roscommon; 80 miles from Dublin.

BALIZE, a river of South America, which falls into the bay of Honduras, Long. 91. 15. W. Lat. 14. 50. N.

BALIZE, a seaport of Yucatan, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, and the only regular establishment which the English settlers have formed in this country. The number of houses is about 200. Many of those which belong to opulent merchants are spacious, commodious, and well furnished. At the back of this settlement is an immense swamp, the moist exhalations from which are corrected by the regularity of the sea breezes which generally prevail here, and the place is in consequence not unhealthy.

BALKEE, a town of Hindostan, now decayed to an extensive village. Long. 77. 29. E. Lat. 17. 40. N.

BALL, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, intersected by a stream. 107 miles W. Dublin.

BALLAGHY, a village of Ireland, county of Londonderry, 18 miles S. Coleraine.

BALLANTYRE, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Pop. 1280. 20 miles S. S. W. Ayr.

BALÉAS, a trading village on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, 10 miles S. Dendera.

BALLASSA-GYARMATH, a large market town of Hungary, in the county of Neograd.

BALLENSTEDT, a town of Germany. Pop. 2500. 27 miles N. E. Nordhausen.

BALLEROY, a village of France, in Normandy. Population 1150. 18 miles S. Caen.

BAILEY-SALLEY, a village of the I. Man, 5 miles from Castletown.

BALLYMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, 10 miles N. Athlone.

BALLINA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the Moy, 6 miles S. Killala.

BALLINAHINCH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down, 12 miles S. Belfast.

BALLINAKIL, a market town of Ireland, in Queen's county, with woollen manufactures. 14 miles W. Carlow.

BALLINANAUGHT, a village of Ireland, county of Cavan, 64 miles from Dublin.

BALLYASLOE, a thriving and populous town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, on the Suck, 30 miles W. Galway.

BALLYDERRY, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 73 miles from Dublin. Population 3500.

BALLYMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 15 miles S. Castlebar.

BALLINTRY, a village and parish of Ireland, county of Antrim. Population of the village 300 or 400. 150 miles from Dublin.

BALLOU, a town of France, province of Maine, on the Orne. It has manufactures of linen cloths. Pop. 3560.

BALLY, an island in the Eastern sea, about two miles in circuit. Lat. 0. 30. S.

BALLYV, a considerable town on the east coast of the island of Loughbock. Long. 110. 28. E. Lat. 8. 31. S.

BALLYWAY, a village of Ireland, county of Monaghan, 0 miles S. Monaghan.

BALLYBOUGH BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, a mile from Dublin.

BALLYWHITTAS, a village of Ireland, in Queen's county. Population about 600.

BALLYCAGOR, a village of Ireland, in Wexford, 6 miles S. Newborough.

BALLYCASTLE, a small seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It is divided into an upper and lower town. Population 700. 30 miles N. Antrim.

BALLYCONNEL, a small market town of Ireland, county of Cavan, 11 miles from Cavan.

BALLYCOTTON, an island in St George's channel, on the south-west coast of Ireland. Long. 7. 59. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

BALLYDOWGAX, **BALLYDOVELIN BAYS**, two bays on the south-west coast of Ireland.

BALLYELA BAY, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. Long. 9. 20. W. Lat. 52. 53. N.

BALLYGAWLY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 74 miles from Dublin.

BALLYHACK, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. Pop. 400.

BALLYHAYS, a market town of Ireland, county of Cavan, 57 miles from Dublin.

BALLYMENA, a town of Ireland, county of Antrim, on the Maine. Linen manufactures are carried on here; and there is a weekly market for horses and cattle. Pop. 2500. 20 miles N. W. Belfast.

BALLYMONEY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, where there is a monthly market for linens. Population 1800. 23 miles N. Antrim.

BALLYMURTAGH, a village of Ireland; in the county of Wicklow.

BALLYNAHINCH, a village of Ireland, county of Galway. Here is a chalybeate spring.

BALLYNASKELAGH, a village and bay of Ireland, in the county of Kerry.

BALLYQUINTIN POINT, a village of Ireland, county of Down, 7 miles E. Downpatrick.

BALLYRAGGET, a village of Ireland, county of Kilkenny, on the Nore, consisting of 214 houses. 50 miles from Dublin.

BALLYADEERE, a village of Ireland, county of Sligo.

BALLYSHANNON, a town of Ireland, county of Donegal, situated on a bay at the mouth of a river flowing from Lough Erne, which is crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. There is a good harbour here, and two fisheries of eels and salmon. 40 miles S. W. Londonderry.

BALLYTORE, a village of Ireland, county of Kildare, 28 miles from Dublin.

BALMERINO, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fife, on the Tay. Population 965. 8 miles N. W. St Andrew's.

BALNAKYLE, a village of Scotland, on the island of Lewis.

BALSALL, a hamlet of England, in the county of Warwick. Population 1066.

BALSTAL, a market town of Switzerland, canton of Solothurn, 10 miles N. E. Solothurn.

BALTA, or **BALTO**, a town of European Russia, in Podolia, 65 miles N. N. E. Bender.

BALTIC PORT, a seaport of European Russia, in Esthonia, 160 miles N. Riga. Population 220.

BALTIC SEA, a well known inland sea in the north-west of Europe, which is, to speak properly, a great gulf of the German ocean. It begins at the Danish islands of Zealand and Funen, and is formed by the coasts of Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. It extends beyond the 65th degree of N. lat., being above 600 miles in length, and varying from 75 to 150 in breadth. The number of square miles in its surface is estimated at 120,000. It is frozen for about three months every year, so as to prevent navigation altogether. There are three passages from the Cattegat into the Baltic—the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt; of these, the most frequented is the Sound. At each a toll is paid, for the purpose of maintaining light-houses.

BALTIMORE, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on a headland projecting into the sea, with a good harbour. 13 miles S. Bantry.

BARTIMORE, a county of the United States, in Maryland, on the west side of Chesapeake bay, N. of Patapsco river. Chief town, Baltimore. Population 29,258, exclusive of the city and its precincts.

BALTIMORE, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Baltimore county, Maryland, is on the north side of Patapsco river, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay. It is generally well built. The houses are chiefly of brick; many of them are handsome, and some splendid. The prin-

cipal street is Market or Baltimore street, 86 feet wide. It runs nearly east and west, parallel with the harbour, and is intersected by others at right angles. North and east of the city, the land rises to a considerable elevation, from which there is a noble view of the city and harbour. There are several literary institutions in this city. A medical college was founded in 1807. The city is built around a bay, which sets up from the north side of the Patapasco, and affords a spacious and convenient harbour. The strait which connects this bay with the river is very narrow, and is well defended by Fort M'Henry. A small river, called Jones' Falls, empties into the north side of the harbour, and divides the city into two parts, called the town and Fell's point, which are connected by bridges. Baltimore contains the state penitentiary; the city and county almshouse; a court-house; a museum; a theatre; a custom-house; an hospital, in which there is a fine collection of anatomical preparations in wax; an exchange, an immense edifice recently erected; 3 market-houses; 10 banks; 31 churches for Roman Catholics, Episcopallians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, &c. Population of the city and precincts, in 1790, 13,503; in 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 46,555, of whom 10,343 were blacks; and in 1820, 62,627. Long. 76. 30. W. Lat. 39. 17. N.

BALTINGLASS, a town of Ireland, county of Wicklow, on the Slaney. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloths. 29 miles S. W. Dublin.

BALTONSBURY, a hamlet and parish of England, county of Somerset. Pop. 671.

BALZAC, a village of France, on the Charrente, with 210 houses.

BANBA, the largest and richest province of the kingdom of Congo, extending along upwards of 70 leagues in the interior. Long. 13. 52. E. Lat. 7. 2. S.

BANBARAH, an ancient city in the province of Sinde, in Hindostan, now in ruins. Long. 67. 50. E. Lat. 24. 46. N.

BAMBARRA, a large and powerful kingdom of Central Africa. It has on the W. Kaarta and Manding, on the N. Ludamar and Beettoo, on the E. Tombuctoo and Baedoo, and on the S. Kong and Mamana. The country is in general fertile, and is traversed by the Niger, which, from west to east, is navigable by canoes through the whole of this extent. Mr Park, in travelling through this country, passed many populous towns. Sego, the capital, has 30,000; Samanding, 10,000 or 11,000; and Jenne is probably larger than either.

BANNEBO, the capital of the principality of the same name, now of the circle of the Maine, in the Agarian dominions, is situated on the Regnita, which enters into the Maine a little below the town. It contains a cathedral, besides various churches and monasteries, which are all worthy of regard. One of the most interesting of the public in-

stitutions is the university, originally founded in 1147; and the principal charitable establishments are the Ludwig's hospital, the Lazaretto, the house of correction, and the work-house. The most important of the manufactures is the chimis and cotton printing. Bamberg is noted for its excellent garden vegetables. 30 miles N. W. Nurnberg. Long. 10. 35. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

BARNBOROUGH, a village and parish of England, in the county of Northumberland, once a royal borough, returning two members to parliament. It stands on the sea coast, and has a castle close to the shore, which, according to ancient historians, was built by Ina, king of the Northumbrians, in 548. Population 3342. 5 miles E. Belford.

BAMBOUR, a kingdom of Central Africa, lying between the Senegal and Gambie, on the eastern bank of the Falemme, and to the south of the kingdom of Gallam, or Kajaga. It is about 100 miles from north to south, and 80 from east to west. It is divided into three provinces, Bamboor proper, Konkodoo, and Satadoo. All the three abound with gold, but the first most particularly.

BANCENY, an island lying off the coast of Chittagong, in Bengal.

BANIAN, a city of Persia, in the province of Bulkh. Long. 60. 57. E. Lat. 24. 30. N.

BAMNAROO, a town of Bambarra, in Africa, on the Niger. Long. 5. 48. W. Lat. 12. 50. N.

BAMPTON, a market town and parish of England, in Oxford, on the Isis. Pop. 2304.

BAMPTON, a market town and parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 1633. 164 miles W. London.

BANAUGHAN, a town of Ireland, in King's county, on the Shannon, 15 miles S. Athlone.

BANAGANPILLY, a village of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded territories, celebrated for its diamond mines. Long. 76. E. Lat. 14. 20. N.

BANAWARA, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, consisting of about 500 houses, with a mud fort. Long. 76. 14. E. Lat. 13. 14. N.

BANBURY, a market town and parish of England, in Oxford, on the Charwell. Plush is manufactured in this town. Population 3300. 224 miles N. Oxford.

BANCA, an island in the Indian sea, about 130 miles in length, by 40 or 50 in breadth, separated from Sumatra by the straits of Banca, celebrated for its tin mines, which are said to be worked by a colony of about 10,000 Chinese. Banca was ceded to Holland in 1814, for Cochin. Long. 105. 15. to 106. 40. E. Lat. 1. 37. to 2. 4. S.

BANCALLARY, a large and populous town near the western extremity of the island of Madura, where the sultan resides.

BANGARUA, a large town and district of Hindostan, in the province of Bejapoor.

BANGARUA, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore. 100 miles N. W. Bangalore.

BANCOCK, a town and district of the kingdom of Siam. Long. 101. 16. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

BAYCOTT, or **FOUR VICTORIA**, a fortified island of Hindostan, on the coast of Cochin. Long. 72. 26. E. Lat. 17. 50. N.

BANDA ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Eastern sea, about 300 miles E. S. E. Ambon. They are ten in number; Banda Neira, Banda Lantoe, which is Banda proper, Pulo Ay, Pulo Rando, Pulo Pisang, Rongien, Coata, Ocapita, Souangy, and Goung Apou. All are high, with precipitous mountains. Their chief produce is nutmeg. These islands are under the dominion of the Dutch, who only allow the cultivation of the nutmeg in four islands, extirpating it in all others. The population, which formerly amounted to 15,000 whites, is now 4000, composed of a few natives of Holland and half casts, together with their descendants, convicts, and slaves. Only 1000 are free. These islands, which were taken by the British, were restored at the peace of Amiens, in 1801. They were again captured in 1810, and restored at the general peace of 1814. Long. 120. E. Lat. 4. 30. S.

BANBOW, a river of Ireland, county of Cork, which flows into the sea at Kinsale.

BANDON, or **BANDONBRIDGE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Bandon. It has two churches, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, two market-houses in different parts of the town, and a spacious quay on the south side of the river. Lintens, camblets, and coarse woollen stuffs, are manufactured; and there are works for tanning, brewing, and dyeing particularly blue colours. Bandon returns two members to the imperial parliament. Population 14,120. 13 miles S. W. Cork.

BANFF, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by the Murray frith, S. and E. by the county of Aberdeen, and W. by the counties of Elgin and Inverness. It extends about 64 miles in extreme length, and 36 in extreme breadth; but the superficial area does not exceed 622 square miles, or 398,000 square acres. About 35,000 acres are waste, and 18,000 are in wood. It is in general hilly and mountainous, with fertile valleys interspersed. It produces limestone, marble, and also slates, and bones or whelstones. In the mountain of Cairngorm, and in other parts of that elevated range, are found rock crystals and topazes, commonly called cairngorms. The principal rivers are the Deveron and Spey, on which are productive salmon fisheries. The state of agriculture is very various, being considerably improved in some places, while it is rather backward in others. The manufactures of this county are not considerable. The county is divided into 23 parishes, and contains 2 royal burghs, Banff and Cullen; besides several towns and villages, as Keith, Pettibon, Cullinstown, and Pochabera. The valued rent of the county in 1793, 200 Scots; and in 1811, according to the assessment for the property tax, the real gross rent of the lands was £. 75,341. 13. 4d. and of the houses £. 5014. 21. 6d. Pop. 12,561.

BANFF, a handsome seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Banff, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a fine bridge of seven arches; and the harbour is protected by a half-moon battery of eight guns. There is a well built town-house, and a new prison. The principal manufactures are thread, linen, stockings, soap, and tanning. Banff was constituted a royal borough by a charter of Robert II. dated 1373; and, along with the burghs of Cullen, Elgin, Kintore, and Inverury, returns a member to parliament. There are here several good seminaries for education. Population 3006. 44 miles N. W. Aberdeen, 106 N. Edinburgh. Long. 2. 26. W. Lat. 57. 35. N.

BANGALORE, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Mysore, formerly the capital of a kingdom, and afterwards taken possession of by Hyder Aly, who constructed a fort; and the town was farther improved by Tipoo, who built a fine palace here, which had extensive gardens. It was taken by assault, under Lord Cornwallis, and plundered by the army. 74 miles N. E. Seringapatam. Long. 77. 46. E. Lat. 12. 37. N.

BANGOR, an ancient city and bishop's see of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon. It is greatly decayed; but the whole parish now contains only 565 indifferent houses. Population of the parish 3570. 15 miles S. W. Aberconway.

BANGOR, a village and parish of North Wales, in Flintshire, on the Dee. Pop. 1336.

BANROON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, in Carrickfergus bay. Here there is a small harbour. A fishery is carried on for soles, plaice, and turbot, and during winter for cod and oysters. 90 miles N. E. Dublin.

BANJALUKA, a fortress and town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the river Vrbasa. Houses 2000. 144 miles W. Belgrade.

BANNALEC, a town of France, in Brittany, 15 miles E. Quimper. Population 4700.

BANNBRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down, 30 miles W. Downpatrick.

BANTROCKBURN, a village of Scotland, county of Stirling, on the Bannock, noted for the defeat of the English by the Scots, in 1314. 4 miles E. Stirling.

BANTAN, a kingdom on the north-west coast of Java. The capital, of the same name, was once a rich and flourishing place, but is now, declined into a miserable village. 61 miles W. Batavia.

BARTLE, a town of Ireland, on the east coast of a bay of that name, county of Cork, with a small harbour. 40 miles S. W. Cork.

BARTY BAY, a spacious bay on the south-west coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork, about 25 miles long by 6 or 8 broad. In 1794, a French fleet anchored in this bay.

BAPAUME, a seaport town of France, in the department of La Pas de Calais. Pop. 3130. 90 miles N. Paris.

BARTAR, or **AL COMAR**, a small river of France, which joins the Seine below Rouen. Bar, or Bana, a small but thriving town

of France, in Lower Alsace. Pop. 4100. 16 miles S. W. Strasburg.

BARBACOA, an island in the Atlantic ocean, within the gulf of Darien.

BARBACOA, a city of Quito, in the province of Emmeraldas, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 120 miles N. Quito. Long. 72. 8. W. Lat. 1. 42. S.—2d, A town of South America, in the province of Venezuela, at the source of the Tucuy.—3d, A village in the same province, E. of Lake Maracaibo.

BARBADOES, one of the Caribbees, and the most eastern of the West India islands. It is about 21 miles in length and 14 in breadth, and contains 106,470 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. It lies 20 leagues E. St Vincent, which may be seen in a clear day; 25 from St Lucia, and 28 S. E. Martinico. The houses of the planters are very numerous all along the country, which, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently swelling hills, form a delightful scene. Barbadoes, from the most authentic accounts, appears to have declined both in its population and its trade. This decline is ascribed to the dreadful succession of hurricanes with which this and the other West India islands have been visited. The capital of the island had scarcely risen from the ashes to which it had been reduced, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th October 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants miserably perished, and the damage of property was computed at above one million sterling. Independent of those sudden calamities, arising from the fury of the elements, the trade and cultivation of this island suffers considerably from the duty already mentioned of 44 per cent. granted by the inhabitants to Charles II. on all produce exported. Barbadoes was settled in the year 1624 by the English, who laid the foundation of James Town. In 1627, the island was made over by patent to the Earl of Carlisle, who afterwards conveyed his rights to Lord Willoughby. After the restoration, the legislation of the island was vested in the crown; and the planters, on being legally confirmed in the possession of their estates, agreed to impose, for the benefit of the crown, a duty of 44 per cent. on all commodities, the growth of the island, exported into any part of the world. Population is 1811, whites 10,300; free people of colour 3302; slaves 62,258. Barbadoes is situate in 13. 10. N. lat. and in 59. W. long.

BARBARY, or the **BARBARY STATES**, is the name given to an extensive tract of territory along the coast of Northern Africa. It is bounded on the one side by the Mediterranean, on the other by that immense desert which stretches southward as far as the straits. It is intersected by the great mountain chain of Atlas, which is immediately in Morocco, but extends with diminishing it, and in various branches, along the

whole southern frontier of Algiers and Tunis. Between this chain and the sea is interposed a valley of from 50 to 200 miles in breadth, which constitutes the cultivated land of Barbary. The soil, in consequence of the innumerable streams with which it is watered, displays an exuberant fertility; and the loose and sandy character which it shares with all this part of the continent, serves only to enable the husbandman to obtain with less labour an abundant crop.

The mountains of Barbary produce silver, copper, and lead. Iron and copper occur pretty copiously in that division of the chain which traverses the southern part of Morocco. Antimony also is a copious product of the western Atlas. The plains are distinguished by the immense abundance of saline substances. All the lakes are nearly as salt as the sea, and, when dried up by the summer heats, exhibit their beds covered with this mineral in a state of incrustation. Salt springs are more numerous than fresh; nor is there any water fit for drinking in the territory of Tunis, except what falls in the form of rain. Nitre is also found in various places. The soil, as already observed, wherever it is sufficiently watered, is of exuberant fertility. Its productions, though somewhat more abundant, do not materially differ from those of southern Europe; nor does it yield more than one crop in the year. The principal grains are wheat and barley; beans and lentils are also plentiful; but oats are rare, and pease have been introduced from Europe. Fruits are abundant, and of excellent quality. The domestic animals are nearly the same as in Europe. The breed of goats is much esteemed, and their skins yield the leather so highly valued in Europe. The mountainous and desert tracks of Barbary all abound in wild animals, such as the lion; the panther, sometimes mistaken for the tiger; the hyena, the jackal, the jerboa, the antelope, &c. Serpents are numerous; several of them whose bite is certain death. The boa constrictor is also found on the borders of the great Sahara desert. Scorpions swarm everywhere in summer, filling the houses, and even the beds. The insect tribe presents, in the locust, a plague of a much more destroying nature. It is bred in the desert tracks, from whence, at periods which cannot be foreseen, its swarms pour down in vast bodies upon the fertile regions, and speedily consume every green substance, leaving the inhabitants in complete wretchedness. Eastern Barbary is distinguished, in a very remarkable manner, by the grandeur of the monuments of antiquity with which it is covered. The following are the different classes which compose the basis of the population: 1. The Moors; 2. The Jews; 3. The Arabs; 4. The Berbers, or ancient natives. The Moors, forming that portion of the Mahometan conquerors of Northern Africa who have addicted themselves to a settled mode of life, along with all the inhabitants who have been incorporated with

them, and trained to the same habits, are the ruling people. Their religious creed is chiefly Mahometan, with all its troublesome ceremonies of ablutions, &c.

The Jews exist in considerable numbers throughout all the cities of Barbary, and are the object of perpetual insult, contumely, and oppression. The Arabs, with their flocks and herds, occupy all the interior and pastoral districts of Barbary. The Berbers are the inhabitants of the mountain districts. They have a language of their own, which seems to be indigenous. Unlike the Arabs, they live in fixed villages, and cultivate the ground.

BARRASOTT, a small seaport of Morocco, a little to the west of Ceuta.

BARRISSEUX, a small town of France, department of the Charente. Population 2749. 44 miles N. E. Bourdeaux.

BARUDA, one of the Caribbee islands, in the possession of the English. It is 21 miles long and 12 wide. Pop. 1500. 12 leagues N. E. Antigua. Long. 61. 49. W. Lat. 17. 36. N.

BARZY, the chief town of a county in the Prussian states, on the Elbe. Population 2814. 14 miles S. E. Magdeburg.

BARCA, a seaport town in a territory of the same name, between Tripoli and Egypt. Long. 20. 25. E. Lat. 32. 26. N.

BARCELONA, a city of Spain, the capital of the province of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, in a situation highly convenient for foreign commerce. It is strongly fortified, is divided into the upper and lower town. The principal manufacturing establishments are 30 calico presses, many rooms for silk, wool, and cotton, and manufactories of hats, laces, ribbons, stockings, and soap. Here also are fabricated excellent muskets, pistols, swords, and other small arms. There are, besides, several steel and brass works. The harbour, though very spacious, is difficult of entrance. A private school is established for the instruction of engineer officers in mathematics, and in the principles of fortification. There are also academies for jurisprudence, practical medicine, natural philosophy, history, and the fine arts. A school for painting has also been set on foot by some merchants. The town is elegantly built, has nine parish churches, 34 cloisters, six colleges, six hospitals, one of which is fitted up to contain 3000 sick, a theatre, and dock-yard. In the great arsenal, the chief object of interest is the cannon foundry. Barcelona was besieged during the war of the Succession, by the duke of Berwick, to whom it surrendered in 1714, after an obstinate defence. To overawe the inhabitants for the future, a strong citadel was erected on the east side of the town. It is protected on the west by a fort on Montjuic. Population, with the contiguous town of Barceloneta, 131,500. 59 miles N. E. Taragona, and 276 E. N. Y. Madrid. Long. 2. 9. 57. E. Lat. 41. 21. 44. N.

BARCELONA, a province of the government of Cuchana, in South America, one of the three of which the government is composed; bound-

ed W. by Cumana, E. by the Caracacas, and S. by the river Orinoco, which also divides it from Guayana. It is generally a plain country, of great extent, and covered with cattle.

BARCELONA, a city of South America, in the province of Cumana, on the river Neveri, at half a league's distance from the sea. It is neither handsomely nor agreeably constructed. Its streets are unpaved, and either muddy or covered with a light dust. The great number of hogs which are fed in the city contributes also to engender filth and disease. Population estimated by Depons at 14,000, composed half of whites and half of people of colour. It has a single parish church. Long. 61. 47. W. Lat. 10. 10. S.

BARCELONETTA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the immediate vicinity of Barcelona. It is quite new, and has the appearance of a suburb, being situated to the south-west, between the harbour and the light-house. It is in the form of a square, laid out in 24 streets, each of at least 25 feet in breadth, and intersecting each other at equal distances. The church is in the form of a Greek cross. Population 10,000.

BARCELONETTE, a town of France, 66 miles N. W. Nice. Population 1900.

BARCLORE, a town of Hindostan, in Canara. Long. 74. 45. E. Lat. 13. 45. N.

BARNOR, a river of England, running into the Rea, in Northumberland.

BARNZEV, an island on the coast of Wales, about two miles long, and one broad.

BARSANTA, or **KAVASANTA**, a town of Persia, province of Kerman, 53 miles E. N. E. Serghun. Long. 59. 20. E. Lat. 29. 50. N.

BAREILY, a city of Hindostan, and capital of Bareilly district, on the Sautra, 40 miles E. of the Ganges, and 486 N. W. Calcutta. Long. 79. 21. E. Lat. 29. 22. N. It is large and populous, and the seat of the British judicial establishment for the district, and is one of the stations of the Church Missionary Society.

BARENTHON, a town of France, in Normandy. Population 3120.

BARBELEU, a town of France, department of La Manche. Its harbour is now choked up with sand. 12 miles E. Cherbourg.

BARBEREN, a cape on the coast of France, 18 miles E. Cherbourg.

BARNA, a town of Tuscany, on the Serchio. Population 9000.

BAROS, a town in Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps. Population 6900.

BARYKAN, a village of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, near Paisley.

BARI, the chief town of a province of the same name in Naples. It lies on the gulf of Venice, and is well fortified. It has manufactures of linen. It trades also in wine, oil, and fruit. 120 miles E. N. E. Naples. Pop. 13,000.

BARJAC, a town of France, in Hanguan, department of the Gard. Population 1400.

BARJOIS, or **BARJOUX**, a town of France, department of the Var. Population 3020. 27 miles N. Toulon.

BARKING, a market town of England, in Essex, on the Rhoding. Population 6324. 7 miles E. London.

BARKSTAND, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2224.

BARAGO, a town of Hindostan, in Canara, 10 miles S. Barcelore.

BARKWAY, a town and parish of England, in Hertford. Population 993.

BARLAHMOET, a town in French Hainault, on the Sambre. Population 1800.

BARLE, a river of England, which flows into the Exe, 5 miles below Dulverton.

BARLITTA, a small but populous seaport town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, on the gulf of Venice. The streets are wide and well paved; the houses large, lofty, and built of beautiful hewn stone. It has a cathedral church, remarkable for its antique columns of granite; and a spacious citadel. In the market-place stands a colossal bronze statue, above 17 feet in height. The inhabitants trade in salt, almonds, and liquors. Population 15,923. 100 miles E. N. E. Naples.

BARTOW, GREAT, a township of England, in Derby. Population 708.

BARTON, a seaport town of Wales, in the county of Merioneth. The town is built on very unequal ground, so that at the mouth of the Maw or Alyn, the houses gradually rise above each other in successive terraces. There are two weekly markets on Tuesdays and Fridays.

BARNARD'S CASTLE, a town of England, in the county of Durham, on the river Tees. There is a castle here of great antiquity, belonging to the earl of Darlington; and an hospital, which was founded by John Baliol. Considerable manufactures of cumblits, stockings, leather articles, and other goods, are carried on. There is a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Population 3561. 246 miles N. London.

BARNAU, a town of Siberia, situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Ob. It consists of 1900 houses.

BARNESLEY, a market town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. It has considerable manufactures of iron, wire, nails, hardware, bottles, linen, and cotton. There is a weekly market on Wednesday, and three fairs annually. Population 8294. 171 miles N. London.

BARNET, CHIPPING BARNET, or **HIGH BARNET**, a town of England, in Hertford. It has almshouses for 12 old women, and a free school. In 1740 an obelisk was erected near Barnet, to commemorate an engagement between the adherents of the houses of York and Lancaster in 1471. Population 1703. 11 miles N. London.

BARNSTADT, a well built town of the Netherlands, with 2770 inhabitants. It is 10 miles N. W. Arnheim.

BARNSWICK, a town of England, in the county of Yorkshire. Population 1334.

BARNSTABLE, a seaport town of England, in the county of Devon, on the Taw, which is crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. 404

streets are well paved, and the houses are built of stone. The principal manufacture is of hair and woollens. It holds a weekly market, and is a borough, returning two members to parliament. Population 5079. 61 miles W. Taunton.

BARNSTABLE, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts, in the S. E. part of the state. It comprises the whole of the peninsula of Cape Cod, and is separated from Plymouth county by a narrow isthmus extending from Barnstable bay to Buzzard's bay. Population 22,311. The soil is principally sandy and barren, and the inhabitants depend on the sea for subsistence.

BARNSTABLE, a seaport of the United States, and capital of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on Barnstable bay, 68 miles S. S. E. Boston. Population 3646. The harbour has a bar, which prevents the entrance of large vessels. The inhabitants are largely concerned in navigation and the fisheries. The amount of shipping in 1815, was 15,964 tons.

BARNWELL, a district of the United States, in South Carolina. Pop. 12,200. Nileses 1453.

BARQUISIMETO, an ancient city of South America, in the province of Venezuela. The city is placed on a level, whose elevation exposes it to every breeze; and this tempers the excessive heat. The houses are well built; the streets on a line, and wide. The parish church is handsome. The inhabitants, amounting to 11,300, are industrious and affluent. 120 miles W. S. W. Caracas.

BARN, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. Population 837.

BARRA, a village of Italy, in Naples. Population 5230.

BARRA LINDING, a populous town, capital of a kingdom of Africa, of the same name, on the north side of the Gambia. It trades in cotton cloths, elephants' teeth, and gold dust.

BARRACONDA, a considerable town of Africa, about 400 miles up the Gambia. Long. 13. W. Lat. 13. 36. N.

BARRAGON, BAY OF, in the river Plata, about 12 miles below Buenos Ayres, to the S. E.

BARRATABIA BAY, a bay of the United States, in Louisiana, in the gulf of Mexico, W. of the Balize. Long. 90. W.

BARRAUX, a fortress of France, in Dauphiny, on the Isere. Population 1330.

BARWAY, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, about 8 miles in length. Population 2303.

BARREN, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Population 11,386. Slaves 1724. Chief town Glasgow.

BARREN, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which runs N. W. into Green river, between Logan and Warren counties. Mouth of Little Barren river 60 miles above.

BANGOR ISLAND, an island in the bay of Bengal, 18 miles in circuit. Lat. 12. 15. N.

BARKEN LALAND, a small island in Chesapeake bay.

BARKEN ISLAND, CAPE, an island of the South Pacific ocean, lying in Glass Straits. Long. 143. 10. E. Lat. 46. 22. S.

BARREN ISLES, about 3 leagues from Cape Elizabeth, N. E. point of Cook's Inlet. Long. 200. N. Lat. 66 55 N.

BARRIS, a town of Queen's county, Nova Scotia, on the south side of the bay of Fundy.

BARRINGTON, a post township of the United States in Suffolk county, New Hampshire.

BARROW, a hamlet and parish of England, county of Salop. Population 462.

BARROW, a town and parish of England, in Leicestershire, on the Soar. Pop. 1558.

BARROW, a river of Ireland, which falls into the sea at Waterford bay.

BARROW'S STRAIT, a deep inlet in Baffin's bay, about 60 miles broad at the mouth, where it was formerly supposed there was land, until it was entered by captain Parry in 1818, who penetrated into the Polar sea, as far as the 114th degree of W. long.

BARROWFORD, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 2168.

BARSAK, a town of France, on the Garonne. Houses 450. 38 miles S. E. Bourdeaux.

BAR-DEU-AVENE, an old town of France, in Lower Champagne. Its manufactures are soap, linen, serge, and leather. Population 3000. 30 miles E. by S. Troyes.

BAR-SUR-ORNAIS, a town of France, on the river Orna. Here are manufactures of woollen stuffs, calicoes, stockings, hats, and leather. Pop. 10,000. 42 miles W. Nancy.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, on the Seine. Population 2270. 18 miles S. E. Troyes.

BARTEN, a town of East Prussia, 40 miles S. E. Königsberg. Population 1330.

BARTENSTEIN, a town of East Prussia, 28 miles S. Königsberg. Population 3150.

BARTH, or **BARUT**, a well built town of the Prussian states, in Higher Pomerania. It exports corn and wool to Sweden.

BARTHELEMY, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which, after a course of about 150 miles, joins the Ouachita.

BARTHELEMY, St., a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 2360.

BARTHOLOMEW, St., one of the Caribbee islands in the West Indies, about 15 miles in circumference, and very fertile.

BARTOLOMEO IN CASINO, St., a town of Naples, province of Capitanata. Pop. 3500.

BARTON, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which runs into Lake Memphremagog.

BARTON'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland.

BARTON ON HUMBER, a market town and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, on the south side of the Humber. Here are two churches. An extensive manufacture of cordage is carried on. Pop. 1307. 34 miles N. Lincoln.

BARTON ON INWELL, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 707. 7 miles from Manchester.

BARTON UNDER NEEDWOOD, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Population 1207.

BARTRACH, an island of Ireland, in the bay of Killybeg. Long. 11 N. Lat. 54 13 N.

BARTUN, a town of Saxony, S. S. E. Potsdam. Population 1600.

BAS, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany. Long. S. E. W. Lat. 41 43. 40 N.

BAS-DE-BASSET, a market town of France, department of the Upper Loire. It has manufactures of blond lace, tobacco pipes, and earthen-ware. Population 2700.

BASSEE ISLANDS, five islands in the Chinese sea, north of which are two rocky islets. Long. 123 E. Lat. 20. 21. to 20. 40. N.

BASILICATA, a province in Naples, having Bari and Capitanata on the north, the Principato Ultra, the Principato Citra, and the Tuscian sea on the west, Calabria on the south, and the gulf of Tarento on the east.

BASILIDIANOS, or simply **BASILIA**, the ancient *Basra*, a river of European Turkey, in the south of the Morea, which falls into the gulf of Kolokyta.

BASING, Old, a township and parish of England, in the county of Southampton. Population 1073. 43 miles W. London.

BASINGSTON, a market town and parish of England, in Southamptonshire. It has an ancient church, and a market-house, with a town-hall. There are four charity and five schools. Pop. 3165. 47 miles W. London.

BASMAN, a village of Persia, in the province of Khorassan. Houses 150. Long. 50. 52 E. Lat. 28. 36 N.

BASOUNA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Bilsah. Long. 74 13 E. Lat. 23 34 N.

BASQUE ISLAND, a small island in the river St Lawrence, near the coast of Lower Canada.

BASQUEVILLE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy. Population 2190. 20 miles N. Rouen.

BASRODE, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt. Population 2150.

BASS, a singular rocky islet of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, about three miles from the south shore, 400 feet high.

BASSANO, a flourishing trading town of Italy, in the Venetian territory, on the Brenta. The trade in silk, cloth, and leather, is thriving. 20 miles W. Treviso.

BASSE TOWN, the chief town in the island of St Christopher's, in the West Indies, with 800 houses. Long. 62 36 W. Lat. 17 24 N.

BASSE TERRE, **PORT DE LA**, a castle of the island of Guadeloupe, on the west coast. **BASSE LA**, a town in French Flanders, 5 miles N. W. Douay. Population 2300.

BASSEN, a considerable seaport town on the west coast of Hindostan, on an island which is separated by a narrow strait from the island of Salsette. 27 miles E. Bombay.

BASSTYTHWAITE, a township and parish of England, in Cumberland. Pop. 337.

BASSTONARA, a town of Upper Italy, 5 miles N. Alexandria. Population 3000.

BASSORA, **BUSSORA**, or **BASSAL**, a city of Asia, in the government of Bagdad, situated on the western bank of the Shat-ul-Arab, about 70 miles from the mouth of that

stream, which is navigable either by vessels of 500 tons burden. The walls, which are washed by the river, are at least 7 miles in circuit, from 20 to 24 feet thick, and mounted with a great number of cannon. They are entered by five gates, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch, which is filled from the river. The city is indifferently built; the streets are irregular, and notwithstanding the advantage of numerous canals which intersect the streets, they are kept in a very filthy state. The English factory is esteemed the finest building in the city; the other public buildings are not particularly handsome. Bassora is inhabited by a great variety of nations, such as Arabs, Turks, Persians, Armenians, and some Europeans, who reside in the factories belonging to their respective countries. Its commerce is extensive. From the various ports of Hindostan, Bassora receives silk, muslin, linen, white and blue cloth, for the clothing of the Arabians, gold and silver stuffs, various metals, sandal wood, and indigo; pearls from Bahrein, and coffee from Mocha; shawls, fruit, and the precious metals, from Persia; spices from Java; and European commodities from different ports. The latter are scarce and dear, and a decided preference is given to articles of English manufacture, especially broad cloth and watches. The trade with the interior is conducted by means of caravans to Aleppo and Bagdad, whence the goods are conveyed to Constantinople. The situation of the place is unhealthy, occasioned by the inundations of the river; and the peasants are also greatly harassed by tribes of predatory Arabs. Bassora was founded in the year 656. It was taken by the Turks in 1668; by the Persians in 1777, and evacuated in 1778, when the Turks again took possession of the place. They were expelled by the Arabs in 1787, but afterwards recaptured the city. Though it has fallen from its ancient celebrity, Bassora still contains between 50,000 and 60,000 inhabitants. 210 miles S. Isfahan. Long. 44. 46. E. Lat. 30. 32. N.

BASTIA, a town of France, on the island of Corsica, situated on a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is ill built, and has narrow streets, but is defended by a strong citadel, and has a safe harbour. It trades in skins, wine, pulse, oil, and figs, in all of which the surrounding country is very productive. The *aticcio* made here are much valued by the Italians. It was annexed to France in 1768, and, with the exception of a short period after its capture by the English in 1794, has remained ever since in the hands of that power. Pop. 11,500. 53 miles E. N. E. Calvi.

BASTIJS, LA, a town of France, in Quercy, with 1800 inhabitants.

BASTIJS DE CLERANCE, LA, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 2000. 6 miles E. S. E. Bayonne.

BASTIJS DE SÈVRES, LA, a town of France,

department of the Arrige. Pop. 1700.—The name of other small towns in France.

BATAVIA, a city and seaport on the north coast of the island of Java, the capital of the Dutch East India. *Batavia*, when it was first founded in 1619, was situated at the mouth of the petty river which takes its name from the territory through which it flows. Along the banks of this river, and of another still smaller (both being navigable for boats of inconsiderable size), which joins it from the west, the principal population of the town is situated, divided into quarters of mean appearance for the native part, and into more regular streets for the European part. The most respectable part of the European inhabitants have, however, of late years, been driven southwards, and now occupy Molenvliet and Ryswijk, two handsome streets in the suburbs, from a mile to two miles distant from the stadt-house, in the centre of the old town. The following are the principal public edifices of Batavia: the stadt-house, a Calvinist church, a Lutheran church, a Portuguese one, some Mahometan mosques, entirely destitute of beauty and elegance; and some Chinese temples. Batavia is noted for its unhealthy climate, which gives rise to a fever, chiefly of the intermittent kind. This fever is brought on by the miasmata generated in the putrid mud banks and stagnant canals which are within two miles of the shore, and is strictly confined to that limit. The population, consisting of Europeans, descendants of Europeans, Arab natives of Hindostan, Malays, Javanese, natives of Celebes, Balinese, Sumbavas, natives of the Moluccas, natives of Timor and Butan, Chinese and their descendants, and slaves, amounts to 47,217. The town of Batavia, captured by the British in 1811, was restored in 1816. Long. 106. 51. E. Lat. 6. 10. S.

BATAVIA, a post township of the United States, and capital of Genesee county, New York. The village is a busy, thriving place, with two churches, for Presbyterians and Episcopalians; a court-house, a state prison, and about 60 dwelling-houses. Pop. 3646.

BATCALE, a seaport of Hindostan, coast of Malabar, 20 miles N. Barcelora.

BATE, or **BHATTA LEE**, a barren island in Hindostan, at the south-west extremity of the gulf of Cutch, with a good harbour, and a fort. Houses 8000. Long. 68. 21. E. Lat. 22. 22. N.

BATH, a city of England, in Somersetshire, bounded on the N. W. and E. sides by hills of considerable elevation, and intersected by the river Avon, rendered navigable to Bristol in 1757. Bath had long been considered one of the most elegant cities of Europe. The streets and houses are of very superior construction. The Queen's square, Circus, Crescents, and Paradees, are particularly admired, and have the advantage of being built with a fine freestone. This city has been long celebrated for its medicinal waters, as well as for its various sources of amusement,

both for valetudinarians and the votaries of pleasure. Bath contains six churches, eight chapels, and also convenient places of worship for the Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Quakers. The cathedral, begun in 1496, is the last and purest specimen of ecclesiastical Gothic architecture in England, and is much admired for its magnificence. The beneficent institutions are numerous. Of these, the chief are the general hospital, first opened in 1742, for the reception of the sick poor from every part of the kingdom; the City Dispensary, the Casualty, St John's, St Catherine and Millicent hospitals, the Eye Infirmary, and the Ewerlup Charity. In addition to these claims on its support, this city may justly boast of many schools for the education of poor children, and various associations and societies for the promotion of industry, and the furtherance of religion. The hot springs, to which Bath principally owes its celebrity, were in use among the Romans, who fully appreciated their valuable properties. There are five public baths, four of which are the property, and under the direction, of the corporation. The temperature of the different springs vary from 93 to 117 degrees of Fahrenheit. Bath is of great antiquity: it was known to the Romans under the appellation of *Aquæ Salis*—*Fontes Calidi*. In the 10th century, it is said to have been principally maintained by the fabrication of woollen cloths; and in succeeding years, when the country was restored to peace and tranquillity, and rights and privileges were granted by Elizabeth, great attention was paid to its enlargement and embellishment. In 1760, assembly-rooms, on a considerable scale, were built, but greatly surpassed both in size and acceptance by a new edifice of the same description in 1771. The present theatre is suited to the increase of population and visitors; it was first opened in 1805. Population 36,811. 107 miles W. London, 12 E. S. E. Bristol. Long. 2. 27. 30. W. Lat. 51. 22. 32. N.

BATH, a town of the United States, in the state of New York, on the Conhocton. Houses 50. 200 miles N. Philadelphia.

BATH, a port town and port of entry of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on the Kennebeck. Population 2491. 153 miles N. E. Boston.

BATH, a post town of the United States, in Graham county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river. Population 545.

BATH, a village of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson.

BATH, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on the Jackson. It has two hot springs, which are resorted to for rheumatism. Population 4637. 227 miles from Washington. It is in the name of several other townships in the United States.

BATH, a village of Jamaica, noted for a medicinal spring in its vicinity.

BATH-EASTON, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire.

BATHGART, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow. Population 3383. 18 miles W. Edinburgh.

BATHURST, a flourishing British settlement in West Africa, formed within a few years, on the island of St Mary's, at the mouth of the Gambia, between 13. and 14. N. lat. for the purpose of trade. Population in 1810, 1890, besides the garrison. The duties on wax, ivory, gum, gold, and hides, exported to Great Britain, amounted to L. 11,000 sterling.

BATISCAN, a tributary of the St Lawrence, in Lower Canada.

BATLEY, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 3717.

BATORISZA, a considerable town of Moldavia, in the intendancy of Durango.

BATTALAN, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahor. Long. 75. 3. E. Lat. 31. 34. N.

BATTECOLLAH, an open town of Hindostan, on the coast of North Canara. It consists of 500 houses.

BATTLE, or **BATTLE**, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Sussex, noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, which goes by its name. Population 2852. 6 miles N. Hastings.

BATZESSE, a village and parish of England, in the county of Surrey, on the Thames, across which is a bridge to Chelsea in Middlesex. Population 4052. 4 miles W. London.

BATTLEBRIDGE, or **STANDFORDBRIDGE**, a village of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, 10 miles N. E. York.

BAVARIA, **THE CIRCLE OF**, formed one of the great divisions of Germany, according to the former constitution of the empire, and was bounded E. by Austria, W. by Swabia, N. by Franconia and Bohemia, and S. by Tyrol. It comprised 16,588 square miles, with 1,300,000 inhabitants.

BAVARIA, formerly a duchy, now a kingdom, one of the most considerable of the secondary states of Europe. It is bounded E. and S. by the Austrian dominions, W. by Wirtemberg and Baden, and N. by several small German states. It is divided into the eight following circles:

Circles.	Chief Towns.
The Isar,	Munich.
The Lower Danube,	Pasau.
The Regnitz,	Ratisbon.
The Upper Danube,	Augsburg.
The Rezat,	Anspach.
The Upper Main,	Bayreuth.
The Lower Main,	Wurtsburg.
The Rhine,	Speyer.

Bavaria contains at present 32,000 square miles, and 3,060,000 inhabitants. It has risen gradually to its present rank among the nations of Europe. In 1601 it contained only 22,000 square miles, and 2,302,000 inhabitants; but during the prosperity of Bonaparte, Bavaria generally sided with France in

her wars with other European powers; and was paid for her attachment by extensive territorial aggrandizements made chiefly at the expense of Austria. In 1813, after the defeat of Bonaparte, the king changed his line of policy, and concluded a secret treaty with the allied powers, in which he engaged to furnish a certain number of troops in support of the common cause, and received in return a pledge that the integrity of his territories should be respected. On the side of the Tyrol, the country is rugged and mountainous; the rest of it is a fine level as far as the Danube; to the north of which another chain of lofty granite mountains separates Bavaria from Bohemia. The southern, or upper province, is full of lakes, forests, and tracks of sand; so that the extent of arable land is here comparatively small. The most fertile tracts are to the east of Munich. Lower Bavaria, on the other hand, is abundantly productive in wheat, rye, oats, barley, hops, flax, and fruit. Cattle are bred, particularly swine, which are exported in great numbers to Bohemia and other parts of Germany. The principal wild animals which exist in the mountains are artics, beavers, lynxes, bears, and wolves. Fish abound in most of the rivers and lakes. There is only one iron mine in the whole duchy. The other minerals are salt, vitriol, lime, marble, gypsum, mill-stone, pot-ash, and various kinds of argillaceous earth. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollen and cotton cloths, dye-stuffs, playing cards, glass, earthenware, hardware, paper, &c.; but they are confined to Munich and one or two other towns. Friedburg is noted for its clocks and watches, and Nymphenburg for its porcelain. In Munich are made very accurate philosophical instruments; and it is here that lithography, or the art of engraving on stone, was first discovered, and has been most successfully cultivated. At Hohen-Aschau, where is the great iron mine, are a number of forges and foundries, the produce of which, with grain, wine, vitriol, salt, and wood, form the chief articles of export.

The form of government in Bavaria is an unlimited monarchy. The succession to the crown is hereditary in the male line, but when it is extinct in all its branches, the supreme power may be vested in a female. The principal sources of revenue, exclusive of the direct taxes, are the excise, customs, tolls, royal domains, forests, and sporting grounds, the salt-works, mines, post-office, letters, stamp-duties, and the tax paid by public functionaries on being admitted into office. The total revenue has not been ascertained with accuracy, but is estimated at about £2,600,000 sterling. Bavaria has long been burdened with a public debt, which was not a little increased by the assumption of the debts of her newly acquired dominions, by the heavy expense of her war establishment, and the repeated marches of hostile armies through her territory. The military esta-

blishment of Bavaria, including the staff, amounts to between 40,000 and 50,000.

The prevailing religion in Bavaria is the Roman Catholic, one-fifth only of the inhabitants being Protestants. The Protestants not only enjoy the unrestrained exercise of their worship, but are eligible to civil and military offices.

BAVAR, a small but old town in Eruch Hainault, department of the North. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, stockings, and iron plate. Population 1500. 4 miles N. E. Quency.

BAFCHIVILLE, a village of Lower Canada, on the St Lawrence, 10 miles N. W. Montreal.

BAUD, a town of France, department of Morbihan. Population 6200.

BAUERWITZ, a town of Silesia, principality of Sagan. Population 1400.

BARGE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. It trades in cattle, wood, hats, serge, stamens, and combs. Population 3000. 20 miles E. by N. Angers.

BAUGES, a town of France, department of the Ain, with 250 houses.

BAUGAN, a considerable trading town of Bengal, on the Duumooda. Long. 86. E. Lat. 22. 30. N.

BAIKUN, a large town of Bengal, to the north-east of the Ganges.

BAISSE, a town of France, in the department of the Loire, on the Loire. Houses 440.

BAIME LES NOIES, BAIME LES DAMES, or BAIME LES MOINES, a town of France, department of the Doubs. It contains 300 houses. Pop. 2300. 16 miles N. E. Besancon.

BAUMGARTEN, a village of Silesia, circle of Ralckheim. Population 1200.

BAUSKE, a small town and village of European Russia, in Courland, 18 miles S. Mittau.

BAUSSET, a town of France, department of the Var. Population 3000. 18 miles E. S. E. Marseilles.

BAUTZEN, a town of Saxony, on the river Spree, with a strong castle. The town-hall, the academy, the orphan-house, and house of correction, are all worthy of attention, as well as the ingenious water machines, and the public walks. There are considerable manufactures of cloth, and the knitting of worsted stockings is carried on with no less spirit. There are, moreover, manufactures of linen, fustian, leather, and paper. Near this place was fought, in June 1813, a bloody battle between the French and the allies, in which the latter were worsted. 30 miles E. N. E. Dresden.

BAUX, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, with a castle on a steep rock. Population 3500.

BAWDSLEY, a town and parish of England, in Suffolk. Population 414.

BAWLEY, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It exports mill-stones from Thrybergh, and lead and iron manufactures from Sheffield. Population 1627. 9 miles S. E. Doncaster.

BAZACHON, a town of the province of Buenos

AYRES, on the Paraná, near Santa Fe. Long. 60. 44. W. Lat. 31. 44. N.

BAY or **ISLAND**, the name of several bays, in the straits of Magellan; on the W. coast of King George III.'s archipelago; on the W. coast of Newfoundland; and on the N.E. coast of New Holland. Lat. 70. 31. S.

BAY or **ISLAND**, a bay on the E. coast of New Zealand. Long. 185. 30. W. Lat. 33. 14. S.

BAYAMO, a town of the island of Cuba. Long. 76. 56. W. Lat. 20. 48. N.

BAYAZID, a city of Turkish Armenia, in the pachalik of Erzerum, surrounded by a wall and ramparts. It contains two churches, three mosques, and a monastery, celebrated for its beautiful architecture, its grandeur, and antiquity. Population 30,000. 140 miles E. Erzerum. Long. 43. 46. E. Lat. 39. 24. N.

BAYENSBURG, a village of Württemberg, district of the Black Forest. Population 2250.

BAYENSBURG, a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N. Nuremberg. Population 1150.

BAYEUX, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, on the river Aure, department of Calvados. It has a magnificent cathedral, with three towers, besides churches, convents, and a castle. The inhabitants trade in corn, hemp, cattle, woollen stuffs, stockings, lace, and leather. Population 10,000. 145 miles W. N. W. Paris.

BAYKUL, a town of Hindostan, province of Canara, 25 miles S. Mangalore.

BAYLA, or **BEILA**, a town of Persia, in the province of Mekran, on the river Poorah. It consists of above 2000 houses, built of mud, on a frame of wood, of which 250 or 300 are inhabited by Hindoos. The streets are narrow; but they are always dry, owing to the elevated rocky situation of the town; and the bazar is kept very neat and clean. 203 miles N. Kelat. Long. 66. 40. E. Lat. 23. 16. N.

BAYONNA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic, 2 miles S. W. Vigo.

BAYONNE, a well built, opulent, and commercial town of France, in Gascony, department of the Lower Pyrenees, situated at the confluence of the Nive and Adour. These rivers here form a commodious harbour, two miles from the Bay of Biscay, and divide the town into three parts. A citadel, constructed by Vauban on the top of an embankment in the suburb, commands both the harbour and the town, which are farther defended by small redoubts. The cathedral is a venerable structure; the quay is a superb and much frequented promenade; but the most beautiful part of the city is the *Place de Grammont*. A wooden drawbridge, which allows vessels to pass, and where a small toll is levied, connects the suburbs with the town. A considerable commerce is carried on at Bayonne with Spain, French and foreign goods being given in exchange for wool, iron, brass, gold, and silver. The principal objects of the maritime trade are the cod and whale fishery. The names of Bayonne have long been famous, and its wines and chocolate are exported in great quantities to the north of Europe.

The military weapon called the bayonet, takes its name from this city, where it was invented in the 17th century. 310 miles S. N. W. Paris. Long. 1. 24. W. Lat. 43. 20. N.

BAYONNE, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to the mouth of Richelieu river.

BAYEUX, a town of Germany, in Franconia, chief town of the principality of the same name. It is a fine town, with broad and regular streets, and six gates. The most remarkable buildings are the old castle, destroyed by fire in 1733, but since rebuilt; the elegant new castle, the manège or riding-house, the barracks, the mint, the Lutheran parish church, the Calvinist church, the Catholic chapel, the hospital church, the *Gymnasium Literar.* founded in 1664, and the orphan-house, which is on an excellent plan. Here are manufactures of cloth, pottery, ware, and tobacco pipes. 164 miles N. Ratisbon.

BAYS, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Population 2100.

BAZA, a town of Spain, in Granada. In it are three parish churches, and six convents. The trade in hemp is very considerable. 20 miles N. E. Guadix.

BAZAR, a town of France, department of the Gironde, 30 miles S. E. Bordeaux. Long. 0. 7. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

BAZEUGES, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne, with 300 houses. 12 miles S. E. Toulouse.

BAZOUCHES LES CALLEHANS, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Pop. 1650.

BAZOUGES, two towns of France, departments of the Mayenne and Sarthe, the one with 400, and the other with 270 houses.

BEACRY HEAD, a noted promontory of England, on the coast of Sussex, 27 miles W. S. W. Dungeness. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 50. 44. N.

BEACONSFIELD, a market town and parish of England, county of Buckingham. It consists of four streets arranged as a cross. Pop. 1736. 23 miles W. N. W. London.

BEACLI, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in South Canara. Houses 100. Long. 75. 0. E. Lat. 12. 22. N.

BEALK, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon. Another joins the Medway.

BEANLEET, a village of England, in Essex.

BEAMINGTUN, a town of England, county of Dorset. "The tower of the church is nearly 100 feet high; sail-cloth, also iron and copper goods, are manufactured here; and the town has a weekly market. It has frequently suffered from fire. Population 2000. 12 miles W. N. W. Dorchester.

BEAMISH, a township of England, in the county of Durham. Population 1643.

BEANE, or **BEVERICIAN**, a river of England, which joins the Lea, between Hertsford and Ware.

BEAR CREEK, a river of Kentucky, which runs into Green river. Another falls into the Tennessee.

BEAR ISLAND, an island in Bantry bay,

on the S. W. coast of Ireland, 6 miles long, by 1½ broad.

BEAR LAKE, GREAT, a lake in the N. W. part of North America, near the Arctic circle.

BEAT, St., a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Population 1000.

BEAUCAIRE, a well built trading town of France, on the right bank of the Rhone, department of the Gards, chiefly remarkable for the great annual fair held on 22d July, (St. Magdalen's day), and the five following days. It has a trade in silk, wine, oil, diamonds, spices, drugs, leather, wool, cotton, &c. Population 5000. 12 miles E. Nismes.

BEAVER, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river. Chief town Beavertown. Population 12,168. The name also of several townships.

BEAVER CREEK, a river of the United States, in New York, which runs 35 miles N. E. and falls into Popacton river, a branch of the Delaware.

BEAVER-DAM, a creek of the United States, in Georgia, which runs S. E. and falls into Brink Creek, a mile below Jacksonborough.

BEAVER ISLANDS, a chain of islands in Lake Michigan, 40 miles S. W. Mackinaw.

BEAVERTOWN, a post township of the United States, and capital of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, at the junction of Highbeaver river with the Ohio, 30 miles below Pittsburgh. Population 426.

BEAUFORT, a town of Savoy, 30 miles E. N. E. Chambery. Population 3000.

BEAUFORT, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Population 7308. Slaves, 2608. Chief town, Washington.

BEAUFORT, a district of the United States, in South Carolina, on the sea-coast, between Savannah and Combarce rivers. Chief towns, Beaufort and Coosawatchie. Population 25,807. Slaves 20,074.

BEAUFORT, a seaport and post township of the United States, in Beaufort district, South Carolina, on Port Royal island, at the mouth of the Coosawatchie, 73 miles S. Charleston, 60 N. Savannah. Population 1000. Shipping in 1815, 1837 tons. Its harbour is deep and large, and was once a station of the British fleet. Here is a chartered college, with funds of 60,000 or 70,000 dollars.

BEAUFORT, a seaport of the United States, and capital of Carteret county, North Carolina, on Core sound. Population about 500. 27 miles from Cape Lookout. Lat. 34° 42' N.

BEAUFORT-MONMORENCY, a small town of France, department of the Aube, with 180 houses.

BEAUFORT-EN-VALE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. It carries on an active trade in grain, wine, and hemp, with manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs and lace. Population 5000.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, department of the Loiret, on the Loire, over which there is a stone bridge. It trades in wine and brandy. 13 miles S. W. Orleans.

BEAUGEN, a town of France, department

of the Rhone. Population 1600. 27 miles N. N. W. Lyons.

BEAULEY, a village of Scotland, county of Inverness. 10 miles W. Inverness.

BEAULEY, a river of Scotland, county of Inverness, which flows into the Murray faith.

BEAULIEU, a river of England, in Hampshire, which flows into the English channel.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, department of the Corrèze, with 1000 inhabitants—also a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Population 1800—3d, A town of France, department of the Loiret, with 300 houses.

BEAUMARCHAIS, a town of France, department of the Gers.

BEAUMARIS, a seaport town and borough of the island of Anglesey, on a spacious bay. Here is a handsome church, with a lofty square tower; and an elegant town-hall, a custom-house, and a free school. Beaumaris sends one representative to parliament. Population 2205. 28 miles E. S. E. Holyhead.

BEAUMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, with 1400 inhabitants—Also a town of France, department of the Vienne, with 810 houses—3d, A town of France, in Perigord. Pop. 1500—It is the name of various other small towns and villages in France.

BEAUMONT DE LOMAGNE, a town of France, 28 miles N. W. Toulouse. Population 3700. Here are manufactures of coarse cloth, hats, and leather.

BEAUMONT SUR OISE, a town of France, 20 miles N. Paris. Population 2150.

BEAUMONT LE ROGER, a town of France, in Normandy, department of Eure. Population 1400.

BEAUMONT LE VICOMTE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 2400.

BEAUNE, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or. It is tolerably well fortified, and has a castle, with five suburbs, and an hospital. It is celebrated for its wines, 20 miles S. S. W. Dijon.

BEAUNE, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Population 2000.

BEAUREPAU, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 1600.

BEAUVILLE, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Chaudiere.

BEAUVREUIL, a town of France, department of the Var. Pop. 2000. 7 miles N. W. Toulon.

BEAUVREUIL, a well built commercial town of France, department of the Oise. It carries flourishing manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, particularly calicoes, and silks, along with a fine tapestry, with on the model of those in Flanders. Other, moreover, several manufactures, and considerable trade. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop (who had under his inspection 600 parishes), a governor, and several royal offices. The cathedral of Beauvais is much admired. There are here also three abbey churches, six colleges, and three parochial churches. Population 12,500. 20 miles S. Amiens. Long. 2. 19. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

BEAUVILLE, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 1868.

BEAUVORN *sive* *Mex*, a town of France, department of the Vendée. Pop. 1868.

BECAVOORA, a considerable river of Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence.

BECHTES, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the river Waveney. It has an elegant Gothic church, a town-hall, and a jail. Pop. 2492. 15 miles S. W. Yarmouth.

BECHAN, a tributary of the Severn, in North Wales.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia. Houses 300. 50 miles S. Prague.

BECKEN, a town of the Prussian states, 17 miles S. E. Münster. Pop. 1460.

BECKINGTON, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire. Population 1645. 2 miles S. E. Frome.

BECHAKHAN. See *Bahukahan*.

BECHALE, a market town of England, in the county of York, on a rivulet which runs into the Swale near Gatesley. The church is a large structure, and contains some ancient monuments. Population 1127. 6 miles from Northallerton.

BECHAMUNGHUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore. Long. 78. 24. E. Lat. 12. 58. N.

BECHARDISE, a town of France, 5 miles N. Avignon. Population 1700.

BECHARTREUX, a town of France, department of the Moravik. It has manufactures of drugget and other woollen stuffs. Population 3540. 33 miles W. Montpellier.

BECHUNG, a town of the Prussian states, 20 miles N. E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Population 1400.

Bedford, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. and N. W. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Hertford, and on the W. by the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. It is about 36 miles by 22 in extreme length and breadth, 145 miles in circuit, and its superficial area containing about 450 square miles. The surface is in general diversified with low hills and valleys, together with some extensive level tracts; and on the south a ridge of chalk hills rises to a considerable elevation. The western and eastern parts of the county are in many parts sandy; the centre is flat, and three-fourths of the whole is judged to be alluvial soil. Limestone, coarse marble, and imperfect coal, are obtained here; and a variety of petrifications, particularly the *ostræa ammonis*, and different shells, as also petrified wood. Mineral waters exist in different parts. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Ivel, Lea, and Great Ouse. The manufactures of the county are confined almost exclusively to the plucking of straw and making thread-lace, in which nearly three-fourths of the female population are employed, as few *stone* antiquities are occasionally discovered in the county. The remains of both Saxon and Gothic architecture are to be seen in several of the churches, as

also a few specimens of stained glass in their windows. Bedfordshire sends two representatives to parliament. Population 83,718.

Bedford, a town of England, capital of the above county, situated on both sides of the river Ouse, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, erected in 1815, on the site of a very ancient bridge. It contains five churches. The first, St. Paul's, is a very handsome Gothic edifice. There are, besides, three independent meeting-houses. The Methodists have a chapel here, and the Moravians have also had an establishment since 1745. A free grammar school was founded, and liberally endowed, by Sir William Harpur, a native of Bedford, who had been lord mayor of London, in the 16th century. There is a house of industry, erected in 1709, a also a county asylum for the reception county infirmaries, which was built in 1801; of lunatics, built in 1812. The amusements and seasons for the county are held in the shire-hall, an edifice constructed in 1753. Bedford is a borough and corporation by prescription; its earliest charter on record is in 1190, and it has sent two members to parliament since the year 1295. The right of election is vested in about 1400 voters. The principal manufacture of this town is lace; and there is a considerable trade in corn; as also in coals, timber, and iron, which are brought by the river from Lynn and Yarmouth. There are two markets weekly, and six annual fairs, besides the wool fair established by the agricultural society of the county. Bedford is an ancient place; it is supposed to be the *Medicauford* of the Saxon Chronicle. It had a castle, whereof the ruins are still perceptible, which stood a siege by king Stephen in the year 1137, and was taken by Henry III. about the year 1224. Pop. 6566. 22 miles S. E. Northampton.

Bedford, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 2320.

Bedford Level, an extensive tract of land in England, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely, consisting of about 300,000 acres, a large portion of it being marshy ground. About 100,000 acres of this tract are now reclaimed and converted to use.

Bedford, a post township of the United States, in Westchester county, New York, 40 miles N. by E. New York. Pop. 2374.

Bedford, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland. Pop. 15,746. Chief town, Bedford.

Bedford, a post township of the United States, and capital of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. It is regularly laid out on a branch of the Juniata. Population 1342. 200 miles W. Philadelphia.

Bedford, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on the south side of James river. Chief town, Liberty. Population 10,110. Slaves 9167.

Bedford, a county of the United States, in

West Tennessee, on Duck river. Pop. 3282. Places 1130. Chief town, Shelbyville.

BEAFORD CAPE, a cape at the north-east extremity of New Holland. Long. 214. 45. W. Lat. 15. 16. S.

BEASIAS, a town of Mingrelia, 80 miles E. Japan.

BEASIS DU GOMERA. See *Gomera*.

BEAUMONTE, a township of the United States, in New Jersey. Population 1312.

BEAUMONT, a town of Hindostan, the capital of the district of Bednore, and formerly the capital of Canara. It is a place of considerable size, and at the time of the sultan Tippon's death, consisted of 1600 houses, besides huts. It is said to have been once a splendid and magnificent city, containing 20,000 houses, fortified by natural and artificial defences, but has been greatly reduced in the course of its successive captures by Hyder Aly, the British, and lastly, by Tippon. 187 miles N. W. Seringapatam, and 330 N. N. E. Bombay. Long. 75. 6. E. Lat. 13. 45. N.

BEAUMONT, a tribe of wandering Arabs, who inhabit the desert, and are of predatory habits, plundering and murdering, without pity, the defenceless traveller.

BEAUMONT, a village of Arabia, province of Medina, between Mecca and Medina.

BEAUMONT, a town of England, county of Wilts. It sends two representatives to parliament. Pop. 1828. 70 miles W. London.

BEAUMONT, a village of Hindostan. Houses 150. Long. 74. 43. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

BEAUMONT, a town and parish of England, county of Warwick. Population 3513.

BEER, **BAERICK**, **BIR**, or **HIRADICHIK**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the left bank of the Euphrates. Here is a bridge of boats, by which caravans from Aleppo to Orfa generally cross the river, for which privilege a postage is paid at the town; houses 500, mostly in a decaying state, and protected by a dilapidated wall. 144 miles N. E. Aleppo. Long. 38. 6. E. Lat. 36. 48. N.

BEER, or **BEER REGIA**, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Dorset. Population 1069. 111 miles W. London.

BEERFELDEN, a village in Frisian county of Eibach. 200 houses were consumed by fire in 1000.

BEERINGS ISLAND, an uninhabited island in the North Pacific ocean, which is classed with the Aleutian chain by some geographers, and by others excluded from it. The island is 104 miles in length, by 15 in breadth, and is mountainous and sterile. 153 miles N. E. of the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamtschatka. Long. 167. E. Lat. 55. N.

BEERINGS STRAIT, the narrow sea between the west coast of North America and the east coast of Asia, so called from captain Beer, who, with Behrskow, sailed from Kamtschatka in quest of the New World. These straits vary in breadth from 13 leagues, their width at their nearest approach to Lat. 66, to 100 leagues aunder. The depth of water in the mid-way between them is 20 and

30 fathoms, decreasing gradually as either continent is approached.

BEERSTRA, a village of the Netherlands, in Dutch Guiana. Population 1600.

BEERSTRA, a cape of England, forming the western extremity of the county of Cumberland, in the Irish sea. 4 miles S. W. Whitehaven.

BEERSTRA, a town in the Prussian states. Population 1800. 45 miles E. S. E. Berlin.

BEERSTRA, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine, on the small river Hall. It carries on an extensive trade in Burgundy and Champagne wines, as well as in iron and other commodities. 70 miles S. W. Strasbourg. Long. 6. 57. E. Lat. 47. 33. N.

BEERSTRA, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Population 2400.

BEERSTRA, a rich and valuable province of Abyssinia, to the east of Dembea. It is 180 miles in length, and 60 in breadth.

BEERSTRA, an extensive country, though very little known, in the eastern part of Central Africa.

BEERSTRA, a village of France, on the Garonne. Houses 430. 11 mile from Bourdeaux.

BEERSTRA, a town of Persia, province of Fars. The walls are about 2 miles in circuit. Population 10,000. 165 miles from Shiraz.

BEERSTRA, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo. It is a town of some antiquity. Population 6008. 72 miles S. S. E. Lisbon.

BEERSTRA, or **BEERSTRA**, a town of Upper Egypt, 24 miles E. N. E. Beniuef.

BEERSTRA, a town of Hindostan, in Orissa, 60 miles N. W. Visnagapatna.

BEERSTRA, a town of Hindostan, on the Conjee river. Long. 86. 35. E. Lat. 36. 35. N.

BEERSTRA, or **VISNAGPATNA**, a province of Hindostan, bounded on the N. and E. by the provinces of Aurungabad and Bader, on the S. by North Canara and the river Toombudra, and on the W. by the sea. It extends about 350 miles in length, by about 200 in breadth. Its chief rivers are the Toombudra, Krishna, Beemah, and Gutputha. The province is traversed by a great chain of mountains, a continuation of the western Ghats, 40 or 50 miles from the sea, which produces a sensible effect on the climate. Its population is calculated at 7,000,000, of which the Mahomedans constitute a twentieth part; the remainder are Hindus.

BEERSTRA, or **VISNAGPATNA**, a city of Hindostan, the capital of the above province, situated in a fertile plain. It consists of 9 towns within each other; the innermost is the citadel, a mile in circuit; the next is the fort, 6 miles in compass, environed by a wall. But a great proportion of the city included is covered with ruins, and no conjectures can be entertained with respect to the population. The fort is protected by high walls, strengthened by many towers, and is surrounded by a ditch. It has 7 gates, 4 of which are in use, and it contains several cannon of enormous dimensions. The citadel is a place of great strength. Several mosques and mau-

leums, adorned with all the embellishments of eastern architecture, are to be seen in Bejaour. Bejaour was besieged by Aurungzebe, and surrendered by capitulation in 1699. Long. 75. 42. E. Lat. 17. 9. N.

BEJAA, a fortified town in Spanish Estremadura, noted for its mineral springs.

BEJWEE, or **BESHEZU**, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It has an annual fair, at which are sold grain, iron, silk, and cotton stuffs. Population 3100. 48 miles N. N. E. Tver.

BEJWETZ, a small town of the Prussian states, in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Moselle, 23 miles W. Coblenz. Long. 7. 8. E. Lat. 50. 0. N.—There is another town of the same name, 5 miles S. Dillenburgh.

BEILSTERN, a town of Wirtemberg, celebrated for its medicinal bath. Population 1250. 14 miles N. Stuttgart.—The name also of several other small towns.

BEINAC, a town of France. Pop. 1470.

BEIKHEIM, a town of France, in Alsace. Population 1650. 20 miles N. N. E. Strassburg.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by the province of Trás-os-Montes and Entre Duero e Minho, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Portuguese Estremadura and Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic. Its area is commonly given out at 11,000 square miles, and the population in 1810 was 690,002.

BEIR EL FASSA, commonly called **Bertlesack**, a town of Arabia, situated on a barren sandy plain, without walls, but having a castle for its protection against the predatory Arabs, wherein the governor resides. It is celebrated for its trade in coffee. 24 miles E. S. E. of Lohia and Mideida. Long. 43. 23. E. Lat. 14. 32. N.—Beit is the name of various other small towns and villages in Arabia.

BERRA, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, and a small part in Renfrewshire. The manufactures of bleached and coloured thread is carried on here to a considerable extent; and most of the young women in the town are employed in tambouring and flowering muslin for the manufactures of Paisley and Glasgow. It has only one fair in the year. Population 4472. 8 miles N. Irvine.

BEKEE, or **BEKEESH**, a populous and thriving market town of Hungary, in the county of Bekesch, on the Black Kármén.

BEKIA, **BECDYAT**, or **Boadto**, a small island in the West Indies, among the Grenadines. Lat. 13. 2. N.

BEKIA, a large town of Hungary, in the county of Zips.

BEI-ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Pop. 2500. 35 miles N. N. W. Cordova.

BEILASPORT, a town of Hindustan, district of Raseel. Long. 70. 15. E. Lat. 21. 56. N.

BEILAWN, a small island in the Soloo archipelago. Long. 121. 57. E. Lat. 6. 5. N.

BEI SEU, a town of Egypt, near the Syrian frontier. In 1798, the fortifications

were strengthened by Buonaparte. Population 5000. 25 miles N. E. Cairo.

BELEA, a river in Piedmont, which falls into the Tanaro, near Alexandria.

BELECASTRO, a small town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the gulf of Squillace.

BELEA, or **BELEA**, a considerable town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Zollien, with a castle. 148 miles E. Cracow.

BELEM, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus. It contains, besides the royal palace, an hospital for decayed noblemen, and a rich monastery of Hieronymites. In the middle of the Tagus is a square tower also called Belem, which is considered the citadel of Lisbon; here vessels pay custom in ascending the river, and on the opposite side is the station for quarantine. 3 miles W. Lisbon.

BELEWEE, an old town of France, department of the Orne. Population 2710.

BELEFAST, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, situated at the efflux of the river Lagan into Carrickfergus bay, which forms a spacious estuary. An old bridge, about 2500 feet long, and consisting of 24 arches, crosses the river at the east end of the town, and another bridge, built in 1814, about half a mile up the river, on the south of the town, connects the counties of Antrim and Down. The town is well built, chiefly of brick, and the streets are broad, straight, well paved, and lighted. Its public edifices are two Episcopal churches, both very elegant, four Presbyterian dissenting meeting-houses, two chapels for the Roman Catholics, who are about 4000 in number, besides churches for other dissenters. There are various charitable institutions, a linen-hall, an exchange, over which is a good assembly-room; and barracks for 500 men. Belfast has considerable manufactures of linen and cottons. There are also manufactories of glass, vitriol, pottery, and several sugar refineries. The chief exports are linen, butter, beef, pork, and oatmeal. Considerable trade is carried on with the West Indies, America, and other parts of the world. Convenient docks have been constructed. There are several other commercial and literary institutions; and in 1810, one called the New College, a seminary on an extensive scale, was founded. Belfast is a royal borough, and sends one representative to the imperial parliament. The progress of Belfast in population and commerce has been remarkably rapid, and its population is computed at 34,000. 80 miles N. Dublin. Long. 6. 46. W. Lat. 54. 35. N.

BEI FAST, a seaport and port township of the United States, in Hancock county, Maine, on Penobscot bay, 9 miles from Castine, across the bay. It has a good harbour, and is a place of trade. Here is no academy. Population 1274.

BEI DON, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, on the great road between London and Edinburgh. The church

is a neat edifice, and was built in 1760. Population 1200. 12 miles N. Alnwick.

BELGARD, a town of the Prussian states, in Farther Pomerania. Population 1720. 28 miles N. W. New Stettin.

BELGERIE, a town of the Prussian states, in Saxony, on the Elbe, 36 miles N. W. Dresden. Population 1800.

BELGIOSOSO, an ancient town of the duchy of Milan, district of Pavia, 6 miles E. Pavia.

BELGIUM, the name given by the French, since the revolution, to what was before called the Austrian Netherlands, which they annexed to their empire in 1793.

BELGRADE, a village of European Turkey, in Rumania, 11 miles N. N. W. Pera.

BELGRADE, a famous town and fortress of European Turkey, in Servia, near the conflux of the Save and Danube. It consists of four parts. First, the Fortress, standing on a steep eminence in the centre of the whole, inclosed with high walls, and commanding the Danube. Second, the Water-side division, lying on the north side, not far from the junction of the two rivers. It is in like manner defended by walls and ditches, has a large market-place, and is the best built part of the town. Thirdly, the Russian town, in the direction of the Save, is inclosed with walls and palisades; and fourthly, the Palanka, which encircles the fortress on the south and east. The number of mosques in the town is 14. This important fortress was taken by Solyman, the Turkish emperor, in 1522; retaken by the Imperialists, under the elector of Bavaria, in 1683; and again lost in 1690. It surrendered to Prince Eugene in 1717, but was taken by the Turks in 1730. The imperialists retook it in the year 1780, but were forced to restore it at the peace of 1791. In the year 1800 it was taken by the Serbian insurgents, 150 miles S. S. E. Buda, 440 N. W. Constantinople. Long. 20. 10. E. Lat. 44. 43. N.

BELGRADE, a small town of Italy, in Lombardy, on the Tagliamento.

BELGRADE, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude. Long. 86. S. E. Lat. 27. 13. N.

BELGRADE, a town of the Prussian states, in Brandenburg. Population 1400. 28 miles S. W. Berlin.

BELLEG, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienna. Population 3900. 30 miles S. E. Poitiers.

BELLAGIO, a considerable village of Italy, in Milan, on the lake of Como.

BELLARIO, small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the lake of Como.

BELLAY, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 8 miles N. W. Lisbon. Pop. 1200.

BELLASPORE, a regular and well built town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Sutledge. Long. 76. 21. E. Lat. 31. 33. N.

BELLEPERRE, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or. Population 1720.

BELLEPERRE, a barrier fortress of France, on the side of Spain, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, on one of the Pyrenean moun-

tains. Population 600. 15 miles S. Perpignan.—The name also of several other villages in France.

BELLE-ÎLE, or BELLEISLE EN MER, a small island of France, in the bay of Biscay, on the south coast of Brittany, lying between the mouth of the Vilaine and the gulf of Morbihan. It is about 15 miles long, and from 5 to 12 broad, and is so surrounded by sharp rocks, that there are only three landing places, and these by no means good. Population 5570. 1 mg. S. E. W. Lat. 47. 17. N.

BELLEISLE, an island at the mouth of the straits of this name, 21 miles in circuit, and 16 from the nearest land on the coast of Labrador. Long. 53. 15. W. Lat. 51. 53. N.

BELLE-ISLE, an island of North America, near the east coast of Newfoundland. Long. 55. 35. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

BELLEVILLE, a village of France, 5 miles N. E. Paris. Population 2900.

BELLEVILLE SUR SAONE, a neat town of France, department of the Rhone. Pop. 2000.

BELLEVY, a town of France, in Burgundy, department of the Ain. Population 3000. 38 miles E. Lyons.

BELLINGHAM, a town in the circle of the Rhine, subject to Bavaria. Population 1500.

BELLINGHAM, a town of England, in Northumberland. Population 400.

BELLINZONA, a town of Switzerland, capital of Bellinzona district. It is built on two rocks, which form the main pass to St. Gothard, on the side of Italy. Population 1500.

BELLOVAN, a well built town of the Austrian empire, in Croatia, with 350 houses, 12 miles from the frontiers of Hungary.

BELLVICH, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 70 miles W. N. W. Barcelona. Pop. 1200.

BELL ROCK, or LEISY CAPE, a dangerous rock on the east coast of Scotland, near the mouth of the river Tay, about 12 miles S. W. Aberbrothock, on which is a light-house, finished in 1811.

BELLUNGO, It., a mountainside district of Upper Italy, in Lombardy.

BELLUNGO, the capital of the firegoing district, stands on a hill between the Ardo and Pave. It has a large suburb called *Compagna*, 14 churches, 6 cloisters, and a large aqueduct, through which water is conveyed into the town across a brand valley. Population 7400. 43 miles N. Verney.

BELMONT, a town of France, department of the Seine. Population 1700.

BELMONT, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 1500.

BELUCHISTAN, a country of Asia, situated on the north-west coast of the Indian peninsula. In its most comprehensive population, Beluchistan includes the whole space within Lat. 24. 53. and 30. 30. N., Long. 58. 55. and 67. 30. E., to which are also to be added, some districts beyond these boundaries. Thus it extends from Belush and the country of the Affghans on the N., to the Indian ocean, and from the provinces of Kavistan and Kerman on the W. to that of Sind on

the E. It consists of five, or six, divisions: if Hindu, whose ruling chiefs and a great proportion of the inhabitants, who are Belooches, be included. 1. The provinces of the lawna and Baghel together with the district of Kelat. 2. The provinces of Baluch and Las. 3. Kohistan, or the Country of Hills, west of the former. 4. The district of the province of Dutch Cashmere, and the district of Hurruah Dehel. The superficial aspect of this extensive country is extremely diversified; and, of course, the climate in the higher parts is extremely cold, while the heat during the summer season is scarcely supportable in the plains. There is a general scarcity of water. A large proportion of the country is mountainous, and, independent of Kohistan, the eastern part is particularly of this description. Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, and tin, are obtained in this country; also grey marble, rock salt, alum, natpêtre, and sulphur. Vegetables flourish abundantly; and the gardens in the vicinity of the towns produce the finest fruits. All sorts of grains are cultivated. In the northern districts, madder, cotton, and indigo, are produced, the latter of excellent quality. *Assafetida*, which is a favourite kind of food among the Belooches, grows among the hills. Trees of large size are seen, although Beloochistan does not seem generally to be a woody country. The domestic animals are horses, mules, asses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, black cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats, besides fowls and pigeons. They have neither geese, turkeys, nor ducks. The wild animals are lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackalls, tiger-cats, wild dogs, foxes, hares, mongooses, mountain goats, antelopes, elk, red and musk-deer, wild asses, &c. which inhabit the mountains, from whence they descend to commit depredations among the flocks. Of birds they have almost every species to be met with either in Europe or India. This country is occupied principally by two great classes of inhabitants, namely, the Belooches and Bruhoes, differing from each other in their outward appearance, as well as in their manners. These are divided into an infinite variety of tribes, which it is unnecessary to enumerate. In their domestic life, the Belooches are almost all pastoral; they usually reside in ghedons or tents, made of black felt or coarse blankets, stretched over a frame of wicker work; an assemblage of these constitutes a village, and the people a tribe or society. Though naturally indolent, they are fearless of danger, and in battle fight with great gallantry. They are a race of lawless robbers, however, and undertake distant excursions in quest of booty, or for the purpose of carrying off the inhabitants of other countries for slaves. All the Belooches are Mahometans of the Soopce faith, and entertain a great antipathy to other sects. Polygamy is common among them.

The chief town of Beloochistan is Kelat, consisting of about 3750 houses, where the

khan or sovereign of the whole country resides. All the subordinate tribes are bound to pay him a certain tribute, and to assist him with a quota of troops, in the event of war. His revenues are moderate, not exceeding 1,00,000 pagodas, a great proportion of which is paid in produce. His power also has declined of late, in consequence of some of the tributary chiefs having declared themselves independent.

BALFORD, a market town of England, in Derbyshire. It has manufactures of various descriptions, particularly cotton. Population 7535. 8 miles from Derby.

BALTIC, GREAT and LITTLE, the name of two narrow straits, which connect the Baltic with the Cattegat. The former lies between the islands of Zealand and Funen, and varies in depth from five to twenty fathoms. The Little Belt separates the island of Funen from the coast of Jutland; and, at the fortress of Fredericia, where the tolls are levied, does not exceed a mile in width; so that the entrance from the Cattegat is completely commanded. In other parts of the strait, however, the water expands in width to an extent of 8 or 10 miles. The current from the Baltic to the Cattegat is of great strength.

BELTUNN, a village of the Netherlands, in Dutch Guelderland. Population 1300.

BELTUNNET, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, on the Erne. Distilling and brewing are carried on, and a weekly market is held. 8 miles N. W. Cavan.

BELYKNEZ, a town of European Turkey, near the Morca, 65 miles W. Corinth.

BELLEVUE, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 3000.

BRINZ, a town of Saxony, 20 miles E. Magdeburg. Population 1000.

BRINA, or **BRINK**, a fortified town of Piedmont, district of Mondovì, defended by a castle. Population 3000. 28 miles N. Turin.

BENANT, a town of France, on the Loire, with 310 houses. 9 miles E. N. E. Maumur.

BENARH, a large and valuable district of Hindustan, lying on both sides of the river Ganges, situated between the 24th and 27th degrees of northern latitude, containing 1200 square miles of fertile soil, which produces all kinds of grain, and a quantity of sugar, indigo, and opium.

BENARH, called also **CASHY**, the capital of the above district, and the most celebrated university of Hindoo learning, situated on the Ganges, Long. 83. E. Lat. 25. 30. N. It is about four miles long, by two broad, but the streets are narrow, and many of the houses, which are built of stone, five or six stories high; and, during the religious festivals, the concourse of people is immense. The bank of the river is entirely lined with stones, formed into flights of steps; and adorned by numerous temples, in the midst of which rises the superb mosque built by the Emperor Aurangzeb, in the 17th century. This city carries on a very extensive trade with all parts of India; and

its bankers have been known to grant bills to the confines of Russia. It is the principal mart for the diamonds found in the mines of Bundelcund; and its manufactures of gold and silver lace, silks, and brocades, are carried to all parts of the east. The rajah's palace is at Ramnaghar, on the opposite side of the river, but some miles higher up the stream. There is also a very superb temple on the opposite side of the river, built by rajah Cheit Sing. Benares is the residence of the British court of circuit. 400 miles from Calcutta. Population 600,000.

BENAVARRE, or **BENABARIS**, a town of Spain, in Arragon. Population 2000.

BENAVENTE, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the Exla. Population 3000. 20 miles N. Zamora, 36 S. Leon.

BENBOWIA, an island of the Hebrides, between the islands of North and South Uist.

BENBURY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone.

BENCOOLEN, the name of the only British settlement on the island of Sumatra. The official name of the fort and town is Marlborough. The town is a petty and inconsiderable place, inhabited, as usual in these parts of the world, by a mixed population of natives of the country, Malays, Javanese, natives of Bengal, Malabar, and Coromandel, and a trifling proportion of Europeans and their descendants. The English settled here in 1683, after they were compelled to quit Batavia. Long. 102. 16. E. Lat. 3. 49. N.

BEN-COWSE, or **NIO COWSE**, a fortified village in the southern part of the Algerine territory, 63 miles S. W. Constantine.

BENDER, a small but strong and regularly fortified town of European Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Danister, the capital of the territory of the same name. It is built close by the river, in the form of a crescent, and has a strong citadel on an eminence. In 1770, the Russians took Bender by storm, and reduced the town to ashes. They again took it in 1789, almost without firing a shot; they also made themselves masters of it in the last war, and retained it at the peace of 1812. Population before it was taken by the Russians in 1770, 30,000. 100 miles E. Jassy. Long. 29. 30. E. Lat. 46. 56. 32. N.

BENDER DELAM, a town of Persia, province of Fars, on the Persian gulf, 130 miles W. Shiraz. Long. 50. 12. E. Lat. 29. 55. N.

BENDER KIOK, or **BENDER KIOK**, a small seaport of Persia, province of Fars, on the northern side of the gulf. Houses 600. 35 miles N. Bushire.

BENDER RISSER, or **RISCHAHAN**, a fortress of Persia, province of Fars, 18 miles S. E. Bushire. Long. 51. 6. E. Lat. 29. 18. N.

BENDORF, a town of Germany, on the Rhine. Pop. 1800. 6 miles N. Coblenz.

BENELAB, a town of Upper Egypt, 3 miles long, on the borders of the desert. Population 12,000.

BENEDICT, ST., a large market town of Hungary, county of Barsch.

BENEŠCHAV, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 20 miles S. S. E. Prague.

BENEŠCHAV, a town of Bohemia, circle of Lauteritz.

BENEVENTE, a town of France, department of La Creuse, with 1160 inhabitants.

BENEVENTO, a city of Italy, chief town of the duchy of the same name, consisting of the town of Benevento, and a small district around it, about 11 miles square. It is included in the kingdom of Naples. It is situated between two narrow valleys, and is several miles in circuit, containing 8 parish churches, 12 convents for monks, and 2 for nuns, with 14,000 inhabitants. No place in Italy, with the exception of Rome, contains so many interesting remains of antiquity. Among other remains, the triumphal arch, which was erected in honour of the Emperor Trajan, A. D. 114, is still in good preservation. The cathedral is a clumsy edifice in the Gothic style; and the church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is remarkable for nothing but its antiquity. This city is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been one of the principal towns of the Samnites. 25 miles E. Capua. Long. 14. 38. E. Lat. 41. 7. N.

BENVELDEN, a town of France, in Lower Alsace. Population 1310.

BENGAL, an extensive and valuable province of Hindostan, situated between the 21st and 27th degrees of N. lat. and between the 86th and 92d degrees of E. long.; being in length about 400 miles, and in breadth 300. The fertile soil of Bengal produces every thing requisite for the sustenance of man. In variety of fruits and animals, it is equally abundant, and yields every article essential to the comfort, or even luxury of man. Exports are principally rice, cotton, sugar, both raw and manufactured; indigo, sugar, saltpetre, ivory, tobacco, and drugs of various kinds; hemp and flax is also to be procured in great abundance. Its imports by sea are gold and silver, copper and bar iron, woollen cloths of every description, tea, salt, glass and china ware, wines, and other commodities for the use of its European inhabitants, and a few Arabian and English horses. The south-east districts produce fine elephants, which vary in price from £50 to £1000. Bengal is intersected by the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, Damooda, and several other rivers, so connected by various streams, and the annual inundations, that there is scarcely a town which does not enjoy the benefits of an inundation. The greater proportion of the inhabitants of Bengal are Hindoos: they are very dark, but not so black as the Africans. A tenth of the population may be Mahometans; they are the descendants of the African and Mogul conquerors, and Arabian merchants, softened, in the course of time, by an intermixture with Hindoo women, converts, and children, whom they purchased during a scarcity, and educated in their own religion. The year is there divided into three seasons, viz. the hot, the rainy, and

the cold. During the hot season, the thermometer rises as high as 100 degrees. Bengal was first invaded and conquered by the Afghan Mahometans in A. D. 1203, and continued tributary to the emperor of Delhi till the year 1340. From this period it continued independent till 1539, when it was subdued by Shere Shah, from whose descendants it was conquered by the Emperor Akbar, and continued subject to Delhi, or nominally so, till the year 1757, when it fell into the hands of the English. Under their government, the country is divided into three districts, in each of which there is a provincial court of appeal and circuit, viz. Calcutta, Dacca, and Moorsheadah; besides which, there is a resident English judge, a magistrate, and a collector of the revenues, in the different districts of the country. In Calcutta there is a supreme court of judicature established, to which all the inhabitants of the city of Calcutta, and all Europeans in the country, are amenable. There are five military stations in Bengal, besides Fort William, viz. Barrackpore, Berhampore, Chittagong, Dacca, and Tajepore; but in each district there is a provincial battalion, for assisting the police and protecting the inland commerce. The civil government of Bengal consists of a governor (who is also governor-general of India), and three members of council, one of whom is the commander-in-chief, the other two selected from the company's civil servants, who are changed every three years. The revenues of Bengal arise chiefly from a land-tax, which in 1811 produced £2,530,000 sterling.

BENGUELA, an extensive territory of Western Africa, to the S. of Congo and Angola, extending from 10. 30. to 16. 15. S. lat.

BENQUELA, NEW, or ST PHILIPPE DE BENQUELA, was built by the Portuguese, and is now the chief centre of their trade upon the African coast. Long. 13. 30. E. Lat. 12. 23. S.

BENI, a large and navigable river of the province of Cuzco, in Peru, which enters the Ucayale, a branch of the Amazons.

BENICARLO, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Population 2300. 85 miles N. E. Valencia.

BENIGNO, ST, a large village of the Sardinian states, on the Malone. Pop. 4500.

BENIN, a kingdom of Western Africa, the limits of which are not very precisely ascertained; but the name seems most properly applied to that part of the coast extending from the Rio Lagos to the Rio Formosa.

BENIN, a city of Africa, capital of the above kingdom. It is said to be 18 miles in circumference. Daily markets are held in the great streets, and separate quarters are allotted to each distinct species of merchandise.

BENIN-DAXY, ST, a town of France, department of the Nièvre. Population 1600.

BENISSEH, or **BENESSEH**, a flourishing town of Upper Egypt. 60 miles S. Cairo.

BEN-LENI, a mountain of Scotland, county of Perth. Height 3003 fath.

BENLOMOWN, a mountain of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire. Height 3262 feet.

BENNECKENSTEIN, a town of Saxony. Population 2500. 13 miles N. Nordhausen.

BEN-NEVIS, a mountain of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire. Height 4370.

BENNINGTON, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Vermont, bounded N. by Rutland county, E. by Windham county, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York. Chief town Bennington. Population 15,893.

BENNINGTON, a post township of the United States, in Bennington county, Vermont, 37 miles N. E. Albany. Population in 1810, 2524.

BENOIT DU SAULT, ST, a town of France, department of the Indre. Population 1100.

BENSHEIM, a town in the grand duchy of Hesse. Population 3100.

BENSINGTON, a village and parish of England, county of Oxford. Population 901.

BENTHEIM, a market town of Hanover, 32 miles N. W. Munster.

BENWICK, a hamlet of England, Isle of Ely. Population 514.

BENAT, or **ANNAUTH BELGRADE**, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with 12,000 inhabitants, the capital of a pachalic.

BENBENA, a district of Africa, extending from the straits of Babelmandel to Cape Guardafui. It is the native country of myrrh, incense, and gums.

BENBENA, a large town, capital of the above district. Here an annual fair is held, greatly resorted to by caravans from the interior.

BENICE, a river of South America, in Surinam or Dutch Guiana, which rises in the mountains, about 100 miles from the coast, and enters the Atlantic ocean, in Long. 57. 20. W. Lat. 6. 20. N.

BENICE, a district of Guiana, which formerly belonged to the Dutch, but is now in possession of Britain, having been finally ceded to this country by the peace of Paris in 1814.

It extends from Albury creek on the west, to Courantyne river on the east, along the sea coast, about 150 miles. Since coming into the possession of the British, it has been so rapidly improved, that in the course of about eight years, by means of British capital and industry, a tract of country was peopled and brought into a useful state, which appeared by nature to belong to the sea, being a low marshy coast, covered with overgrown timber and underwood, and inundated by every rising tide. Population of Berbice in 1811, whites 550; coloured 240; blacks 23,169; total 25,959. By an act of the 50th George III. the Dutch proprietors resident in Berbice are confined to the Netherlands, both for a supply of European articles, and for a market to their own produce, which must be exported to Europe in Dutch vessels.

BERCHEM, a town of Dutch Brabant. Population 1659.

BERCHTEGADEN, a market town of the

Austrian empire. Population 3000. It has an elegant church. 13 miles S. Salzburg.

BEAUCY, a village of France, department of the Seine. Population 1700.

BEAULIEU, a town of England, county of Devon. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. 215 miles W. London.

BEREZINA, a river of Russian Lithuania, rendered famous in the present day by the disastrous passage of the French, in their retreat from Russia in 1812. It rises in White Russia, near Polozk, and falls into the Dnieper. The small town of Berezina is situated on it. There is another river of this name which runs into the Dnieper.

BEREZINSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, 40 miles E. Tobolsk.

BEREZOV, a Russian town of Siberia, on the Soyma. Here are three churches built of stone, and a chapel. 600 miles N. N. W. Tobolsk. Lat. 64. N.

BEREZOVSKOI, a town and fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Orenburg.

BEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded N. by the duchy of Cleves, E. by the county of Mark and the duchy of Westphalia, S. by the Westerwald, and W. by the Rhine. It contains 1100 square miles, with 295,000 inhabitants.

BEN, the chief town of a county of the same name, in the Netherlands. Population 700.—It is the name of several other small towns in Germany.

BERGA, a town of the Prussian states, 16 miles E. Jena.—2d, Of Spain, in Catalonia.—3d, Of Norway, 66 miles E. N. E. Christiania.—4th, Of Switzerland, in the canton of the Ticino.—6th, Of Saxony. Pop. 1070.

BERGAMASCO, a district in Upper Italy, which takes its name from the city of Bergamo. It has the Valteline N.; the Proseiano E.; the Cremonese S.; and the Milanese W. Its length is 40 miles, and its breadth 30. Population 360,000.

BERGAMO, a city of Upper Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the capital of the above district. It is situated between the rivers Brembo and Serio, and is about half a league in length, including the suburbs. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a rocky hill, and is provided with walls, bastions, and ditches. It is, besides, protected and commanded by a castle, to which there is a covered passage from the city. It contains 13 parish churches, 12 convents for men, and 10 for women. The cathedral contains many valuable paintings. One of the most remarkable edifices in Bergamo is the place for the annual fair, a stone building, containing more than 600 booths. The charitable institutions are numerous, there being no less than 7 hospitals. The great article of trade is silk; also wine, iron, and grindstones. The merchants of Bergamo import fine cloths from England, France, and Holland; camlets from Holland and Flanders, and coarse cloths, spices and drugs, from

Germany. It is an ancient city, having existed under the Romans. 23 miles N. E. Milan.

BERGEBORF, a town of Saxony, 2 miles E. S. E. Hamburg. Population 2000.

BERGEN, a town of Norway, the capital of the bishopric and government of Bergenhus, one of the largest and best built places in that country. It lies at the bottom of a long bay, inclosed on all sides by rugged and barren rocks. The houses are in general good, although, from their being founded on rocks, many of the streets are uneven and slanting. It has frequently suffered from fire. The inhabitants, amounting to 15,000, employ themselves chiefly in navigation, trade, and fishing. It is resorted to by the inhabitants of the adjacent province of Norland, who exchange their dried fish and train oil, with the Dutch, English, Swedes, and other nations, for corn. Here is a German church, and three Danish parochial churches. There is also an hospital for the reception of persons infected with leprosy, and a town-school. 270 miles S. W. Drontheim. Long. 7. 14. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

BERGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 3 miles N. Alkmaar.

BERGEN, a town of the electorate of Hesse, 6 miles N. N. W. Hanau.

BERGEN, the capital of the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, at the end of a small lake. Pop. 1600. 13 miles N. E. Stralsund.

BEREN, a county of the United States, in New Jersey, on the Hudson, opposite New York. Pop. 16,603. Chief town Hackensack.

BERGEN, a township of the United States, in Bergen county, New Jersey, 3 miles W. New York. Pop. 2690. Here is an academy.

BERGENHUS, the name given to the most westerly province of Norway, or the bishoprick of Bergen. It lies W. Aggerhus.

BERGEN-ON-ZOOM, an important fortress and town of Dutch Brabant, not far from the Easter Scheldt, with which it has communication by a canal. Population of the town 4800. 18 miles N. N. W. Antwerp.

BERGERAC, a town of France, department of the Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, which separates it into two parishes. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, there were no fewer than 40,000 Calvinists in this town and neighbourhood. That impolitic measure proved a death-blow to the prosperity of Bergerac. The trade at present consists in wine, brandy, corn, &c. The chief manufactures are earthenware, paper, woollen caps, and other stuffs. 40 miles E. Bourdeaux.

BERGETX, a village of Dutch Brabant, with 1340 inhabitants.

BERGHEIM, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Population 2500.

BERGOO, an extensive territory in the interior of Africa, having Dattur E., Berherme W., and N. Bornou.

BERG-REICHENSTEIN-KASCHERSCHER-HORY, a royal mining town of Bohemia, in

the circle of Prachin. Population 3000. 29 miles W. Prachititz.

BERGES ST VINON, or **BERG ST VINON**, a town of France, department of the North, on the river Colme. The principal articles of trade are corn, butter, cheese, and thread. Population 5100. 5 miles S. Dunkirk.

BERGUM, a village of the Netherlands, in West Friesland. Population 1200.

BERGZABERN, a town of Bavaria, 6 miles S. S. W. Landau. Population 2000.

BERHAMSTEAD, **ST MARY**, or **NORTH CHURCH**, a village and parish of England, in Hertford. Population 1025.

BERKHAMSTEAD, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, on the Bulbourn. It consists of two principal streets, at the N. E. end of one of which are the remains of an ancient castle, of an elliptical form, defended on the N. W. by a double, and on the other side by a triple moat. At present it has a weekly market. Population 2310. 26 miles N. W. London.

BERKLEY, a market town of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the Little Avon. Population 835. 19 miles N. N. E. Bristol.

BERKLEY, a post township of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, on Taunton river. Population 1011.

BERKLEY, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on the Potomac, W. of the Blue ridge. Population 11,479. Slaves 1539. Chief town Martinsburg.

BERKLEY'S SPRINGS, a post village of the United States, in Berkley county, Virginia, on the Potomac, 110 miles above Washington. The waters of the springs are warm, and much resorted to.

BERKS, or **BERKSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, from which it is separated by the river Thames, E. by Surrey, S. by Hampshire, and W. by Wiltshire. Its figure is very irregular. It is 42 miles in length, 28 in breadth, though in one part contracting to 7; 208 in circuit; and contains a superficial area of about 476,100 square acres, or nearly 744 square miles. Of this, 255,000 acres are arable, and 30,000 waste; the remaining pasture, occupied by meadows, sheep walks, woods, buildings, roads, and rivers. Berkshire is watered by the Thames, Kennet, Loddon, Ock, Aulhorn, and Lambourn. Chalk abounds here in deep beds; and strata of fossil shells are found below the surface. A considerable portion of the eastern part of Berkshire is occupied by Windsor Forest, which is estimated to be 56 miles in circuit, including a great part of Hogditch-heath. In many other places this county is well clothed with timber, particularly oak and beech. It is divided into 20 hundreds, and contains 148 parishes, and 12 market towns. Berkshire was formerly one of the principal seats of the clothing manufacture, which was carried on until the middle of the 17th century; but it has since entirely declined. Cotton, sacking, paper, and blankets, are manufactured in

different places, and also silk on a small scale; and there are extensive works for the manufacture of copper. Berkshire is traversed by Roman roads, and is said to have contained three Roman stations. Traces of Roman antiquities have been frequently found. Population 131,977.

BERKS, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. Population 43,146. Chief town Reading.

BERKSHIRE, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts, the west part of the state. Population 35,907. Chief town Lenox. It is crossed from N. to S. by the Green Mountains. Quarries of marble are opened in Stockbridge, Sheffield, Lanesborough, and other places.—The name also of several townships.

BERSTADT, a town of French Flanders, with 1000 inhabitants.

BERTEGHE, a town of the Prussian states, in the Lower Rhine. Population 1750. 70 miles E. Cologne.

BERTEHUSEN, a village of Wirtemberg. Population 1120.

BERTEYR, a village of Dutch Brabant. Population 1690. 3 miles E. Bois le Duc.

BERLIN, the capital of the Prussian states, situated on the Spree, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, and one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. The circumference of its walls and parkades is about 11 English miles, and the entrance is through 15 gates. The streets are for the most part broad and straight, and the squares regular and spacious. The population made a rapid progress during the last century. In 1693 it was only 6500, while in 1803 it was 153,000. Berlin is indebted for its chief embellishments to the celebrated Fredrick II. who is supposed to have expended yearly, in the improvement of this city, 100,000 dollars. The city is made up of five distinct towns.—1. *Berlin Proper*, founded in 1163, and containing 30 streets. Among the most remarkable buildings in this part of the city are the post-office, the governor's house, and the council chamber; the Calvinist parish church, and Joachimsthal academy; the garison church, built in 1722, and adorned with the portraits of Generals Schwartz, Keith, Winterfeld, Zethen, and Von Kleist, the poet. Here also are deposited a quantity of columns and other trophies taken in the field. The other buildings here are the Lutheran parish churches of St Nicholas and St Mary, the Brandeburg county meeting-house, the Jewish synagogue, the new guard-house, the French church, the united Berlin and Colne Lutheran academy, the royal arsenal, from which the whole Prussian army is supplied with clothing; Frederick's hospital, in which above 300 children are educated gratis; the porcelain manufactory, the seminary for cadets, in which 224 young noblemen are instructed in language, sciences, and the exercises of the field; the new theatre, &c. In the suburbs are to be seen the large workhouse, the new

mint, the public storehouse, the summer palace of Mon Bijou, with its pleasure gardens, the extensive hospital of La Charite, the sugar refineries, and the hospital of invalids, built in 1740, and fitted to contain above a thousand inmates. Across the main branch of the Spree, between Berlin Proper and Cohn, there is a fine freestone bridge, of five arches, and 160 feet in length, ornamented with the statue of the elector Frederick William. 2. *Cohn, or Cologne on the Spree*.—The most remarkable edifice here is the royal castle, 430 feet in length, and 276 in breadth. In this castle is also to be seen the cabinet of antiquities, minerals, and medals, with the museum of natural and artificial curiosities. Near the castle stands the magnificent cathedral, opened for public worship in 1760, belonging to the Calvinists. The remaining objects worthy of notice are the new custom-house, the royal news, the gallery of paintings, the military school, in which 15 young noblemen are educated for a military life, at the expense of the state; the market-place, the new tilt-yard, &c.—3. *Frederichswerder, or Frederick's Island*, contains the medical college, the old custom-house, the old mint, the royal hunting lodge, in which is at present the royal bank, the palaces of the margrave Von Schwedt and the prince of Prussia, the royal arsenal and foundry, the stamp-office, &c.—4. *Doroteendamm, or New Town*, contains, among other public buildings, the royal academy of sciences, with its elegant hall, library, and cabinet of medals; the observatory, the anatomical theatre, &c.—5. *Frederichstadt*, founded by the elector, Frederick III. in 1713. Here are situated the principal courts of law, the gold and silver fabrics, connected with the orphan-house at Potsdam, the porcelain manufactory, the magnificent palace of the grand master of the order of Malta, the palace of Count Reuss, the Jerusalem, Trinity, and French churches, and the Bethlem church, belonging to the Lutherans of Bohemia. The principal manufactures of Berlin are in silk, serge, flustian, muslin, camdets, and other woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs; also stockings, carpets, embroidery, jewellery, bronze, iron and steel, black and white lead, borax, vitriol, dye-stuffs (particularly Prussian blue), tobacco, wax, starch, powder, soap, leather, hats, clocks and watches. Berlin was taken by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, and was occupied by Bonaparte in 1806, after the battle of Jena. 25 miles E. Brandenburg, 45 N. W. Frankfort on the Oder, 75 S. W. Stettin. 300 N. by W. Vienna. Long. 13. 22. E. Lat. 52. 31. 45. N.

BERLIN, a township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population 591.—2d. In Washington county, Vermont, on Onion river, opposite Montpelier. Population 1067.—3d. In Hartford county, Connecticut. Population 3793.—4th. In Rensselaer county, New York. Population 3012.

BERLICHEN, a small town of the Prussian states, 36 miles N. N. E. Custrin.

BERMUDA HUNDREN, a small village of the United States, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, on a point of land at the confluence of the Appomattox with James river. On this peninsula, 2 miles S. W. of the village, is City-point.

BERMUDAS, or SOMERS' ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic ocean, in number about 400, but for the most part so small and barren, that they have neither inhabitants nor name. They extend from N. E. to S. W. about 45 miles. They were discovered by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, in the year 1522. The largest of these islands is St George, which is 16 miles long, and two in breadth; St David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Long island, Bird island, and Nonesuch. On the first there is a town, containing 500 houses; the two following have some villages, and throughout the others there are only some scattered farms. The island of St. George has different ports, and two castles. But the whole group is so completely hemmed in with rocks, that no other fortification is necessary, it being with difficulty that a vessel of 10 tons burden can enter the roads. The temperature is so good, that a perpetual spring prevails, except during the middle of summer, when the heats are oppressive. The number of white inhabitants in these islands is estimated at 5462; that of the blacks at 4919. They cultivate Indian tobacco, legumes, and fruit. The English first established themselves here in 1612. The north point of these islands lies in Long. 63. 23. W. Lat. 32. 51. N.

BERN, a canton of Switzerland, formerly the largest in the republic, but now reduced. Its present boundaries are Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne on the E.; Aargau and Solothurn on the N.; the Jura mountains, Fribourg, and Val d'Aud on the W.; and the Valais on the S. It is divided into 24 upper bailiwicks, and comprehends 3672 square miles, and 215,000 inhabitants.

BERN, the capital of the foregoing canton, stands on the declivity of a hill near the Aar. It is large, in part fortified, and has some beautiful edifices. The three principal streets are furnished with piazzas on both sides. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, founded in the year 1471, a beautiful Gothic edifice; the church of the Saint Esprit, the council-house, the arsenal, the great hospital, the new orphan-house, the town library and cabinet of medals and antiquities, the economical society, and the concert hall. Here are manufactures of crepe, silk, linen, woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, clocks and watches. 75 miles N. E. Geneva. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 46. 56. 55. N.

BERNANG, or BERNENG, a village of Switzerland, 8 miles E. N. E. Appenzel.

BERNARD, GREAT ST., a mountain of the Alps, in Switzerland. Height 11,000 feet.

BERNAR, a town of the Prussian states, 14 miles N. N. E. Berlin. Population 1000.

BERNAY, a town of France; department of the Eure. It trades in corn, cattle, cider, and flax, with manufactures of paper, wax-candles, linen and woollen cloths. Population 6470.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany, 24 miles S. Magdeburg. Population 2560.

BERNSTADT, a town of the Prussian states, 18 miles E. N. E. Treves. Population 1270.

BERNSDORF, a village of Silesia, in the circle of Hirschberg. Population 1356.

BERNSTADT, a town of Silesia, 20 miles E. Breslau. Population 2350.—Also of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia. Population 1600.

BERRE, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 16 miles N. W. Marseilles. Population 1800.

BERSCH, a town of France, in Lower Alsace. Population 1400.

BERTHIER, a village and seignior of Lower Canada, on the river St. Lawrence. Houses 80. Pop. of the seignior 5000.

BERTHOUD, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 9 miles N. E. Bern.

BERTIE, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the Roanoke, at its entrance into Albemarle Sound. Population 11,218. Slaves 6059. Chief town Windsor.

BERTIOGA, a small seaport on the coast of the Brazils, about 15 miles S. St. Sebastian.

BERVIE, or **EVERHERD**, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Kincairdie, situated on the sea coast, at the mouth of a stream called Bervie, which forms a small harbour for fishing-boats. It is a royal burrough, and it unites with Aberdeen, Arbroath, Brechin, and Montrose, in returning a member to parliament. Population 1692. 13 miles N. E. Montrose.

BERWICK, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the county of Haddington, E. by the German ocean, W. by the county of Mid-Lothian, S. by Roxburghshire and the river Tweed. It extends in extreme length 31 miles, and in breadth 19, but the mean dimensions are computed at 26 miles by 17, and its superficial area contains about 446 square miles, or 285,440 English acres, of which upwards of 100,000 are arable, and 185,000 are in bill and pasture. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Whitadder or Whitewater, and Blackadder or Blackwater, both of which are tributary to it; the Leader, Eden, and the Eke, a small stream flowing into the sea at Eyemouth. The surface of the country is unequal, unless on the banks of the rivers. No minerals of importance have hitherto been discovered. Small quantities of lime have been obtained near Foulden, and at other places, and gypsum in the parish of Chirnside. The county is in general bare of wood; but some of the proprietors having made extensive plantations, this deficiency will in time be supplied. The hilly tracks are not waste and unprofitable, being converted to extensive sheep pastures. Agriculture in all its branches is carried to great perfection in Berwickshire; and it is on its

agriculture that its prosperity depends. Its manufactures are quite inconsiderable; that of paper, made at two extensive works, is the only article of exportation. The only harbour, properly so called, is at Eyemouth, which has been improved at great expence, and is private property. Berwickshire consists of 31 parishes, and its principal towns are Dunse, Greenlaw, Lauder, Eyemouth, and Coldstream. Population 33,365.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, a town and county in itself, on the Tweed, within half a mile of its confluence with the German ocean. It was formerly the chief town in the county of Berwick, and the theatre of many sanguinary conflicts between the English and Scottish armies; but was finally ceded to England in 1502. All its ancient privileges were confirmed, and several new ones conferred on it by James VI. on account of the loyal reception given him by Berwick, on his accession to the English crown. The town is surrounded by walls, upon which a considerable number of cannon are placed; but the fortifications are going to decay. The bridge over the Tweed contains 15 arches, and men uses 1154 feet long and 17 wide. The town-house is a handsome structure, with a stately spire 159 feet high, where there is a choir of 8 bells. The barracks, with the store-house, form a handsome square, and are capable of

maintaining 6000 men. The borough sends two members to parliament. Beside the church, which is a spacious building, without a spire, there are four places of worship for Presbyterians. The Baptists, Methodists, and Catholics, have each a chapel. There are no manufactures of any importance carried on in the town. Its chief trade consists in exporting corn, pork, eggs, and salmon. A new pier was begun here in 1811. It now stretches a considerable way into the sea. Population 8723. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday; and a fair annually, for the sale of horses and black cattle, on the Friday of Trinity week, 336 miles N. W. London, 54 S. E. Edinburgh, Long. 1.45. W. Lat. 45.43. E.

BERWICK, NORTH, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, situated on the coast of the firth of Forth, with a small harbour, but with very little trade. It unites with Haddington, Dunbar, Lauder, and Jedburgh, in returning a member to parliament. Population of the parish 1624. 22 miles E. Edinburgh.

BERWICK, a township of the United States, in York county, Maine, on Salmon-fall river, 14 miles N. W. York.

BERWICK, SOUTH, a post township of the United States, in York county, Maine, 12 miles N. W. York. Population in 1810, 445.

BERWICK, a post township of the United States, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

BERANGON, a large, ancient, and well built city of France, on the river Doubs, which nearly surrounds it, dividing it into two parts, joined together by a bridge. It has six gates, and is strong both by nature

and art, having been fortified by Louis XIV., and being, besides, protected by a citadel standing on a sharp rock. The university, which was dissolved at the revolution, was re-established in the form of a lyceum and college, in 1801. It has manufactures of arms, woollen stuffs, silk stockings, linen, calico, leather, huts, clocks and watches. The trade consists in corn, wine, cattle, cheese, iron, pins, &c. Population 20,200. The learned institutions of this place are, an academy of sciences, a literary and military society, and an academy of painting and sculpture founded in 1773. It is an ancient place, being known to the Romans, and a few of the streets still preserving Roman names. The library here contains some rare manuscripts, and a valuable collection of coins and medals. 235 miles S. E. Paris.

BESIGHEIM, a town of Württemberg, with 1960 inhabitants. 23 miles N. Stuttgart.

BESMAREZIA and **BENZIAE**, or **BOUDZIAE**, two small provinces of Russia in Europe, lying on the Black sea, between the northern mouth of the Danube, and the Dniester, and bounded to the west by Moldavia, of which they once formed a part.

BESSE, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dôme. Population 1920.

BESSE, a town of France, with 1530 inhabitants. 18 miles N. E. Toulon.

BESSE-COURTENVILLE, or **BESSE**, a town of France, 3 miles S. St. Calais. Pop. 1800.

BESINES, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Population 2510.

BESSON, a town of France, department of the Allier. Population 2960.

BETHANY, a small village of Palestine, 3 miles S. Jerusalem.—Also a town of Palestine, 15 miles N. Jerusalem.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Palestine, situated on a mountain entirely covered with vines and olives; although the latter are decreasing, being destroyed amid the continual floods of the inhabitants. This town is remarkable as the birth-place of Christ. There is a subterraneous grotto, in which is an altar and a fine picture, enriched by numerous silver and crystal lamps. The convent is a great solid structure, rather resembling a fortification, and includes three religious houses, for Franks, Greeks, and Armenians; but in 1807 it had only 10 monks, of whom 7 were Spaniards. The inhabitants, amounting to 500 families, are active and industrious. 6 miles S. Jerusalem.

BETHLEHEM, a post township of the United States, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh. Population 1436.—2d, Of Albany county, New York, on the Hudson. Population 4420.—3d, Of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on a branch of the Raritan. Population 1733.—The name of several other townships and villages.

BETHLEHEM, East, a town of the United States, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela. Population 1849.

BETHEUNE, a town of France, department

of the Pas de Calais. Here is made excellent cheese, in which, as in corn and flax, a tolerable trade is carried on. There are, besides, manufactures of linen. The houses and streets are of mean construction, but the market-place is large and regular. Population 7000. 134 miles N. Paris.

BETLEY, a town and parish of England, county of Stafford. Population 932.

BETLIS, a town of Armenia, in Kurdistan, situated in a fine and highly cultivated valley, producing fruit, grain, and honey. Population of the town and neighbourhood, 20,000 Kurds, Turks, Armenians, and Syrians.

BETTENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, 6 miles W. Meiningen. It has manufactures of linen. Population 6520.

BETTENHOVEN, a town of the Prussian states, 8 miles E. Juliers. Population 1600.

BETTIAT, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan, and formerly reckoned a strong fortress. It is now a middling-sized town. Long. 94. 40. E. Lat. 26. 47. N.

BETTOON, a flourishing town on the Ganges. Long. 80. 5. E. Lat. 26. 52. N.

BETTOONIAH, a district of Hindostan, province of Bengal, 100 miles long by about 20 broad, situated on the N. E. bank of the Ganges.

BEVELAND, NORTH and SOUTH, the name of two islands of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, formed by the divided branches of the Scheldt.

BEVEREN, a town of Flanders. Pop. 4920.

BEVERLEY, a town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, situated near the river Hull. It is about a mile in length: the principal streets are broad, well paved, and the whole town is neat and clean. The church of St Mary is a Gothic structure, beautifully ornamented. There is, besides, the Minster, formerly a collegiate church. There is a very commodious edifice, in which are held the sessions for the East Riding of the county. A theatre and assembly-rooms were erected some years ago. The market place is very spacious, occupying four acres. This town has a good free school, with two fellowships, six scholarships, and three exhibitions to St John's college, Cambridge; also a charity-school, workhouse, and seven almshouses. It holds two markets weekly, which are copiously supplied. The principal trade of Beverley consists in corn and coals. It sends 12 members to parliament. Population 7613. 9 miles N. W. Hull.

BEVERLY, a town of York county, Upper Canada, S. W. York.

BEVERLY, a post township of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, N. E. Boston. Population 4500.

BEKENWYCK, a village of North Holland. Population 1048. 9 miles N. Haarlem.

BEVILACCA, a town of Italy, 28 miles S. W. Padua.

BEUKELDORT, a village of the Netherlands. Population 4300.

BEUTENBACH, a town of Württemberg, 8 miles S. E. Stuttgart. Population 1500.

BEUTHEN, a town of Silesia, 32 miles N. E. Ratibon. Population 1500.

BEUTHEN, LOWER, a town of Lower Silesia, on the Oder. Population 2400.

BEUZEVILLE, a village of France, department of the Eure. Population 2450.

BEWLEY, or BRAULEY, a town of England, county of Worcester, on the Severn. It contains a neat church built in 1748, besides several meeting-houses. A considerable trade is carried on in salt, malt, leather, and iron ware. It returns one member to parliament. Population 3725. 14 miles N. Worcester.

BEZIERS, a well built town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It carries on a trade in almonds, olive oil, muscadel wine, brandy, corn, nuts, soda, wool, and silk; and has manufactures of cotton, calico, fastian, and other stuffs; also of earthenware, brandy, and leather. The academy of sciences here was founded in the year 1723. Besides the cathedral, it has a collegiate church, several religious houses, and two hospitals. Population 12,500. 38 miles S. W. Montpellier.

BIADRINATH, a town and celebrated temple in Hindostan, which is an object of pilgrimage from all parts of India. Long. 79. 36. E. Lat. 80. 43. N.

BIAGLIOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in Bejapour, 65 miles S. Bejapour.

BIATONGO, a city of Nepal, and once the residence of an independent dynasty. It contains a palace, and 12,000 brick houses.

BIEND, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. Long. 76. 47. E. Lat. 26. 34. N.

BIERTPORE, a fortified town of Hindostan, in the province of Agra. Long. 77. 28. E. Lat. 27. 13. N.

BIALA, a town of Galicia, circle of Myslenicz, on the river of the same name. Population 2720.

BIALOGORON, a small town of Russia, in the government of Wilna. Pop. 1500.

BIALYSTOCK, a well built town of European Russia, in the government of Grodno. Population 5000. 24 miles N. Bielsk.

BIANA, an ancient city of Hindostan, formerly capital of the province of Agra. Long. 77. 16. E. Lat. 26. 56. N.

BIERACH, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Riess, in Suabia, 18 miles S. S. E. of Ulm.—The name of several other small towns and villages.

BIBERSTEIN, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Bern.

BIC, a small island in the river St. Lawrence, 153 miles below Quebec.

BICANEER, a town of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name. Long. 73. 30. E. Lat. 28. 55. N.

BICESTER, a market town and parish of England, county of Oxford, situated on a tributary of the Charwell. The chief trade carried on is in malt liquors. Population 2544. 11½ miles from Oxford.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in Gascony, on the Bidouze, 16 miles E. Bayonne. Population 2000.

BIDASSOA, a river which rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia.

BIDDEFORD, a seaport of the United States, in York county, Maine, on Saco river, opposite Saco, 28 miles N. E. York. Pop. 1863.

BIDEFOON, a seaport town of England, in the county of Devon, occupying both sides of the Towridge, which is crossed by a bridge of 24 Gothic arches. There is a church here, and two large meeting-houses; also a custom-house, and a fine quay. A great quantity of earthen-ware is manufactured and exported to Wales; and a manufacture of woollen stuffs and carpeting is carried on. Ships of war, and vessels of inferior size, are built here. It exports grain and cargoes of oak bark. Population 4053. 40 miles N. Exeter.

BIDOUZE, a small river of France, which falls into the Mediterranean, E. Montpellier.

BIDOUSE, a river of France, which joins the Adour, near Bayonne.

BIDESKOPF, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse, 15 miles N. W. Marburg. Population 2600.

BIEGAR, a town of Silesia, circle of Reichembach. It contains four Catholic and Lutheran churches. Population 0700.

BIELEFELD, a town of the Prussian states. It has manufactures of leather, soap, woollen stuffs, linen, and thread, along with excellent bleaching grounds. Population 5500. 25 miles E. Munster.

BILEW, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Thoula, on the Oka. Houses 600.

BIELGORON, an old town in European Russia, government of Kursk. Houses 1000.

BIELLA, a town of Piedmont, 35 miles N. N. E. Turin. Population 8250. It contains 4 churches.

BIELOPOLCE, a town of European Russia. Pop. 9950. 555 miles S. S. E. St. Petersburg.

BIELOSEK, a town of European Russia, in the government of Novgorod. Population 2800. 220 miles E. N. E. Novgorod.

BIELSK, or **BIELCZ**, a town of European Russia. Population 2830. 100 miles E. N. E. Warsaw.

BIENNE, a well built town of Switzerland, canton of Berne. Population 2670.

BIEZLIET, a town of the Netherlands, situated on an island of the same name, 20 miles N. Ghent. Population 1100.

BIERLEY, NORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 6070.

BRETIGHEIM, a town of Wirtemberg, 18 miles N. Stutgard. Population 2200.

BIGBONE CREEK, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which falls into the Ohio.

BIGHURST BAY, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire.

BIGBY RIVER, a tributary of the Missouri, in Lat. 49. N.

BIGGAR, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Lanark. Population 1727.

BIGGLESWADE, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Bedford, on the river Ivel. The church is a handsome Gothic.

this structure. It has a great weekly market on Wednesday for grain, and it has five fairs yearly. Pop. 2778. 24 miles N. Hertford.

BIONORN RIVER, a river of North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and falls into the Yellow Stone river, Lat. 47. N.

BIG SANDY RIVER, a river of North America, which falls into the Ohio, in Lat. 38. 30. N.

BIJANAGER, or **ANNAGOONDY**, a ruinous city of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded territories, situated on the river Poombudra, once the capital of a great sovereignty. Long. 76. 34. E. Lat. 15. 14. N.

BIJAYPUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Agra, taken by the British in 1803.

BILBOA, a town of Spain, capital of Biscay proper, on the Ybaicalval, six miles from the sea. It has a spacious harbour, and five parish churches. It carries on an extensive commerce in wool. The other exports are iron, chestnuts, olive oil, saffron, and wine. The imports are stock-fish, Baltic hemp, materials for ship-building, ship stores, cocoa, sugar, coffee, linen, English woollen manufactures, drags, French wines, &c. Pop. 15,090. 220 miles N. Madrid.

BILEDULGERIN, the usual name given to an extensive region of Africa, situated immediately to the south of Algiers and Tunis. It forms the transition from the fertile plains of Barbary, to that desert of sand which covers so great an extent of interior Africa.

BILESWAR, a town of Hindostan, in Bejapour. Long. 73. 45. E. Lat. 17. 53. N.

BILSNEY, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 192 miles N. W. Seringapatam.

BILTZ, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the river Biala. Population 3369.

BILLENIAT, a town of England, in the county of Essex, 24 miles E. London.

BILLESDON, a town and parish of England. Pop. 751. 8 miles E. Leicester.

BILLETON, an island in the Eastern seas, 50 miles long by 45 broad, between Sumatra and Borneo.

BILLON, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 5200.

BILSAH, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Mulwah, on the Betwah. The town is not very extensive, but contains some good streets. Long. 77. 50. E. Lat. 23. 33. N.

BILSDALE, a township and chapelry of England, in Yorkshire. Population 780.

BILSEN, a town of the Netherlands. Population 1960. 14 miles N. Liège.

BIRSTON, a town of England, in the county of Stafford. It has great iron works, and numerous manufactories for japanned enamelled goods, and iron ware. The Birmingham and Staffordshire canal runs through this town. Pop. 12,003. 11 miles N. W. Birmingham.

BIRTAUX, a town and parish of England, in Suffolk. Population 814.

BIRJAPATAM, a village and seaport of Hindostan, 34 miles S. S. W. Cicacole.

BIR, a town of Hindostan, circar of e, 12 miles S. Vizianagram.

BIXAROS, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, with 1100 houses. 30 miles S. E. Tortosa.

BIXASCO, a small but strong town of Italy, 10 miles S. E. Milan.

BIXBROOK, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the Anklam. Pop. 796.

BINCHE, a town of the Netherlands. Population 3800. 12 miles E. S. E. Mons.

BINDRABUND, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Jumna.

BINGAZI, a seaport of Barca, in Africa, formerly a large and beautiful city, and still containing 5000 inhabitants, with an excellent harbour. Long. 20. 0. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

BINGEN, a town in the grand duchy of Hesse, on the Rhine. Population 2700. 30 miles S. Coblenz.

BINGHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Nottingham. Population 1574.

BINGLEY, a town and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population, including the town of Micklethwaite, 7375.

BIONTO, a considerable river of the kingdom of Chili, which enters the Pacific, two leagues from the bay of Concepcion.

BIOGRAD, a decayed place of Dalmatia, 18 miles S. E. Zafra.

BIOLLE, a town of Savoy. Population 1040. 12 miles N. Chambéry.

BIOLIO, a town of Piedmont, with 1900 inhabitants. 8 miles E. Biella.

BIORNEBORG, a maritime town of European Russia, 65 miles N. Abo.

BIRNHOOM, a district in the province of Bengal, situated about Lat. 24. N.; being 65 miles long by 30 broad.

BIRCHINGTON, a small seaport and parish town of England, in the isle of Thanet. Population 700.

BIRD ISLAND, the name of various islands, discovered by navigators, chiefly in the Eastern seas, and the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

BIRMINGHAM, a market town of England, in the county of Warwick, situated on the river Rea, which joins the Thame. The town extends about two miles in length, including the hamlets of Deritend and Bordesley. It is comprised in one parish, and has three churches, St Martin's, St Philip's, and Christ Church. There are likewise five chapels connected with the establishment, severally dedicated to St Bartholomew, St Mary, St Paul, St John, and St James. Birmingham contains also a great many other places of worship, among which are two for Unitarians, three for Independents, four for Baptists, three for Methodists, two for Roman Catholics, and two Jewish synagogues. There are various charitable establishments here, as King Edward VI.'s free school, the present edifice having been erected in 1707, with his statue in front; the blue coat school, established in 1724 for 180 boys and 40 girls; the dissenters' charity school, in which 36 girls are educated and maintained. A school upon the plan of Mr Joseph Lancaster, was established soon after the adoption of the

system in the metropolis. There is also a well arranged establishment upon the plan of Dr Bell. A work-house on a large scale is established in Birmingham; and there is a general hospital, which can accommodate upwards of 100 patients; also a dispensary for the relief of indigent sick persons at their own residences, the original plan of which has been extended. There is a handsome theatre, built in 1792. Adjoining to it there is an assembly-room. A handsome public office and convenient prison have within these few years been erected, where the justices of the peace hold their sittings twice in the week. Birmingham has been long distinguished for the variety and importance of its useful and ingenious manufactures. Coarse iron articles were manufactured previous to 1688. The manufacture of buttons and buckles next began to flourish, and soon afterwards there seems to have arisen a gradual and general spirit for the fabrication of every variety of hardware, from the most ponderous machines, such as steam-engines, cylinders, pumps, flyes, wheels, levers, and pinions of iron, which astonish by the vastness of the power displayed, down to those which are framed for operations of the most nice and minute accuracy. The rude material of iron is now manufactured into all sorts of useful and elegant instruments, by an endless variety of the most complicated and ingenious devices. Birmingham contains establishments on a great scale for the stamping of money; and it is here that the national coinage of copper is struck. Among the various articles made here are rolled metals, machinery for mills, and copying machines. Muskets for the supply of our own forces and those of foreign powers, have occupied, and still engage, a considerable number of workmen. Side-arms and all sorts of fire-arms are extensively manufactured in this town; as also buttons of all descriptions. At the pin-works 12,000 pins can be cut and pointed in an hour, and in the same time 50,000 pin-heads can be made from the wire. Steel screws, watch-chains, and every article of domestic economy, are made in this place: gilding, plain or inlaid, and plating, are brought to great perfection. Vast quantities of toys are likewise manufactured. There are very extensive brass foundries, and numerous articles, useful and ornamental, are executed of that material: there are also manufactories of whips, and *papier maché* commodities. The art of staining glass has also been carried to great perfection here by Mr Eginton. Birmingham has three markets weekly, and two annual fairs. It has the benefit of several canals. Birmingham is not an incorporated town; and, notwithstanding its size and importance, has no representation in parliament. This town is supposed to have existed in the reign of king Alfred; but it was not a place of note for centuries after. In the year 1700, it consisted only of 30 streets, whereas there are now about 300.

The parish of Birmingham contains 106,722 persons. 62 miles N. W. Oxford, 87 N. Bristol, and 109 N. N. W. London.

BIRNA, a river of Asia, which flows into the straits of Malacca.

BIRNAGUR, an ancient city of Gujerat, in Hindostan, now a heap of ruins.

BIRR, formerly called **PARSONS TOWN**, a town of Ireland, and chief town of King's county, 34 miles N. E. Limerick.

BIRSEN, a town of European Russia, in the government of Wilna. Long. 23. 50. E. Lat. 55. 16. N.

BIRT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. Population from 3000 to 4000.

BIRTERBURY BAY, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. Long. 9. 50. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

BIRTHIN, a river of England, which falls into the Usk, near Usk, in Monmouth.

BISCARA, a town of Algiers, capital of the province of Zaab, 150 miles S. S. E. Algiers.

BISCAY, in the extended acceptation of the word, comprises the three provinces of Alava, Guipuscoa, and Biscay proper. On the east it is separated by the Bidasoa from France, on the north it is bounded by the bay of Biscay, on the west by Las Montañas de Santander, and on the south by Burgos. Population 310,000.

BISCAY PROPER, a canton or district of the foregoing province, is inclosed by the bay of Biscay, Old Castile, Alava, and Guipuscoa. Its population is about 120,000.

BISCAY, BAY OF, that part of the Atlantic ocean which lies between the island of Ushant in France, and Cape Ortegal in Spain, having the Spanish province of Biscay to the south. It washes the whole west coast of France, and the north coast of Spain.

BISCAY, NEW, one of the provinces in which the kingdom of Mexico, or New Spain, was formerly divided, and which now forms part of the intendency of Durango.

BISCHORSBERG, an open town in East Prussia. Population 1600. 54 miles S. Königsberg.

BISCHORSHEIM, a market town of France, in Alsace. Population 1550.—Also a town of Baden, 64 miles S. E. Mentz. Population 1700.—It is the name of several other small towns and villages in France and Germany.

BISCHORSACK, a town, with a decayed castle, in Upper Carniola, 72 miles S. N. E. Trieste.

BISCHOFSTEIN, a town of East Prussia. Population 2220. 42 miles S. Königsberg.

BISCHOFSWERDA, a town of Saxony, 20 miles E. Dresden. Population 1000.

BISCHOFSWERDER, a town of Prussia, 63 miles S. S. E. Dantzic. Population 1140.

BISCHOFZELL, a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 12 miles S. Constance.

BISCHWEILER, a well built and flourishing town of France, in Alsace. It has manufactures of cloth, madder, tobacco, and leather. Population 3400. 10 miles N. Strassburg.

BISEGLIA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, near the coast of the Adriatic. Population 10,000.

BISENTZ, a town of Moravia. Population 2550. 14 miles S. W. Hradisch.

BIAHRESH, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Nile. It appears to be the ancient Bubaste, and still exhibits stupendous remains of antiquity. 19 miles N. E. Cairo.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, a cluster of dangerous rocks off the coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales, on which a light-house was erected in 1777.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a town and parish of England, in the county of Salop. It is an ancient corporation, and has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Population 1330. 16 miles S. S. W. Shrewsbury.

BISHOP'S ISLAND, a small island near the west coast of Ireland. Long. 9. 35. W. Lat. 52. 34. N.

BISHOP'S ISLANDS, a chain of small islands, among the Scots Hebrides.

BISHOPSTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2072.

BISHOP STORTFORD, a town and parish of England, in Hertford, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the river Lea. It is built in the form of a cross, and consists of four principal streets, directed to the cardinal points, which are kept very clean by means of the river. The church is a venerable Gothic structure. Fronting it, in the centre of the High-street, is the free school, a neat edifice; and there are several well-endowed almshouses for aged persons. The principal manufacture of the place is malt, of which large quantities are sent to London; and there is a good weekly market for corn. The vestiges of a castle, built by William the Conqueror, on an artificial mount, are to be seen here. Population 3368. 30 miles N. London.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Southampton. Population 2126.

BISHOP WEARMOUTH, a parish of England, in the county of Durham. Pop. 11,542.

BISIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citer. 146 miles S. E. Naples.

BISLEY, a town and parish of England, county of Gloucester. Population 5421.

BISNETT, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. Long. 90. 46. E. Lat. 24. 28. N.

BISNÉE, a town of Bootan, 166 miles E. Moonsiedabad.

BISAGOS, a group of small islands, in number about 16, which lie off the western coast of Africa, between the Gambia and Sierra Leone, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. These islands are inhabited by a tall and intrepid race of men, fond of war.

BISAGO, one of the largest in the archipelago of the Bisagos. It is 40 miles long by 10. Long. 14. 10. W. Lat. 11. 24. N.

BISAKRA, a place of pilgrimage in the

mountains of Northern Hindostan. Long. 79. 30. E. Lat. 30. 36. N.

BISOULEE, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. Long. 74. 42. E. Lat. 32. 22. N.

BISSOULY, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, ruined in 1774 by the invasion of the Rohillas. Long. 78. 50. E. Lat. 28. 20. N.

BISSUKRORE, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal. Long. 87. 25. E. Lat. 23. 4. N.

BISSUNTORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Long. 84. 40. E. Lat. 25. 40. N.

BISSUNTORE GOLAH, a town of Bengal, district of Purneah. Long. 87. 52. E. Lat. 25. 20. N.

BISTAM, a town of Persia, 240 miles N. N. E. Isphahan. Long. 54. 30. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

BISTRITZ, or **BISTRITZA**, a town of Moldavia, on a river of the same name, 20 miles S. W. Jassy.

BISTRITZ, a town of Transylvania, on a small river of the same name. Population 6000. 256 miles E. Vienna.—Also a small town of Moravia, 8 miles E. S. E. Premau.

BISTRITZA, a river in Austrian Galicia, which falls into the Dniester, at Mariemopol.

BITFORD, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, 101 miles N. W. London.

BITONTO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, in a beautiful valley, about 8 miles from the Adriatic. 110 miles E. by N. Naples.

BITSEN, a fortified town of France, department of the Moselle. Population 2300. 18 miles E. Weissenbourg.

BITTBERG, a town of the Prussian states. Population 1630. 30 miles N. E. Luxemburg.

BITTERFELD, a town of Saxony, on the Melda. Population 2000.

BIZERTA, or **BEZZERT**, a town in the kingdom of Tunis, 30 miles N. Tunisia.

BLACK LAKE, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, rises in the north-west part of the state, and joins the Saline, 9 miles N. E. Natchitoches.

BLACK LICK, a river of the United States, in Ohio, joins the Big Walnut, 9 miles above its entrance into the Scioto.

BLACKBURN, a market town of England, in Lancashire, on the Derwent, which is crossed by four stone bridges. The town is irregularly built; it contains nine places of worship, a free grammar school, a charity school for girls, one national and one Lancasterian school, and several Sunday schools. The manufactory of calicoes, or cotton goods, is very extensive. There are now two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, and five annual fairs. Population 21,040. 24 miles from Manchester.

BLACK CREEK, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, runs into the Pedee, in Liberty county.

BLACK HEAD, a cape on the east coast of Ireland.—3d. On the south coast of Ireland, on the west side of Kinsale harbour.—3d. On the

west coast of Ireland, on the south side of the entrance into Galway bay.—4th, On the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, 6 miles W. S. W. Stranraer.—5th, Of England, off the coast of Cornwall. Long. 6. 4. W. Lat. 56. 1. N.

BLACKHEATH, a hamlet of England, on an open and elevated situation, at the north-west extremity of the county of Kent. In the vicinity is Morden College, an hospital erected by Sir John Morden, several years preceding his death, in 1700, for the reception of decayed merchants. Many fine villas stand on the heath, which has been the scene of some remarkable transactions in history.

BLACKLEY, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster. Population 2911.

BLACKNESS, a village of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, on the southern banks of the Forth. 15 miles W. Edinburgh.

BLACKPOOL, a straggling village of England, on the coast of the county of Lancaster.

BLACK RIVER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib.

BLACK RIVER, a river of the United States, in Vermont, runs into Lake Memphremagog.—2d, Another runs into the Connecticut at Springfield.—3d, In New York, runs into Lake Ontario above Sackett's harbour, in Hungry bay, after a northerly course of 120 miles.—4th, In North Carolina, joins Cape Fear river on the east, 23 miles above Wilmington.—5th, In Ohio, runs into Lake Erie, 30 miles E. Sandusky bay.—6th, In the Michigan territory, runs into Lake Michigan, north of the river St. Joseph's.—The name of various other insignificant streams.

BLACK RIVER, BIG, a river which rises in the heights near the sources of the Gasconade, and falls into White river, 60 miles below the town of Lawrence, in about Long. 92. W. Lat. 36. N.

BLACK ROCK, a small island near the south-east coast of Ireland.

BLACK ROCK, a considerable village of Ireland, on the south side of Dublin bay, much resorted to for sea-bathing.

BLACKROCK, a post village of the United States, in Niagara county, New York, on the Niagara, 2 miles below Buffalo.

BLACKROVE, or **BLACKRON**, a town of England, county of Lancaster. Population 2436.

BLACKSDON POINT, a cape of Ireland, county of Mayo, at the entrance into Blacksod bay.

BLACKSTONES, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kerry.

BLACKWALL, a hamlet of England, county of Middlesex, adjoining to London, on the east side of the Thames.

BLACK WARRIOR, or **CABO**, a river of the United States, in Alabama, enters the Tombigbee from the east, 80 miles above St. Stephen's.

BLACKWATER, a river of England, in the county of Essex, which flows into Blackwater bay.—2d, Also a river of England, in Dorset-

shire, which joins the Stour near its mouth.—3d, A river of Ireland, which falls into the sea at Youghall bay.—4th, A river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh.

BLACKWATER, a town of Ireland, county of Armagh, on the Blackwater, 5 miles N. N. W. Armagh.

BLACKWATER, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, flows into the Contacook, in Hopkinton.

BLACAWATER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, joins Nottoway river, 5 miles above the boundary of North Carolina.

BLADEN, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the south side of Cape Fear river. Population 5671. Slaves 1908. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

BLADENSBURG, a post township of the United States, in Prince George's county, Maryland, on the east branch of the Potomac, at the forks.

BLAESAVON, a village of England, in Monmouthshire, near Abergavenny.

BLAIN, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire. Population 15000.

BLAIR ATTOUL, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Perth. Pop. 2402.

BLAIR GOWRIE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Perth, from which it is distant 17 miles. Population 2253.

BLAIZE, CAPE, on the coast of West Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico.

BLAKEY, a post township of the United States, in Mobile county, Alabama, on the Tensaw, or eastern outlet of Mobile river, 6 miles from Mobile bay, 10 E. N. E. Mobile. Lat. 30. 43. N. It is a new town, laid out in 1813.

BLAKENEY, a village and parish of England, in Norfolk. Population 803.

BLAMONT, a town of France, department of the Meurthe. Population 16000.

BLANC-BERRY, LE, a town of France, department of the Indre, situated on the Creuse, which divides it into two equal parts. Population 3350. The trade of the town consists in wine and fish.

BLANCKENBERGH, a town of Flanders, between Ostend and Sluys. Pop. 1920.

BLANCO, CAPE, the most westerly point of the coast of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese in 1441. Long. 16. 58. E. Lat. 20. 47. N.—The name of various other capes in different parts of the world.

BLANDFORD, or **BLANDFORD FORUM**, a neat and well built town and parish of England, in the county of Dorset, on the river Stour, noted for an extensive manufacture of shirt buttons. It has frequently suffered from fire. Population 2443. 103 miles W. London.

BLANDFORD, a town in Oxford county, Upper Canada, on the Thames.—2d, A post township of the United States, in Hampton county, Massachusetts, 16 miles W. Springfield. Population 1613.—3d, A township in Prince George county, Virginia.

BLANLS, a small seaport town of Spain, in

Catalonia, with a small harbour. 34 miles N. E. Barcelona.

BRAGY, a town of France, in Normandy. Houses 700.

BRANKENBURG, a town of the Prussian states, 20 miles S. E. Cologne.

BRANKENBURG, the chief town of a principality of the same name in Germany. Population 2700. 9 miles S. Halberstadt.

BRANKENSE, a village of Denmark, on the Elbe. Population 2000. 9 miles from Hamburg.

BRANKENHAYN, a town of Saxony. Population 1840. 9 miles S. W. Jena.

BRANTYRE, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Lanark.

BRANZEY, a village of Ireland, county of Cork. Houses 90. 25 miles W. Cork.

BRAS, SAN, a seaport of Mexico, on the Pacific ocean, province of Guadaluajara, at the mouth of the Santiago. Long. 105. 2. W. Lat. 21. 32. N.

BRASKETS, or **FERRITERS ISLANDS**, a cluster of islets in the Atlantic ocean, near the W. coast of Ireland.

BRATHEURIN, a town of Wirtemberg, situated on the Aeh. Population 1750.

BRAYE, an old town of France, in Guienne, on the Gironde. Population 4700. 21 miles N. Bourdeaux.

BRAZEY BAY, a bay in the English channel, on the coast of the county of Cornwall.

BRECHINGLEY, a town and parish of England, in Surrey. Population 1137. 20 miles S. London.

BRECHINGTON, a village and parish of England. Pop. 570. 6 miles N. Oxford.

BRICHEROD, a town of the Prussian states. Population 1900. 9 miles S. W. Nordhausen.

BRISWYK, a village of the Netherlands, in Holland, with 1200 inhabitants.

BRINKEN, a province of Sweden, in South Gothland, having Smaland on the north, Schonen on the west, and the Baltic on the south and east. It is 100 miles long, and 26 broad. Population 67,200.

BRUNHEIM, or **BLINDHEIM**, a village of the Bavarian dominions, in the circle of the Upper Danube, which gives name to a great battle fought in its vicinity, on the 13th August 1704, by the English and Imperialists, under the duke of Marlborough, with the French and Bavarians, who were completely defeated. 8 miles S. W. Donawert.

BRERE, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Population 2550.

BRESSINGTON, a market town of Ireland, county of Wicklow, 30 miles N. W. Wicklow. Population 400.

BREYSTADT, a small mining town of Bohemia, 75 miles W. Prague.

BRUNSCATELL, a town of the Prussian states, 6 miles W. Deux-Ponts. Population 1300.

BRIND HARBOUR, a bay on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

BRON ISLAND, off the coast of Rhode Island, 24 miles S. S. W. Newport. It is

about 7 miles long and 4 broad. Population 722. Long. 71. 30. W. Lat. 41. 8. N.

BLOCKLEY, a township of the United States, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, 3 miles W. Philadelphia. Population 1616.

BLOCKZIEL, or **BLOCKZELSCHANS**, a town of the Netherlands, 28 miles S. Leuwarden. Population 1401.

BLOIS, an ancient city of France, in the Orleanois, department of the Loir and Cher, on the Loire, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge. The streets are narrow, and many of the houses low. The castle stands on a rock overhanging the river. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the Jesuits' college (now a provincial school) and the Episcopal palace, the terrace of which affords a very pleasant walk. The trade of the town consists in wine, brandy, corn, wool, and fruit; there are manufactures of serge, stamine, and other cloths, as well as of hardware and glass. Population 13,000. 109 miles S. S. W. Paris.

BLOEMENDAAL, a pleasant village of the Netherlands. Population 1060.

BLOEVE, a small island of European Russia, in the gulf of Bothnia. Long. 20. 52. E. Lat. 63. 31. 55. N.

BLONDVACRY, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Houses 540.

BLOODY FARLAND POINT, on the north-west coast of Ireland, county of Donegal.

BLOWITZ, a market town of Bohemia, 10 miles S. S. E. Tepl. Population 1260.

BLOZHEIM, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Population 1500.

BLUEFIELDS BAY, on the south-west coast of the island of Jamaica.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in the island of New Holland, north-west of the British settlement at Port Jackson.

BLUE RIDGE, the easternmost ridge of the Allegheny mountains, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, about 130 miles from the Atlantic, and rising to the height of 4000 feet.

BLUE STONE, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Kenhaway, in Giles county.

BLUEWATER, a river of the United States, in the Missouri, which runs north into the Missouri, 9 miles below Kansas river.

BLYSOON, a river of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which joins the Tyvy.

BLYTHBOROUGH, a town and parish of England, county of Suffolk. Population 513.

BLYTNE, a market town and parish of England. Pop. 3456. 3 miles N. Nottingham.

BLYTNE, a seaport town of England, county of Northumberland, at the mouth of the river Blythe. The chief trade is in coals and salt. Population 1803.

BLYTNE, four rivers of England; one runs into the German ocean, near Southwold; another into the sea at Tame, county of Warwick; another into the sea at Blythe, county of Northumberland; another into the Trent, about 6 miles E. Ragleby.

BOAN, a town of Hindostan, in Orissa, on the river Mahanuddy, 100 miles W. Cuttack. Long. 84. 18. E. Lat. 20. 50. N.

ROBBIO, a small town of Upper Italy, on the "Trebbia," where that river receives the waters of the Bobbio. It is surrounded with walls, and has six gates. Population 3400. 24 miles S. S. E. Pavia.

BOMER, a river of Lower Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, which falls into the Oder, near Crossen.

BOBENSBERG, a small town of the Prussian states, 6 miles S. Crossen, 70 E. S. E. Berlin.

BONIGER, a town and fortress of Hindostan, circular of Cicacole, 32 miles W. Cicacole.

BONINGEN, a town of the Bavarian states, 9 miles S. Augsburg. Population 1400.

BOBRYTSK, a small town of European Russia, on the river Berezhina.

Boca Chica, a narrow passage into the port of Carthage.

Boca del Drago, the strait of the Atlantic ocean which divides the island of Trinidad from the continent of America.

BOCAS DOZ, RIO DE, a large river of South America, in Brazil, which falls into the Tocantins.

BOCHNIA, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of the same name, famous for its mines of salt.

BOCKHOLT, a town of the Prussian states, 36 miles W. S. W. Munster. Pop. 2600.

BOCKING, a town of England, county of Essex, situated on the river Pant. Population 2706.

ROCKY, a town of European Russia, in the government of Grodno. Population 1600.

BODEGRAVEN, a village of the Netherlands, between Leyden and Werden. Population 1700.

BODENWERDER, a town of Hanover, on the **Weser**, 8 miles N. **Bevern**. Pop. 1300.

Bodio, a village of Switzerland, canton of the Ticino.

BODMIN, a market town and borough of England, in the county of Cornwall, consisting at present principally of one wide street, extending nearly a mile from east to west. It

extending nearly a mile from east to west. It has a spacious church, a county jail, and a bridewell. The principal manufacture carried on is in serge. Bodmin has had the privilege of returning members to parliament

over since the reign of Edward I. Population 2902. 8 miles S. S. W. Camelford.

BODNOC, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and falls into the

Turkey, 15 miles S. Smyrna. Long. 26. 35.
E. Lat. 38. 16. N.

Bog, a river of European Russia, which issues from a lake on the N. frontier of Pod-

ROSENKOPK, a town of Denmark, on a bay on the island of Funen.

BOGGAM, a town of Hindoostan, province of Behar. Long. 84. 30. E. Lat. 27. 10. N.

BOOR, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which enters the Deveron, near Huntly.

BOGILCUND, a district of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, situated about the 24th degree of northern latitude.

BOSLION, a market town of the Austrian empire, province of Istria, 27 miles S. S. E. Trieste.

BOOLIRORE, the capital of a district of the same name, on the Ganges. It is a handsome and flourishing town. Long. 86. 50. E. Lat. 25. 11. N.

• **BONNA**, a small river of Upper Italy, which falls into the Tosa, near Domo d'Ossola.

BOSNOR, a village of England, on the coast of Sussex, 66 miles S. Chichester.

BOBROVNIKOV, a considerable town of European Russia, in the government of Charkov. Population 6800. 64 miles N. N. W. Charkov.

BOCONODITZE, a town of Russia in Europe. It consists of eight principal, and six cross streets. Population 5000. 456 miles S. S. E. St Petersburg.

Bogorodsk, a small town of European Russia, 28 miles E. Moscow. Pop. 500.

BOGOTA, Rio de, a large river of South America, in the new kingdom of Granada, which rises near the city of Santa Fe, and precipitates itself with a thundering noise down a narrow outlet, near the farm of Tequendama, which gives name to this remarkable fall.—Another river of South America, province of Atacames.

BOGWANGOLA, a large and prosperous trading town of Bengal, district of Moorshedabad, on the south bank of the Ganges. Long. 88. 29. E. Lat. 24. 21. N.

BOGWANPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Behar. Long. 83. 46. E. Lat. 25. N.

BOHAIN, a town of France, in Picardy, on the Scheldt. Population 2209.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the Austrian dominions, and situated nearly in the heart of Germany. This kingdom comprehends that tract of country which has Bavaria on the W., the kingdom of Saxony on the N., Silesia and Moravia on the E., and Austria proper on the S.; stretching from Lat. 46. 30. to 51. 5. N., and from Long. 12. to 15. 60. E. Its greatest length is 200 miles, its greatest breadth 150, and its superficial extent about 20,000 English square miles. It is separated by the river Moldau into two parts nearly equal: The other principal river is the Elbe. It has been divided since 1751 into the sixteen following circles, exclusive of the metropolis: Prague, which ranks as a separate district; Buntzlau, Königgratz, Bittschow, Chrudim, Czeslau, Brdweis, Tabor, Pilsch, Písek, Klattau, Saatz, Elnbogen (including the small district of Fogg), Leutomeritz, Jaksowitz, Beraun, and Haurzum.

Bohemia is surrounded on every side by high mountains. The soil is fertile, however, and yields corn, pulse, hops, flax, hemp, fruit, and all kinds of garden vegetables in abundance. Saffron is produced in a smaller proportion; and wine, though made of an excellent flavour, is raised but in small quantity. Nearly one-third of the country is covered with woods, which, besides furnishing all kinds of game (particularly pheasants), afford superior facilities for the establishment of manufactures. The fishing in the rivers is likewise very productive; pearls are found in the Ottawa, and occasionally in the Moldau. It formerly had mines of gold; and still has mines of silver, tin, iron, quicksilver, cobalt, zinc, arsenic, bismuth, calamine, antimony, sulphur, saltpetre, vitriol, alum, and pit coal; garnets, sapphires, topazes, hyacinths, chrysolites, amethysts, opals, chalcodons, cornelians, and agates, are also found. The Bohemian diamond is a species of rock crystal. This country abounds likewise in marble, alabaster, porphyry, jasper, asbestos, serpentine, gypsum, and moonstone, as well as in porcelain earth and granite. Mineral waters are found in various situations. Bohemia has manufactures of yarn, linen, cambric, veils, thread, lace, stockings, ribbons, printed linen, wax-cloth, woollen stuffs, glass, mirrors, glass pearls, garnets, and other minerals (exclusive of metals); also other manufactures, such as cotton and silk stuffs, hats, paper, leather, wooden articles, musical instruments, alum, vitriol, gunpowder, &c. Besides these, there are exported great quantities of metals, both raw and wrought, vegetable products, cattle, and wool. The principal articles of import are salt, wine, colonial products, spirituous liquors, silk, Spanish wool, cotton, quicksilver, iron, lead, hardware, jewels, trinkets, and dye-stuffs. The established religion of Bohemia is the Roman Catholic, which, after the banishment of the Hussites and Protestants, in the 15th and 17th centuries, was almost the only one in the kingdom, except the Jewish. The total number of dissenters from the church of Rome is about 100,000, of whom 46,000 are Jews, 34,000 Calvinists, 11,000 Lutherans, and the remnant of the Greek church and other persuasions. Population in 1811, 3,137,495.

BOHEMIA, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into Elk river, 11 miles below Elkton.

BONNENKIRCH, a market town of Württemberg, amid the Suabian Alps. Pop. 1400.

BONON, or **BOON**, one of the most southern of the Philippine islands.

BORUS, or **BARUS**, a government of Sweden, in West Gothland, now forming the greater part of the province of Gotheborg.

BOJADOR, **Cape**, stretches far into the Atlantic, beyond the southern limit of the kingdom of Morocco. It is very tempestuous. Long. 14. 20. W. Lat. 26. 16. N.

BOJANO, a town of Naples, 42 miles N. Naples.

BOJANOWA, a town of the Prussian states, grand duchy of Posen. Population 2700.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, situated at the conflux of the rivers Dommel and Aa. The town is entered by four gates, and is approached by water at three openings. The cathedral church, built in 1360, is one of the finest structures in the Netherlands. Of the four parish churches, there is only one now appropriated to divine service, namely, that of St Catherine, the others being used as granaries and warehouses. A considerable trade is carried on, particularly in corn; they have also manufactures of knives and needles. Commerce is greatly promoted by the many canals which pass through the town. This city surrendered in 1794 to the French under General Pichegru, without much opposition. In January 1814, it surrendered to the Prussian army under General Bulow. 42 miles S. S. E. Amsterdam.

BOISSERON D'ARMONTEL, a town of France, department of the Tarn. Pop. 3100.

BOITZENBURG, a town of Germany, 33 miles E. S. E. Hamburg. Houses 230.

BOLABOLA, or **BOLABORA**, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean, about 24 miles in circumference. Long. 151. 52. W. Lat. 16. 32. N.

BOLL, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 140 miles E. Constantinople.

BOLINGBROKE, a town of England, county of Lincoln. Population 753.

BOLKENHAYN, a town of Silesia. Population 1350. 10 miles N. W. Schweidnitz.

BOLL, a small town and castle of Switzerland, 10 miles S. Fribourg.

BOLLEBEK, a town of Normandy, department of the Lower Seine.

BOLLENT, a town of France, 10 miles N. Orange. Population 4050.

BOLIGNA, the second city in point of magnitude and opulence, in the Ecclesiastical states. It is six Italian miles in circuit, and lies at the foot of the Appennines, between the rivers Savena and Reno, in a rich and fertile valley. Here is a number of elegant churches and cloisters, which are adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings. The palace, the residence of the Pope's legate, and of several other personages of distinction, is more remarkable for size than for beauty. Among the other public edifices may be noticed the two towers degli Asinelli and de Garisendi; the former 371 feet in height; the latter originally 130 feet in height, but now reduced to nearly 70. Bologna is of considerable note in Italian history, from the number of illustrious families of which it is the residence. It was too the seat of the school of Caracci, who restored a correct taste in painting, after Michael Angelo and Raphael. Here is a famous university, which had the honour of first drawing the attention of Europe to the Roman law. Bologna contains manufactures of cloth, silk stockings, and other stuffs; satins, damasks, taffeta, velvet,

gauze, craps, and linen. The other products of Bologna and its environs are fruit, wine, the well known soap-ball, cheese, oil, and honey. The French entered this city in 1796. It is now restored to the Pope. 180 miles N. N. W. Rome.

BOLOGNESE, or LEGATION OF BOLOGNA, a province of Italy, in the Pope's dominions, having the Ferrarese on the N., Romagna on the E., Tuscany on the S., and Modena on the W.; and comprising 300 towns and villages, with 200,000 souls.

BOLSCHAJA RIEKA, a river of Kamtschatka, which falls into the sea of Okhotsk, in Lat. 54. 52. N.—The town and fortress of Bolschetsk, consisting of 37 houses, and 235 inhabitants, is situated on its banks. Long. 157. E. Lat. 53. N.

BOLSENA, a small town of the Pope's dominions, 8 miles S. Orvieto.

BOLSOVER, a town of England, county of Derby. Population 1333. 5 miles E. Chesterfield, and 148 N. London.

BOLSWAARD, a very old town of the Netherlands, in West Friesland. It carries on a thriving trade in butter, and in fine woolen stuffs. Population 2300.

BOLTON, a village of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles S. E. Richmond.

BOLTON, a town of Richelieu county, Lower Canada, on Lake Memphremagog, S. E. Montreal. Pop. 800.—2d, A post township of the United States, in Chittenden county, Vermont, on Onion river, 18 miles N. W. Montpelier. Pop. 249.—3d, A post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 53 miles W. Boston. Pop. 1637.—4th, A post township in Tolland county, Connecticut, 11 miles E. Hartford. Pop. 700.—5th, A post township in Warren county, New York, on Lake George, 14 miles N. Caldwell. Pop. 726.

BOLTON LE MOOR, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, consisting of two townships, Great and Little Bolton. The increase of this town has been principally owing to its manufactures of fustian, muslin, and calico. Two markets are held here on Saturdays and Mondays, and two annual fairs. Besides its ancient and handsome parish church, there is a modern church and chapel in Little Bolton, nine dissenting chapels, a Catholic chapel, and a grammar school. There is a dispensary, public library, and news room, besides other charitable and useful institutions. Population of Great Bolton, 22,037, of Little Bolton 9258. 11 miles N. Manchester.

BOMAA, a port on the coast of Elicay, 7 leagues E. Cape Razatini. Lat. 6. 10. S.

BOMBAY, an island on the west coast of Hindostan, containing the city of the same name, which is the capital of all the British settlements on that side of the peninsula. It is 6½ miles long and about 1 mile broad, is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait; and it forms, along with the neighbouring islands of Colabah, Salsette, Butcher's

island, Elephanta, and Carajah, a commodious and well sheltered harbour. Near the southern extremity of the island of Colabah, which is separated from that of Bombay by a narrow strait, stands the light-house, which is of a circular form. It rises from the sea to the height of 130 feet, and shows its light at the distance of 21 miles.

The city of Bombay is about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is surrounded by strong fortifications. The castle is a regular quadrangle, with numerous works, particularly towards the sea; and the whole is encompassed by a broad deep ditch, which can be floated at pleasure. In the centre of the town is the Green, a large open space, which is surrounded with many large and well built houses. Here is the English church, an extremely handsome edifice; to the left of which is the government-house, which has a shewy and magnificent appearance; on the right is the bazaar or marketplace; and at the entrance to this street stands the theatre, which is a handsome building. This part of the town suffered greatly by fire. Besides the English church, there are numerous temples for the worship of the Hindoos, mosques for the Mahometans, and a synagogue for the Jews. The Portuguese Roman Catholics have also several chapels; and a Presbyterian church has been lately established for the benefit of the Scots resident in Bombay.

From the situation of Bombay, it commands an extensive commerce with the countries situated in the Persian and Arabic gulfs, with both the western and eastern coasts of India, as well as with the islands in the Eastern ocean, and with China. Of the trade to China, the principal commodity is cotton-wool; the other articles of which the trade of Bombay consists are sandal-wood and pepper, the produce of Malabar and the other adjacent countries; gums, drugs, and pearls from Arabia, Abyssinia, and Persia; elephants' teeth, corallians, and other produce from Cambay; storks' firs, birds' nests, and other articles from the Maldives and Laccadive islands. With Europe also, and with different parts of America, Bombay carries on a considerable trade. The imports from Europe are principally articles for the use of the natives and Europeans, consisting mostly of the finer manufactures of Europe, piece goods, and treasure. The art of ship-building is carried to great perfection by the Perses, who are accounted excellent ship-carpenters. There are excellent rope-walks, which are equal to any in England, with the exception of the king's-yard at Portsmouth; and its dock-yard is large and well contrived, and has abundance of naval stores, together with large quantities of timber for building and repairing ships, and stores for all kinds of smith's work. The new dock, constructed by Major Cotper, is a truly magnificent work, both as to design and execution.

The inhabitants of this island are estimated at

to amount to 220,000, of whom about three-fourths are Hindoos, 8000 Perses, 8000 Mahometans, and 3000 or 4000 Jews: the Portuguese are also found in considerable numbers. The Perses are an active and industrious race, and have attained to a high degree of consideration and opulence. Besides the Perses, many considerable Portuguese, Armenian, and Hindoo merchants, reside at Bombay, who, along with property, have acquired the reputation of great integrity.

Bombay was obtained by the Portuguese in 1530; it was ceded to Britain in 1601, and transferred to the East India company in 1668. 620 miles N. W. Seringapatam, 770 from Madras, and 1300 from Calcutta. Long. 72. 38. E. Lat. 18. 50. N.

BOMMEI, a town in Dutch Guelderland, on an island formed by the Maese and the Waal. Pop. 2900. 7 miles N. Bois-le-Duc.

BOMMELWAERT, an island of the Netherlands, in Dutch Guelderland, which is formed by the waters of the Maese and the Waal, and is about 15 miles long, and 6 broad.

BOMMESE, NEW, a small fortified place of the Netherlands, province of Zealand.

BONA, a considerable seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, with a commodious harbour. It was one of the settlements of the French African company, established during the reign of Louis XIV.: but the intercourse with this coast having been interrupted by the revolutionary war, England, in 1805, obtained the cession of Bona and the other parts belonging to the African company. 66 miles S. N. E. Constantina. Long. 7. 45. E. Lat. 36. 52. N.

BONANZA, a town of Spain, the harbour of Seville, near the mouth of the Guadalquivir.

BONAVENTURE, an island, or rather barren rock, of Lower Canada, in the district of Gaspe.

BONAVINTA, the largest of the Cape de Verde islands, next to St. Jago, being about 48 miles in circumference. Northern side, according to captain Cook, Long. 22. 50. E. Lat. 10. 17. N.

BONAVISTA, CAPE AND BAY OF, lie on the east side of Newfoundland. The cape lies in Long. 52. 32. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

BONAWAST, a small town of Hindostan, in North Canara. Houses 500.

BONDORF, the chief town of a county of the same name in Sussia, 23 miles N. Zurich.

BONDOR, a kingdom of Central Africa, situated on the western bank of the Faleme.

BONGHIN, a town and district of Hindostan, 24 miles E. Hyderabad.

BONI, an island in the Eastern seas, on the N. E. coast of Waygiou.

BONI BAY, called Buggess Bay by the Europeans, a spacious bay of the Eastern seas, on the S. coast of the island of Celebes.

BONIFACIO, a seaport town of Corsica, on the S. coast. It is neatly built, and tolerably fortified. Population 3170. 92 miles S. by land from Bastia.

BONIFACIO, CAPO DI, the south-east point of the island of Corsica.

BONN, a neat town of the Prussian states, in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, on the left bank of that river. It has four parish churches. It was formerly very strongly fortified, but was taken in 1793 by Marlborough, after a severe bombardment. 14 miles S. S. E. Cologne.

BONNAT, a town of France, department of La Creuse. Population 2050.

BONNE, a neat town of the Sardinian states, 10 miles E. S. E. Geneva. Population 2600.

BONNET DE JOUX, ST., a town of France, in Dauphiny, with 1320 inhabitants.

BONNET ISLANDS, five small islands in the Mergui archipelago. Lat. 10. 29. N.

BONNET LA RIVIERE, ST., a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Population 1120.

BONNET LACHAMPE, ST., a village of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 1320.

BONNET LE CHATEAU, ST., a town of France, department of the Loire. Population 1500.

BONNET, ST., a town of France, 37 miles N. Grenoble. Population 1500.

BONNETABLE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 4600.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire, on the Loire. Population 1600.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, 14 miles N. E. Agnecy. Population 1000.

BONNEVEUX, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. Population 2500.

BONNEHEIM, a town of Wirttemberg, near the Neckar. Population 1800.

BONOA, a small island in the Eastern seas, Long. 120. 12. E. Lat. 2. 59. S.

BONSALL, a town and parish of England, in the county of Derby. Population 1396.

BONTHEIN, a town and district of the island of Celebes. Long. 120. 9. E. Lat. 5. 20. S.

BOOBY ISLAND, a small island in the West Indies, near St. Christopher's.—It is the name also of two rocky islets.

BOODICOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 30 miles S. E. Bangalore.

BOODROOM, or BODROUX, a small town of Asia Minor, in Caramania, situated at the head of a deep bay. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Halicarnassus*.

Many relics of antiquity are to be observed here, and in the vicinity. Vestiges of the ancient walls may be discerned; and above the town are the remains of a theatre, measuring about 240 feet in diameter, which appears to have had 36 rows of marble seats. Long. 27. 20. E. Lat. 37. N.

BOOEROOGE, a town of Hindostan, and capital of the province of Cutch. It has a considerable trade. Long. 69. 45. E. Lat. 23. 15. N.

BOEM, a town of Brabant, on the Nethe, 10 miles S. Antwerp. Population 3430.

BOONAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black sea. Long. 33. E. Lat. 40. 44. N.

BOODRY, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer. Long. 73. 35. E. Lat. 25. 28. N.
BOONE, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Population 3000. Slaves 500.

BOONSHAN, a city of Persia, province of Irak. Population 12,000.

BOONSHAN, a town and district of Hindostan, in Bengal. Long. 80. 33. E. Lat. 23. 32. N.

BOOTAN, an extensive region of Northern Hindostan, lying between Bengal and Tibet, principally between the 26th and 28th degrees of N. lat., supposed to be 200 miles from E. to W. and 60 from N. to S. Notwithstanding this country is very mountainous, and many parts of it extremely cold, it is still productive and highly cultivated, the slope of the mountains being cut into terraces for this purpose. As it is situated without the tropics, it is free from the periodical rains; and the climate is in general moderate, calculated to bring forth both European and Asiatic fruits and vegetables.

BOOTH GOLDSHAW, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 613.

BOOTH, HIGHER and LOWER, two townships of England, in Lancashire. Population 3172, and 1513.

BOOTHBAY, a post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine. Pop. 1582.

BOOTLE, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 800.

BOPAL, a town and small territory of Hindostan, province of Malwah. Long. 77. 37. E. Lat. 23. 16. N.

BOFFINGER, a town of Suabia, on the Eger. Population 1600. 23 miles N.N.E. Ulm.

BOPPART, a town of the Prussian states, 8 miles S. Coblenz. Population 1500.

BOQUES CREEK, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which joins the Scioto.

BORAS, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, on the river Wisla. Population 2000.

BORBA, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo. Population 2700.

BORCK, a town of the Prussian states, grand duchy of Posen. Population 1300.

BORCELOE, a village of Dutch Brabant, 42 miles W. N. W. Munster. Pop. 1000.

BORP, a town of France, department of the Correze. Population 1800.

BORRERTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey, on Delaware river, 6 miles below Trenton, 24 above Philadelphia. It contains about 100 houses, and is the seat of an academy.

BORREK, LES, a town of France, department of the Arriege. Houses 350.

BORRISMAN, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the W. coast of Mainland.

BORRAT, two of the smaller Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland.

BORRETTA, a small town of Italy, province of Iodi, on the river Lambrò.—Also a large village on the Mincio, to the N. of the town of Mantua.—The same also of several other small places in Italy.

BORCHOM, a fortress of Sweden, on the W. coast of the island of Oeland.

BORCHOLSHAGEN, a town of Westphalia. Population 1000.

BORCNE, a lake of the United States, in Louisiana, communicating with Lake Ponchartrain, 40 miles long, by about 16 broad.

BORGO, an old seaport town of the Russian dominions, government of Finland. Long. 25. 40. E. Lat. 60. 23. N.

BORGO DI SESTA, a populous town of Italy, duchy of Milan, 50 miles N. N. E. Turin.

BORGO DI ST. SOLENO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 48 miles E. S. E. Florence.

BORGO DI VAL DI TARO, a small town of Italy, 23 miles S. W. Parma.

BORGO DI VAL SERANA, a handsome market town of Tyrol, on the river Brenta.

BORGOVARE, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, 7 miles S. S. W. Mantua.

BORGO FRANCO, a town of Piedmont, province of Ivrea, with 1400 inhabitants.

BORGWOM, or VAREM, a small town of the Netherlands, 10 miles W. Liege.

BORJA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 34 miles W. N. W. Saragossa. Pop. 3000.

BORISOGLENSK, a town of European Russia, government of Jaroslav. Population 3000.—Also a town of European Russia, in the government of Tambov. Pop. 3000.

BORISSOW, a small town of European Russia, on the Beresina, 36 miles E. Minsk.

BORKEE, a town of Westphalia, 30 miles W. Munster. Population 2400.

BORKUM, an island of Hanover, on the coast of East Friesland, situated between the mouths of the East and West Ems, 12 miles in circumference.

BORVES, a town of France, department of the Var. Population 1320.

BORNIA, or BORMIDA, the name of two rivers in Piedmont, which join the Tanaro.

BORMIO, a town of Italy, at the influx of the Frollo into the Adda. Population 1000. 30 miles S. E. Coire, 45 N. W. Trent.

BORNA, a town of Saxony, 12 miles S. S. E. Leipzig. It has manufactures of wool and earthenware.

BORNEO, an island of Asia, which, next to New Holland, is the largest of any in the known world, extending about 800 miles in length, by 700 in breadth. The climate is in general temperate; on the west coast heavy rains prevail from November until May; and the thermometer ranges from 82 to 94 degrees. Violent earthquakes also are sometimes experienced. The coast, for 10 or 15 miles inland, is mostly marshy, a circumstance which renders the climate unhealthy to Europeans. Part of the island is mountainous: in the centre is an extensive ridge called the Crystal Mountains, from the abundance of crystal found among them.

Borneo, Banjaraning, and Passur, are the principal rivers. Gold is found in considerable abundance. There are also diamond mines; and diamonds are wrought for in the channel of rivers. Iron, copper, and tin, also

abound; and pearls, and another of pearl shells, are obtained on the northern coast. The vegetables of this island are numerous and valuable, consisting of delicious fruits, pepper, the camphor tree, and one which produces a kind of resin called dammen. A breed of large cattle, called *liang*, frequents the north part of the island, and flocks of deer and wild hogs feed on the spacious plains; but the most singular quadruped, if such it may be called, inhabiting Borneo, is the ouran-outang, an animal bearing an intimate resemblance in figure and propensities to the human species. The *salangane*, or swallow, which constructs an edible nest, and bird of paradise, are common here. Borneo is inhabited by various races of men, hitherto indistinctly characterized by the names of *Dejakese*, *Horafioras*, *Biajos*, *Idan*, *Ma-root*, and *Papuans*. They are generally of the most barbarous habits, and have many cruel and superstitious customs. Many Chinese are settled here, who carry on a very active commerce, and engross the whole trade of the island; and the coast is inhabited by a mixture of Malays, Javanese, and the natives of Celebes. The total population is calculated at three millions. Borneo is divided into several districts, governed by independent sovereigns, who frequently wage war with each other. Several of the European powers have endeavoured to establish colonial settlements in Borneo; but with the exception of the Dutch, none of these have had any permanent success. During the late war, the British trade was infested by pirates from this island. An attack was in consequence made on *Samblas* in the year 1812, which failed, and the British were repulsed with considerable loss. A new attempt was made in 1813, and attended with complete success. Long. from 109. to 119. E. Lat. 4. N. to 7. 25. S.

BORNEO, a seaport and capital of the kingdom of Borneo, on the north-west part of the island, 10 miles distant from the sea. The houses, which occupy the banks on both sides of a river, are supported on posts, and are ascended with stairs; and the chief communication is by means of boats in front of the houses. Considerable trade is carried on between Borneo and China in black wood, exported for furniture, clove bark, camphor, cinis, pepper, dammen, and birds' nests. Long. 114. 44. E. Lat. 4. 56. N.

BOHNEM, a town of the Prussian states, between Bonn and Briel. Population 1100. —Also a village of Germany, 1 mile N. E. Frankfurt; and a small town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 8 miles N. E. Dendermonde.

BORNUUM, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 100 miles from the outermost point of Zealand, in length 30 miles, and in breadth 20. Long. 15. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

BORRÓS, a town of Spain, province of Seville, with about 3000 inhabitants.

BORROR, an extensive kingdom in the interior of Africa. Its limits are very uncer-

tain; but on the N. it appears to be bounded by the desert of Bilma and of Lybia; E. by countries unknown, probably desert; S. by Beryoo and Begherme; W. by Cassina and Ashen. The commerce of Borrour is chiefly carried on by the merchants of Fezzan, who set out from Mourzouk, which forms a central point for the interior commerce of Eastern Africa. The imports into Borrour consist of brass and copper for the currency of the country, valued at about four shillings sterling a pound; imperial dollars, which, compared with the dollars of Spain, are nearly as 16 to 15; red woollen caps, check linens, light coarse cloth, baize, barabans or alhaiks, small Turkey carpets, small plain carpets of Merurata, silk wrought and unwrought, tissues and brocades, sabre blades, Dutch knives, scissars, coral beads, small looking glasses, and Gooroo nuts from the south of the Niger. The exports are slaves, gold, and civet. The slaves are chiefly brought from Begherme, and other tributary districts to the south of Borrour, where a regular system of slave-hunting seems long to have been carried on. The gold is probably brought from Wangara, and other regions bordering on the central range of mountains.

BORROR, a large city, capital of the above empire. The population does not correspond with its extent, as the houses are built in the most straggling manner. Long. 23. 57. E. Lat. 24. 32. N.

BORODINO, a village in Russia, near the Moskwa, about 90 miles W. Moscow, remarkable for the great battle fought there, on 7th Sept. 1812, between the French and Russians.

BOROTUNNINGER, a borough and market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ure. Population 260.

BOROVITZEN, a town of European Russia, government of Novogorod. Pop. 2600.

BOROWSK, a town of European Russia, in the government of Moscow, on the Protwa. Population 1600. 60 miles S. W. Moscow.

BORUANA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. Population 4000.

BORROR IN OSSORY, a village of Ireland, in Queen's county.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, frequently abbreviated to *Borness*, a seaport town of Scotland, county of Linlithgow, on the southern bank of the river Forth, where it is between 3 and 4 miles wide. The town is irregularly built, but has a very good harbour. The principal manufactures carried on here are salamoniac, salt, vitriolic acid, pottery, and distilling. There are extensive balleries, which afford fuel both for home consumption and export, which have been wrought during centuries, and penetrate far beneath the bed of the river. Most of the trade of Borrowstownness has, in consequence of the navigable canal between the rivers Clyde and Forth, been transferred to Grangemouth, at the termination of which Grangemouth is situated. Population 3018. 18 miles W. Edinburgh.

BORSCHON, a county of Hungary, containing above 93,000 inhabitants.

BOSA, a small seaport on the west coast of Sardinia, with a good harbour and a castle.

BOSCA REGALE, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, with 2650 inhabitants.

BOSCAWEN, a post town of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Population 1820.

BOSCO, or **BOSCHI**, a town of Piedmont, 8 miles S. E. Alessandria. Population 2600.

BOSHAM, a village and parish of England, county of Sussex, on an arm of the sea. The church is a spacious Gothic structure. Population 1410. 3 miles W. Chichester.

BOSHUANAR, a numerous class of tribes who inhabit a large territory in the interior of Southern Africa. The territory is said to extend from the 25th to the 20th degree of S. lat., 30 or 40 days journey north from the river Kuruman. These tribes are evidently of the same original stock with the Caffres, but surpass them in civilization and in the arts of life. Loetakod, one of their towns, is estimated to contain from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants; and though it has suffered by intestine broils, it seems still to contain 7000 to 8000.

BOSKOOP, a village of the Netherlands, province of Holland. Population 1300.

BOSNA, a river of European Turkey, in Bosnia, which discharges itself into the Save.

BOSNA-SERAJE, a town of European Turkey, the capital of Bosnia. It is newly built, with the exception of a few of the public offices. The old citadel, which stands at some distance from the town, is surrounded with thick walls, turrets, and bastions, planted with 80 cannon. Here are manufactures of lances, daggers, and other arms; there is likewise a considerable trade, chiefly with Dalmatia. Exclusive of the Turkish inhabitants, there are 100 Greek and 500 Catholic families, the latter of whom have a bishop. Population 12,000. 116 miles W. Belgrade; 330 S. Vienna.

BOSNIA, a country of the south of Europe, subject to the Turks; separated from Servia on the north by the Save, from Servia on the east by the Drina, from Dalmatia on the south by a ridge of mountains, and from Croatia on the west by the Verina. Its area contains about 13,200 square miles. It is full of mountains, but contains fruitful fields and vineyards, especially in the north. The total number of native inhabitants does not exceed 30,000; that of the Turkish militia is reckoned at 50,000.

BOSPHORUS, or **STRAIT OF CONSTANTINOPLE**, the narrow sea which forms a communication between the Black sea and the sea of Marmora, about 1 or 1½ mile broad, and 30 miles long.

BOSRA, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus, 30 miles S. Damascus.

BOSWILEY, or **TRIVENNA**, a town of England, county of Cornwall. It sends two members to parliament. Population 877.

BOSSEY, a village of the Netherlands, in Hattstadt, 6 miles from Mook.

BOST, a city of Persia, capital of a territory near the province of Seistan. Long. 64. 45. E. Lat. 32. 30. N.

BOSTAS, a town of Natolia, 50 miles N. N. W. Marmach.

BOSTON, a seaport and market town of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated on both sides of the river Witham, near its influx into the sea. It is an ancient town, and was formerly rich in monastic and religious institutions, though scarcely a vestige is now left of the six priories and three colleges which it once contained. The parish church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a noble Gothic structure, justly admired for its elegance and simplicity. It was founded in 1100. Besides the church, there are four other places of worship belonging to Baptists of different denominations, to Unitarians, and Methodists; also a Quaker meeting-house. The theatre is a new and commodious building, neatly fitted up, and well adapted for dramatic representations. There are five free schools, viz. the grammar school, founded in the reign of queen Mary; a blue coat school for both boys and girls; one for the education of the children of poor freemen; one for educating poor children, on the plan of Mr. Lancaster's; and another established on the principle of Dr. Bell. Boston contains two public subscription libraries and news-rooms. The market-place is spacious and the markets, which are held on Wednesday and Saturdays, are well supplied. The neighbouring sea yields great plenty of fish; and a considerable trade is carried on in shrimps, crabs, and quantities of which are sent to London. Since the inclosure of the neighbouring fens, large quantities of oats are annually shipped for London. Boston is a corporate town, being incorporated in 37th Henry VIII. It has sent members to parliament (with only one intermission) since the 11th of Edward III. In the year 1804, a handsome iron bridge of one arch was erected over the Witham, in the place of the former wooden one. There are four annual fairs. Population 10,367. 30 miles S. E. London. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

BOSTON, a seaport of the United States, and capital of Massachusetts, in Suffolk county, and the largest town in New England. It is pleasantly situated at the bottom of Massachusetts bay, on a peninsula of an uneven surface, 2 miles long, and in the widest part about ½ mile wide. The harbour is one of the best in the United States. It has a sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels at all times of tide, and is accessible at all seasons of the year. The entrance is well defended by Fort Independence and Fort Warren. The houses in the older part of the town are plain, and the streets generally narrow and crooked; but in West Boston, and in several streets recently laid out, the private buildings are more splendid than in any other town in the United States. In

1817 there was erected on each side of Market-street, a block of brick stores more than 400 feet in length, and 4 stories high; and on Central Wharf, another immense pile of buildings was completed the same year, 1240 feet long, containing 54 stores, 4 stories high, having a spacious hall in the centre, over which is erected an elegant observatory. Among the public buildings are the state-house, which is built on elevated ground, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country; the new court-house, built of stone; Faneuil hall, where all town meetings are held; a theatre; an almshouse; a custom-house; and 28 places for public worship, 11 of which are for Congregationalists, 4 for Episcopalians, 4 for Baptists, 2 for Methodists, 3 for Universalists, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Friends, a New Jerusalem church, and the seamen's chapel. Among the benevolent institutions are the general hospital, founded in 1818, which has been richly endowed by the liberality of the state and of individuals; and an hospital for the insane, the buildings of which are situated in Charlestown. There are also several extensive libraries. Boston is very extensively engaged in commerce. The population in 1800 was 24,937; in 1810, 33,250; and in 1820, more than 43,000. 210 miles N. E. New York, 300 N. E. Philadelphia, 436 N. E. Washington, and 300 S. S. E. Montreal. The country in the immediate vicinity is fertile and populous; and connected with the capital by fine roads. The Middlesex canal opens a water communication with the interior of New Hampshire. There are four bridges connecting Boston with the adjacent towns. Charles river bridge, which connects it with Charlestown on the north, is 1603 feet long, 42 broad, and stands on 75 piers. West Boston bridge, connecting it with Cambridge port on the west, is 3463 feet long, and stands on 180 piers. Cragie's bridge is between these two, and connects it with Cambridge. A bridge and dam were commenced in 1818 across the bay on the south-west side of the town, the object of which is to open a new avenue, and also to create a water power sufficient to put in operation extensive tide-mills, and other water works. The country around Boston is the admiration of every traveller of taste; and the view from the dome of the state-house surpasses any thing of the kind in this country.

BOZOWORTH, a town of England, county of Leicester. The church is spacious, and has a beautiful spire. Population 1117. About 3 miles from the town is Bosworth Field, where was fought, in 1485, the memorable battle between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

BOZOWORTH, HUBBARD, a town of England, county of Leicester, 14 miles S. Leicester. Population 817.

BOZOGOSIMA, an island in the Chinese sea, south of Formosa. Long. 117. 21. E. Lat. 21. 57. N.

BOTANY BAY, a bay on the south-east coast of New Holland, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770. It has been since converted into a British settlement for the reception of exiled criminals. The climate is salubrious, the soil fertile, and the settlement flourishing. In 1810, the population was 10,454, viz. 5813 men, 2220 women, 2721 children. There were above 21,000 acres of ground in cultivation; and the stock amounted to 1114 horses, 11,276 cattle, 33,818 sheep, 1732 goats, and 18,593 hogs. The colony consists of four districts, Sidney, Parramatta, Hawkesbury, and Newcastle, and it has two dependencies, Holbert's town and Port Dalrymple, on Van Diemen's Land, about 300 miles distant. The chief commerce is in seal skins, oil, and whalebone, and a profitable contraband trade is carried on with China and the South sea islands.

BOTESDALE, a market town and parish of England, county of Suffolk. Pop. 584.

BOTETOWN, a county of the United States, in Virginia, W. of the Blue ridge. Pop. 13,301. Slaves 2275. Chief town Fincastle.

BOTANIA, an extensive province in the north of Europe, which is divided into East and West, by a gulf of the same name. The eastern division was ceded to Russia at the peace of Frederickshamm in 1809. East Bothnia lies on the east bank of the gulf; a chain of mountains separates it on the other side from the provinces of Archangel and Olonetz; it has Finland on the south, and Lapland on the north. Its length is 300 miles, and its breadth from 60 to 210. The population is proportionably small, not exceeding 70,000. The soil is remarkably fertile, but somewhat low and marshy towards the coast. The chief towns are Cafana, Ulea, Brahestad, Carleby, Jacobstad, Wasa, and Christianstad. West Bothnia, which belongs to Sweden, reaches, on the west side of the gulf, from the borders of Angermund to Tornea. It is divided into the four districts of Umea, Pitca, Lulea, and Tornea; so called from their chief towns. The inhabited part has been estimated at nearly 400 English miles in length, and 100 in breadth; yet the population, including a portion of Lapland, is only 46,000.

BOTHNIA, GULF OF, is that part of the Baltic which separates Sweden from Finland. It begins at the island of Ahna, and extends 360 miles in length and 180 in extreme breadth, to Tornea, between Lat. 60. 20. and 65. 50. N.

BOTHWELL, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Lanark, on the Clyde, famous for a battle fought in 1678, between the Scottish Covenanters and the royal forces, wherein the former were completely routed. Population of the parish, 1841.

BORTON, a parish of England, in Hampshire. Population 900.

BORSA, a small town of Italy, in the states of Parma, 4 miles N. N. W. Piacenza.

BOTTLEHILL, a post township of the Unit-

ed States, in Morris county, New Jersey, 16 miles N. W. Elizabethtown.

BOTTWART, a town in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, with 3000 inhabitants.

BOTZEN, or **BOZEN**, a celebrated trading town of the Austrian empire, in the district of the same name in the Tyrol. It is situated on the *Adige*, and is noted for its excellent wine. Pop. 6000. 27 miles N. Trent.

BOYASARAO, a small town of the Prussian states, 47 miles N. Berlin.

BOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Population 2339.

BOUCHAIN, a well fortified town of France, in Hainault, on both sides of the Scheldt. The fortifications are of great strength, and the surrounding country can be laid under water to a great extent, by means of sluices. Population 1200. 7 miles N. N. E. Cambrai.

BOUCHOIX, a town of France, department of the Jura. Population 1000.

BOUDAY, a town of Switzerland, on the river Reuse, 14 miles S. W. Neuchâtel.

BOVES, a town of Piedmont, with 6700 inhabitants. 4 miles S. Coni.

BOVEY TRACEY, a market town and parish of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1685.

BOGAINVILLE'S ISLAND, in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 155. 20. E. Lat. 6. S.

BOUGIAH, a considerable seaport in the eastern part of the kingdom of Algiers. It is fortified. The port is large, formed by a neck of land that runs out into the sea. 80 miles E. Algiers. Long. 5. 10. E. Lat. 36. 42. N.

BOUEPORA, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Long. 84. 9. E. Lat. 25. 36. N.

BOUILLOX, the chief town of a duchy of the same name, in France, now belonging to the department of Ardennes. It lies on the *Semois*, near its junction with the *Maese*. It is small, but neatly built, and has a castle. 60 miles S. E. Namur.

BOUIN, a small fruitful island of France, department of La Vendée.—It has a town of the same name, with 2000 inhabitants.

BOVINO, a small town of Naples, 20 miles E. N. E. Benevento.

BOULAY, a town of France, in Lorraine, 12 miles E. by N. Metz. Population 2670.

BOULOGNE, an old seaport town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais. The town is divided into Upper and Lower: the latter lies on the shore, and is better built, and considerably more populous, than the other, which stands on an eminence, 150 paces distant. The harbour is now nearly choked up with sand. In order to remedy this, dams were begun to be constructed in 1786, and the harbour has been of late years deepened. The inhabitants of *Boulogne* carry on an active trade in fresh and salt fish, especially herrings and mackerel, which are caught in great numbers off the coast; also in cod, salt, fresh and salted butter, soap, and other wares, as well as in the linen and woollen stuffs manufactured in the town. 30 miles from New Romney, in Kent, and 22 E. Calais.

BOULOGNE, a town of France, 40 miles S. W. Toulouse. Population 1300.

BOULOGNE, a town of France, province of Maine, with 1500 inhabitants.

BOURBONNOCK, a post township of the United States, in Somerset county, New Jersey, on the north side of the *Raritan*, 7 miles above New Brunswick.

BOURNON, an island in the Indian ocean, about 400 miles to the east of Madagascar. The island is composed of two mountains; the smallest is the southern one, in which the volcanic fires are still raging. A great part of the island is a complete volcanic desert, destitute of every kind of vegetation. In other parts, however, the soil is fertile, the air is pure, the climate delicious, and the sky always beautiful. Coffee has long been the staple product of Bournon. The tobacco grown here is also of good quality. The forests contain wood fit for ship-building; also aloes, ebony, palm, with a variety of trees that afford odoriferous gums and resins. Earthquakes are unknown here; but it is subject to violent hurricanes, which injure the crops, often throw down houses, root up trees, and occasion the destruction of shipping. The population has been variously stated from 20,000 to 30,000. Long. 85. 20. E. Lat. 21. S.

BOURNON, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, lying between *Licking* and *Kentucky* rivers. Population 12,000. Slaves 4109. Chief town Paris.

BOURNON L'ARCHAMBAUD, a town of France, department of the Allier.

BOURBON-LANCY, a town of France, department of the Seine and Loire. Pop. 2800.

BOURBONNE LES BAINS, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne. Pop. 3150.

BOURBOURG, a town in French Flanders, 9 miles S. W. Dunkirk. Population 2100.

BOURBURIAT, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 3000.

BOURDEAUX, one of the largest and most opulent cities of France, department of the Gironde, on the *Garonne*, 16 leagues from its mouth. The town in the interior is not remarkably handsome, the streets being for the most part crooked, narrow, and badly paved; but it has a number of handsome edifices. The most remarkable public buildings are the exchange, the ancient *Hôtel des Fermes*, the palace founded by Bonaparte in 1816, an elegant theatre, the old town-house, and the palace, first occupied by the dukes of Guienne, and afterwards by the parliament. The cathedral is a structure of great antiquity, and the other churches are also interesting; but many of them were greatly injured during the revolution. The institutions in literature are, the university, which was founded in 1441, and consists of two colleges, with a lyceum; the academy of arts and sciences, instituted in 1712, which has a library of 20,000 volumes, and a yearly distribution of prizes in natural philosophy; and the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, found.

ed in 1670, and revived in 1768. There are 14 sugar refineries, glass-houses, and manufactories of earthenware, woollen stuffs, and lac. Wine and brandy are exported in great quantities to Britain, Ireland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, and other northern states. Vinegar, plums, raisins, chestnuts, walnuts, wood, turpentine, cork, honey, and hams, are also exported. The principal imports are, from England, woollen stuffs, tin, lead, coal, herrings, salted flesh, leather, dye stuffs, and different kinds of provisions; from Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, staves, deals, timber for ship-building, hemp, pitch, copper, and cheese. A great trade is also carried on with the colonies. 325 miles S. W. Paris. Long. 0. 33. 59. W. Lat. 44. 50. 15. N.

BOURDEAUX, a village of France, department of the Drome. Population 1200.

BOURDETTE, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 1560.

BOURG ST ANDREU, a town of France, on the Rhone. Population 4000.

BOURG EN BRESSE, a town of France, department of the Ain. Population 7300. It stands on the river Boissonne, and carries on a trade in grain, cattle, and hides. 260 miles S. E. Paris.

BOURG-LASTIC, SUR MER, D'OISANS, and **DE MEAGT**, four towns of France, in Auvergne, Guienne, departments of the Isere and of the Drome, with above 2300 inhabitants each; **LA BRUXE** and **THEBOURG**, departments of the Seine and the Eure. Pop. 750 and 900.

BOURG-MANRIEUX, a town of Savoy. Population 2175.

BOURGAUFRE, a town of France, department of La Creuse. Population 2000.

BORNET, a large but ill built town of France, department of the Cher. It stands on a rising ground, between the rivers Evre and Auron, which here unite their streams. The only public buildings of note are the fine Gothic cathedral, and the great tower, formerly used as a state prison. It has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs, as well as of stockings, caps, and other articles of clothing. The chief objects of trade are corn, wine, cattle, wool, hemp, and cloth. Population 16,400. 155 miles S. Paris.

BOURNEUF, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire. Population 2040.

BOURGAIN, a town of France, department of the Isere. Pop. 3000. 25 miles E. S. E. Lyons.

BOURBONN, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Pop. 2810.

BOVING, a town of England, county of Lincoln. It is carried on here to a considerable extent, and there is a weekly market, and a fair annually. Population 3243. 55 miles S. Lincoln.

BOUANG, one of the Molucca islands, the largest next to Ceram, and the most westerly of the whole. It extends about 75 miles in length by 35 in breadth, and is exceedingly fertile, producing large quantities of rice

and sago flour; oranges, lemons, citrons, other fruits, and pepper. The influence of the Dutch has been long predominant here. 55 miles W. Amboyna. Their fort stands in Long. 12. 4. E. Lat. 3. 24. S.

BOURTAG, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Groningen, in an extensive morass, 12 miles S. S. W. Winschoten.

BOURTH, a town of France, department of the Eure. Population 1640.

BORSCH, a town of Egypt, near the Nile, supposed the ancient Ptolemais.

BORSKA, a town of Central Africa, on the Niger, east of Tombuctoo, near which, according to the report of Amadi Fatouma, Mr Park was killed.

BOUSSY, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault. Population 1900.

BORTON, an island near the south-east coast of Celebes, about 65 miles in length, by 20 to 30 in breadth, high and woody.

BORVINES, a fortified town of the Netherlands. Population 600.

BOTZOVILLE, a town of France, 18 miles S. E. Thionville. Population 1000.

BOW, or **STRETFORD LE BOW**, a village and parish of England, county of Middlesex. Population 2349.

BOW ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 141. 12. W. Lat. 18. 23. S.

BOWE, or **NYMUR**, a town and parish of England, county of Devon. Population 872.

BOWES, a town of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, consisting chiefly of a single street. Population 1095.

BOWDOIN, a post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine. Population 1543.

BOWDOINHAM, a post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on the Kennebeck. Population 1412.

BOWLING, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 3579.

BOWLING GREEN, a post village of the United States, and capital of Caroline county, Virginia, 48 miles N. Richmond—2d, A post village and capital of Warren county, Kent, about 30 miles E. Russellville. It has a bank. Population 155.—3d, A township of Licking county, Ohio, east of Newark.

BOWNESS, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland, on the east side of the Lake Windermere.

BOX, a village and parish of England, county of Wilts, where is a medicinal spring. Population 1336.

BOXFORD, a town and parish of England, county of Suffolk. Population 944.

BOZZEL, a market town of the Netherlands, 5 miles S. Rois-le-Duc. Pop. 2650.

BOVANEZ, a large village of Sicily, with 1550 inhabitants.

BOYLE, a town of Ireland, county of Roscommon, on a river of the same name, crossed by two fine bridges, on one of which is a statue of King William III. The linen manufacture flourishes in the neighbourhood, and the town is now populous.

the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 10 miles S. Sligo.

BOYLE, a post-township of the United States, in Ontario county, New York, on the Genesee. Population 2860.

BOWNE, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and running north-east by Trim and Cavan, falls into the Irish channel, 4 miles below Drogheda; noted for a battle fought near it between the adherents of James II. and William III., in 1690.

BOZOUIS, a town of France, province of Rouergue. Population 2310.

BAU, a town of Piedmont, on a hill on the Stura, opposite to Cherasen. It produces a superior kind of silk, and excellent pasture for cattle. Population 10,400. 10 miles S. E. Carmagnola.

BRABANT, DUCHY OF, one of the most important provinces of the Netherlands, is bounded N. by Holland and Guelderland, W. by Zealand and Flanders, S. by Hainault and Namur, and E. by Liege and Guelderland. Brabant was conquered in 1794, and confirmed to France by the treaties of Campo Formio (1797) and of Luneville (1801). It now became divided into the departments of the Deux-Nethes towards the north, and the Dyle towards the south. They also united Dutch Brabant to their empire in 1810, forming it, with part of Guelderland, into the department of the Mouths of the Rhine. Brabant now forms a central and highly valuable portion of the new kingdom of the Netherlands. The principal places in it, exclusive of the four chief towns of the quarters, are Tirlemont, Archholt, Diest, Genbloers, Judeigne, Nivelles, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, and Eindhoven.

BRACADALE, a village and parish of Scotland, in the Isle of Skye.

BRACCIANO, a small town of the Ecclesiastical state, patrimony of St Peter, on a lake.

BRACHT, a village of the Prussian states, 6 miles W. Cologne. Population 2060.

BRACKEN, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Population 3700. Slaves 356. Chief town Augusta.

BRACKLEY, a town of England, county of Northampton, near the source of the river Ouse. Population 1851.

BRADFELD, a town and parish of England, county of Essex. Population 822.

BRADFIELD, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 5208.

BRADFORD, a market town and parish of England, county of Wilts, on the Avon, which is here crossed by a bridge. The streets are narrow and irregular, but contain some good buildings. The church is spacious, and contains several monuments. There is also a charity school and an almshouse. It has manufactures of superfine broad cloth. Two weekly markets are held here, and two annual fairs. Population 10,231. 7 miles S. E. Bath.

BRADFORD, a market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on

one of the tributary streams of the river Aire. Here is an endowed free grammar school, founded as early as the reign of Edward VI. Besides the parish church, which is a large and stately edifice, there is a new church, and five meeting-houses for dissenters. Manufactures of worsted stuffs are carried on here. There are also large iron-works near the town. Coal is very plentiful and cheap, and great quantities are sent by the canals into Craven. In the vicinity, also, are gut slags and slate, of excellent quality, of which there is a considerable export. There are two weekly markets, and several annual fairs. Population 13,064. 10 miles W. Leeds.

BRADFORD, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, formerly Ontario. Chief town, Meansville.—2d, A post township in Orange county, Vermont, on the Connecticut. Population 1302.—3d, A post township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Population 1634.—4th, (EAST), a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population 1663.—5th, (WEST), in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population 1210.

BRADFORD, a post township of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, on the south side of the Merrimack, opposite Haverhill, 10 miles above Newburyport. Vessels of considerable burden are built here. Great quantities of leather shoes are made for exportation. Bradford academy is highly respectable, and contains at present about 120 pupils. Population 1369. 28 miles N. Boston.

BRADING, a village and parish of England, on the Isle of Wight. Population 2023.

BRADLEY, NORTH, a township of England, county of Wilts. Population 1033.

BRADNICH, a town and parish of England, county of Devon, consisting chiefly of one irregular street, nearly a mile in length. Population 1511. 6 miles N. E. Exeter.

BRADSTAW, a hamlet of England, in the county of Lancaster. Population 713.

BRADSHAW-EDGE, a township of England, in the county of Derby. Population 1704.

BRADWELL, a township of England, county of Derby. Population 1130.

BRAEMAR, a mountainous district of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen.

BRAGA, a new city of Portugal, the capital of the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with 13,000 inhabitants. 80 miles N. Coimbra.

BRAGANZA, a town of Portugal, province of Trás-os-Montes. Population 2000.

BRANILOW, a large town of European Turkey, in Walachia. It stands with its strong citadel on a steep bank of the Danube. The trade in corn with Constantinople, as well as the sturgeon fishery, is considerable. In the year 1770, this town was nearly burned to the ground by the Russians.

BRANMAPOOTRA, the largest river in India, and known in Tibet by the name of the Sango. It joins the Megna in Lat. 24. 10. N.,

after a course computed at 1650 miles, mostly through territories unknown to Europeans.

BRAMMINAHAD, a celebrated city of Hindostan. Long. 67. 50. E. Lat. 24. 40. N.

BRAINÉ, a town of France, department of the Aisne. Population 1300.

BRAINÉ L'ALBU, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Population 2520.

BRAINÉ LE COMTE, a town of the Netherlands, 10 miles S. S. W. Brussels. Pop. 3000.

BRAINTREE, a town and parish of England, county of Essex. Population 2033.

BRAINTREE, a township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, on a bay. It is the birth-place of John Adams, the second president of the United States. Population 1351. 8 miles S. Boston.

BRAMPTON, an inconsiderable town of England, in Sussex, with only 98 inhabitants. It sends two representatives to parliament.

BRAMHAM, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S. Wetherby.

BRAMLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 4921.—Another small township in Surrey.

BRAMPTON, a town of England, county of Cumberland, on the Irthing. It holds two markets weekly, and two annual fairs. Population 3443. 6 miles N. Carlisle.

BRAMPTON, a town of England, county of Derby. Population 2317.

BRAMPTON RICKLOW, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1263.

BRAMSTEDT, a large and thriving village of Denmark, duchy of Holstein. Houses 120.

BRAN, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Tay.

BRANCASTER, a town and parish of England, county of Norfolk. Population 770.

BRANDENBURG, MARK, or MARQUISATE OF, the most important of the Prussian states, has Brunswick and Hanover on the west, Mecklenburg and Pomerania on the north, the grand duchy of Posen on the east, and Silesia, with a part of Saxony, Anhalt, and Magdeburg, on the south. The whole is about 200 miles long, and 110 broad. Population 1,100,000.

BRANDENBURG, an old town of the Prussian states, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel, which divides it into the old and new town. It has manufactures of cloth and fustian: there are, besides, many stocking weavers and knitters, and a coloured paper work. 31 miles W. Berlin.

BRANDON, a town of England, county of Bedford, on the Lesser Ouse. It has a trade in corn, malt, coals, and timber, and there are four annual fairs. Population 7770. 78 miles N. N. E. London.

BRANDON, a township of the United States, in Windsor county, Vermont, on the Lake Champlain, 4 miles N. Rutland, 40 S. W. Montpelier. Population 1373.

BRANDON BAY, on the W. coast of Ireland, between Trillick bay and Brandon-head.

BRANDON HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the S. W. coast of the county of Kerry.

BRANDY POTS, a cluster of small islands in the St Lawrence, 163 miles below Quebec.

BRANDYWINE, a township of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population 1257.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, a river of the United States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and falls into Christina Creek, at Wilmington: noted for a bloody battle in 1737, in which the Americans were defeated.

BRANE, two rivers of South Wales; one runs into the Usk, the other flows into the Towy.

BRANFORD, a post township of the United States, in New Haven county, Connecticut. Population 1932.

BRANKE, a town of European Russia, government of Grodno. It contains 100 houses. Population 1150.

BRANT, a river of North Wales, in Anglesey, which runs into the Menai straits.

BRANTOME, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 2400.

BRARA, a village of Italy, near the Adige. Population 2000.

BRASCHIN'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which joins Salt river.

BRANLAV, a town of European Russia, 76 miles N. N. E. Wilna.

BRASPAS, a town of France, department of Finisterre, with 2320 inhabitants.

BRASSINGTON, a township of England, county of Derby. Population 639.

BRASSOS, a river of Mexico, which takes its rise in 34. N. lat. and 105. W. long. and discharges itself into the gulf of Mexico in 23. 40. N. lat. after a course of 700 miles.

BRATTLEBOUGH, a post township of the United States, in Vermont. Pop. 1391.

BRATTON, a township of England, county of Wilts. Population 1295.

BRATTON'S RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the Missouri.

BRAVA, a seaport town on the eastern coast of Africa. Long. 44. 10. E. Lat. 1. 12. N.

BRACHIN, a village and parish of England, county of Hertford. Population 1228.

BRAUNAU, a well built and fortified town of the Austrian empire, on the Inn. Houses 290. 60 miles N. E. Munich.

BRAUNAU, a town of Bohemia, circle of Koniggratz, with 2450 inhabitants.

BRAUNTON, a town and parish of England, county of Devon. Population 1639.

BRAY, a village and parish of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames. Population 3340.

BRAY, a small seaport town of Ireland, county of Wicklow, 13 miles from Wicklow.

BRAY HEAD, a cape on the E. coast of Ireland, county of Wicklow.

BRAY-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Champagne. Population 2636.

BRAYS, an extensive country of South America, which comprehends the whole Portuguese territories in South America. It extends from the mouth of the great river Amazon, to the 35th degree of S. lat.; its length is 3000 miles; and its greatest breadth

from E. to W. is nearly the same. Towards the S. however, it is contracted within much narrower limits. On the E. Brazil is bounded by the Atlantic ocean; on the W. by Peru and Paraguay, although the respective limits of those countries are not exactly defined; to the N. the great river Amazona presents a sufficiently distinct and conspicuous boundary; and to the S. the Plata seems in like manner to form the natural boundary, but the Spanish demarcations from the S. W. encroaching beyond this river, prevent the Portuguese territories from approaching to within 100 miles of its eastern shores. The following are the capitães or general divisions: Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro, St Paul, Rio Grande, Goiás, and Mato Grosso. A finer country than Brazil; one blessed with a more genial climate, or a more fertile soil; more happily diversified with wood and water, and with abundance of navigable rivers; or more famed for its precious produce of gold and diamonds, is not to be found within the compass of the globe. It comprises within its bounds all the most valued productions of the earth. All the diversity of the vegetable tribes, which in other regions of the world are scattered far asunder, are found concentrated in this favoured country. Towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 3000 to 5000 or 6000 feet above the level of the sea; and in these temperate regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate vallies are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, and generally for all sorts of tropical produce. In the northern parts, and in the neighbourhood of the Amazons, great heats prevail; in the higher parts, and towards the south, the climate is more temperate, and even cold, the thermometer falling as low as 40 degrees. The interior of Brazil forms in general a vast and impenetrable forest, the trees of which are closely interwoven with brush-wood, and with innumerable shrubs and creeping plants, which cling round them to their summits, and which, being generally adorned with the most beautiful flowers, give a peculiar and rich appearance to the scenery. These inaccessible forests afford a haunt to innumerable apes, and other wild animals, such as the jaguar, the wolf, the saratu, which has the appearance of a fox, the opossum, the sloth, the porcupine, the bunce, the tapir, about the size of a cow. Insects and reptiles abound in most parts, as well as some dangerous snakes. Of birds, there is the most splendid variety. These forests also abound in the greatest varieties of useful and beautiful wood, well adapted for dyeing, for cabinet work, or for ship-building. There are some woods, which have the property of hardening in a superior degree, and others which are very heavy, and have a peculiar fragrance. The most precious produce which is to be found in Brazil is gold and diamonds; and

there is perhaps no greater obstacle to its improvement, than the blind eagerness of the inhabitants to search for these hidden treasures. The land in Brazil almost everywhere yields an abundant produce. Maize, beans, cassava-root, which is generally used as bread by all ranks, are very generally cultivated; also wheat and other European grain; and where the farmer has a sufficient supply of provisions, and has the means, he grows coffee, and prepares for cultivating and manufacturing sugar. But all those various advantages are neglected. Mining is the favourite pursuit; and so much has this prejudice affected the national manners, that a person engaged in mining is universally considered as of higher rank than an husbandman. The precious produce of gold and diamonds, for which Brazil has been so long celebrated, abounds in almost all the higher regions of the interior, and they are chiefly found in the beds of the mountain torrents, where the stream is most rapid. Through the country of Minas Geraes, which is one of the eastern provinces of Brazil, runs a ridge of mountains, in which those streams have their rise, which, running to the S. W. fall into the Parana, or, turning to the S. E., are carried by the Rio Francisco into the Atlantic. All those streams, more especially near their sources, have been found rich, both in gold and diamonds; and most of the towns in the interior of Brazil have grown out of settlements established by bands of adventurers, who, braving the perils of the desert, and the hostility of its savage inhabitants, have penetrated into those unfrequented regions, in quest of the rich produce they were supposed to contain. Almost all the towns in the interior, such as St Paul's, near the source of the Tiete, and containing about 15,000 inhabitants, and Villa Rica, near the source of the Paraila, were originally mining stations; also the village of Paracatu, containing 1000 inhabitants, about 300 or 400 miles N. N. W. Rio Janeiro; and Villa Rica, 80 miles W. Paracatu. On the river Cuinha, about 1000 miles into the interior, are situated the most western mining stations that are to be found in Brazil. They are established near the town of Cuinha, which is large, and is estimated to contain 30,000 inhabitants. The mines were discovered in 1713, and were long celebrated for the quantity of gold which they produced, which was estimated at about 500 lbs. annually. All the head waters of the other great rivers, which flow northward, and fall into the great river Amazona, such as the Chingu, the Topayos, and the Madern, are found productive of gold; and on the river Arinos, which flows into the Topayos from the west, some establishments for collecting gold were begun in 1747.

The inhabitants of Brazil are equally intent upon exploring the country for diamonds and other precious stones, as for gold. The old Portuguese government, however, dealt more hardly with its subjects in the case of

diamonds than of gold, the latter having been only subjected to a tax of one-fifth, while there was an absolute prohibition on the sale of diamonds by any private adventurer whatever; and if he was detected with this commodity, he was subjected to all the penalties of imprisonment, or banishment, and sometimes of death. The district of Cerro do Frio, or of the Cold Mountains, in which the diamond works are established, consists of a range of rugged mountains that have a northerly and southerly direction, and are generally estimated to rise 4000 or 5000 feet above the level of the sea. The track of country termed the diamond ground extends about 50 miles from north to south, and about 25 from east to west. Nearly in the middle of it, in a barren country, stands the town of Tejuco, which contains about 6000 inhabitants. The diamond works, by which the town is chiefly supported, are in the neighbourhood. The principal establishment is situated on the river Jijilhonhoa, which falls into the Rio Grande; there are others situated on the Rio Velho, a branch of the Francisco, and on the Rio Pardo, as well as on various other small streams, which have their rise in this elevated country. Notwithstanding all the severities practised to prevent a contraband trade, there is little doubt that both gold and diamonds are smuggled in great quantities. The great value which they contain in such a small bulk, peculiarly fits them indeed for being the objects of an illicit trade. Under the old government of the mother country, the public revenue was raised by the most oppressive taxes, by transit duties imposed at certain ferries in the interior, on the passage of goods, which operated most injuriously; by a heavy duty on salt, which is absolutely necessary in this country, in the feeding of cattle. All commodities which pass into the gold or diamond districts, were subjected to a duty of 2d. per lb.; and a tithe in kind was imposed on cattle, poultry, and agricultural produce. In many parts the taxes were farmed out to the highest bidders; these again sub-set them to under farmers, who, for their own private emolument, imposed heavy exactions on the people. Brazil was discovered by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese navigator; but it was not till about the year 1549 that the court of Portugal sent a governor to regulate and superintend the affairs of the new colony. The possession of Brazil was long contested between the Portuguese and the Dutch; the latter were, however, at last driven from the country, of which Portugal has since retained possession. The trade between Portugal and Brazil was long subjected by the government at home to all the usual restraints imposed by the colonial system of Europe. But the court of Portugal, having in 1806 emigrated from Europe, and being greatly aided by Great Britain, a commercial treaty was afterwards concluded, by which all the ports of the Brazils were

opened to the vessels and produce of Britain, on payment of a duty of 10 per cent. Several instructions have, since the emigration of the royal family, broken out in the Brazils, against the authority of the mother country. Some of these were quelled; but the standard of independence has been again reared, and apparently under more favourable auspices, the Brazilians having chosen the prince royal for their leader, and having disclaimed all further allegiance to the mother country. The country is still agitated by intestine strife. But it is probable that these disturbances will terminate in the establishment of independence. White population 200,000; blacks 600,000. According to other accounts, the whole population is 420,000.

BRAZZA, a considerable island in the Adriatic, opposite to the town of Spalatro, in Dalmatia, and belonging to the house of Austria. It is about 30 miles long, and from 6 to 9 broad; and contains 20 villages, with 15,000 inhabitants.

BREA HEAD, a cape on the south-west coast of Ireland. Long. 10. 16. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

BREAGE, a town and parish of England, county of Cornwall. Population 3066.

BRECEY, a town of France, department of La Manche. Population 2100.

BRECHIN, a town of Scotland, county of Forfar or Angus, on the side of a hill rising from the northern bank of the river Esk, which is here crossed by a good bridge of two arches. A bishop's see was founded at Brechin about the year 1150, and well endowed by King David I.; and there are the remains, partly entire, of an ancient cathedral, 166 feet in length by 61 in breadth. The steeple is a fine square tower, with battlements on the top. It is surmounted by a hexagonal spire, and is 120 feet in height. Adjoining the church is an ancient round tower, commonly called the little steeple, which is 103 feet high. There is here both an English chapel and one of the Scots Episcopal persuasion, besides places of worship for Burghers, Antiburghers, and Methodists. Brechin is a royal borough, and unites with Aberdeen, Arbroath, Bervie, and Montrose, in sending a representative to parliament. Linen is the staple manufacture. There is a weekly market here, and several fairs annually. Brechin is an ancient place, having probably been built, like other towns, around its monastery. Population 5000. 8 miles W. Montrose.

BRECKENRIDGE, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Pop. 3430. Slaves 563.

BRECKNOCK, a county of South Wales, bounded N. by the county of Radnor, W. by Cardigan, and Caernarvon, S. by Monmouth and Glamorgan, and E. by Hereford, together with Monmouth. It is mountainous in its surface, and extends about 38 miles in length by 30 in breadth; and contains a superficial area of 751 square miles. About a third of the whole is entirely waste, and

unfit for cultivation. The county is watered by the rivers Wye, Uske, Irvon, and Tawe; as also the Taaf, which rises here. There are copper and lead, abundance of iron, and great quantities of coal and limestone, in Brecknockshire. The other exports are woollen cloth, wool, worsted stockings, timber, iron, cattle, sheep, swine, butter, and cheese. Brecknockshire is divided into 6 hundreds, and 67 parishes. It contains 4 market towns, Brecon or Brecknock, Builth, Crickhowel, and Hay. One member is returned to parliament by the county, and another by the principal town. Pop. 43,613.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECON**, the county town of Brecknockshire, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ciske and Honddu, or Hondey, the former of which is crossed by one bridge, and the latter by three. It is irregularly built, consisting principally of three streets, and the houses in general are of very indifferent structure. Here are three parish churches, St John's, St David's, and St Mary's, within the precincts of the ancient wall, and four places of worship for dissenters from the established religion. The old market-house stands near the middle of the town. It has also an arsenal. The principal manufactures are of cloth and cotton stockings. It has two markets weekly, and four fairs annually. One representative is returned to parliament. Population 3193. 62 miles W. Gloucester.

BRECKNOTHLE, a hamlet of England, in the county of Cumberland. Pop. 44.

BREDA, a large and strong town of the Netherlands, on the navigable river Merck, near the influx of the Aa, having an easy communication with the sea. The great church is an elegant structure, and remarkable for its tower: the height of the spire is 362 feet. The town-house is a regular and spacious building. The town is of a triangular form, with a gate at each angle. Since the repair and augmentation of its works in the 17th century, it has been accounted one of the strongest places in the Netherlands; its natural position, in the midst of a marsh, contributes materially to its defence, and the adjoining country can be laid under water by means of sluices which communicate with the Merck. It is further protected by a large castle, constructed by William, prince of Orange, afterwards king of England; the ramparts are lined with rows of trees. Breda was in former times a place of commerce, and had extensive cloth manufactories; but there only remain now little beyond a few manufactures of stockings, carpets, and hats, and several breweries. Population 11,000. 22 miles S. S. E. Rotterdam, 44 S. Amsterdam. Long. 4. 46. 36. E. Lat. 51. 35. 23. N.

BREDE, a river of England, which rises in Sussex, and joins the Rother, near Winchelsea.

BREDOX, a town of France, department of the Cantal. Population 1700.

BREDEBYT, a town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick. Population 1504.

BREE, a town of the Netherlands, in the principality of Idgea, with 1200 inhabitants.

BREGENZ, a town of Germany, in Swabia, chief town of a county of the same name. Population 2000.

BREGENZ, a rapid river of Swabia, which falls into the lake of Constance.

BREGGIO, a small town of the Sarlinian states, 16 miles N. E. Nice. Pop. 930.

BREHAL, a town of France, in Normandy. Population 1370.

BREHAR, or **BRER**, one of the Scilly islands, situated west of the Land's End.

BREITENBACH, a market town of Saxony, 14 miles S. Erfurt. Population 2000.

BREMEN, a duchy in the Kingdom of Hannover, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, and having Hadeln on the E. and Lüneburg with Verden on the S. It has an extent of 2063 square miles, and 170,000 inhabitants. In the low grounds, along the banks of the rivers, the soil is excellent. In the central part, on the other hand, it is rather arid. The principal manufactures are linen, ropes, and sail-cloth; there are likewise along the river a few yards for ship-building.

BREMEN, one of the four free cities of Germany, lies in the duchy of the same name, and is divided by the Weser into the old and new towns, both of which are fortified. The buildings most deserving notice are the cathedral, the exchange, and the town-house; the principal street is of great length, and, like the greater part of the town, is well built and paved. The trade of Bremen is in part founded on its manufactures of refined sugar, cotton, woollen cloths, dye stuffs, &c.; but chiefly on the exportation of the products of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and the importation of such foreign goods as find a market in these parts of Germany. 54 miles S. W. Hamburg. Long. 8. 46. 3. E. Lat. 53. 4. 45. N.

BREMER-BORDE, a market town of Hannover, 30 miles N. Bremen. Houses 135.

BREMENARTEN, a small town of Switzerland, 10 miles W. Zurich, 20 N. Lucerne.

BRESCILEY, a town and parish of England, county of Kent. Population 2284.

BRESCOLA, a spacious market town of Italy, in the district of Viganza.

BREKETS, a village of Switzerland, 10 miles N. W. Neuchâtel.

BREXO, a town of Upper Italy, district of Bresciano. Population 2000. Long. 10. 14. E. Lat. 56. 3. N.

BREXT, or **SOUTH BREXT**, a town and parish of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1401.

BRENTA, a river of Italy, which loses itself in the Adriatic, a little N. of Venice.

BREXTROD, a town and parish of England, county of Middlesex, on the Thames. Brick-making, malting, distilling, and pottery, are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. 7 miles W. London.

BREXTWOOD, a township of England, county of Essex. Population 1423.

BRENTZ, a river of Wirtemberg, which gives name to the town of Brentz. Pop. 750.

BRESCIA, a large city of Italy, the capital of the district called from it the Bresciano, or county of Brescia. It stands on the Garza, and contains 12 parish churches, and 30 convents. The cathedral is a large edifice, built of a fine white stone, found in the neighbourhood. This town is surrounded with walls, ditches, and bastions, and the ramparts are lined with trees. It contains several handsome squares and streets; there is also a variety of fountains; and on the outside of the walls are to be seen the remains of an ancient aqueduct. The castle is built on a rising ground, but though strong, it is commanded by the neighbouring hills. There is here a number of presses for making oil from lupseed; and there are also manufactures of arms. The other articles of trade are silk, flax, wool, linen, and wine. Population 48,000. 54 miles N. Parma, 106 W. Venice. Long. 10. 14. E. Lat. 45. 32. N.

BRESCIANO, a district of Upper Italy, in Lombardy, which takes its name from the city of Brescia, and formerly belonged to the republic of Venice. It is bounded N. by Bormio and Trent, E. by the Lake of Garda, the Veronese, and the duchy of Mantua, S. by the same duchy and the Cremonese, and W. by the Cremasco, the Bergamasco, and the Valteline. It has an extent of 65 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, with no less than 500,000 inhabitants.

BRESLAU, the capital of Silesia, is situated in a principality of the same name, on the Oder, at the influx of the small river Ohlau, which runs through the town. It is divided into the old and new towns, contiguous to which are five suburbs; one standing on an island in the Oder. It is surrounded with strong walls and other fortifications, and has six large and six small gates. There are here 26 Catholic and 8 Lutheran churches; also a church for the Calvinists. The cathedral of St John, built on an island outside of the town, has 17 chapels. A Catholic university was instituted here in 1702. There is also an academy, and the town contains both a Jewish and a Calvinist school. The number of hospitals and other charitable institutions is 16; there are likewise several establishments for poor students. The staple article of trade is linen, printed cottons, calico, chintz, woolen stuffs, silk, Turkish yarn, and thread. 180 miles E. Dresden. Long. 17. 2. 18. E. Lat. 51. 8. N.

BRESEY, one of the Shetland Islands, about 4½ miles long and 3 broad, separated from the mainland of Shetland by Bresey sound, a fine harbour, where the Greenland whale ships and Dutch herring vessels frequently rendezvous. Long. 1. 12. W. Lat. 60. 14. N.

BRESEY, a town of France, department of the Deux-Sevres. Population 1960.

BRESEY, a well known seaport of France, the station of the French marine, and

one of the best harbours in Europe, is situated on a bay on the west coast of Brittany, in the department of Finisterra. Brest was an insignificant village until 1631. It was subsequently fortified, and received the privileges of a city. The greater part of the town lies on a hill, and has narrow, winding, and dirty streets; in the suburb of Recouvrance, however, the streets are broad and regular, and the houses very handsome. The harbour, situated between this suburb and the town, is in the form of a long canal, and is capable of containing 16 ships of the first and second rank, 24 of the third, and 16 of the fourth, with 26 fire-ships, and other small vessels. On a steep rock at the entrance stands the citadel, which is defended towards the land by strong outworks. Opposite to it is a stately tower, which serves, with the citadel and several batteries, to protect the harbour. The principal public buildings, and objects of curiosity in the town are the barracks, rope-walks, cloth manufactories, forges, and foundries; the immense naval arsenal and dock-yard; the two quays which encompass the harbour; the house of correction, and the winter lodging of the galley-slaves; the hospital, the theatre, the two marine academies, the one founded in 1752, the other in 1810; and the fine walk called *la Coura*. Population 24,180. 127 miles W. Paris. Long. 4. 26. 45. W. Lat. 48. 28. 14. N.

BRESEY, a town of France, department of the Eure.

BRETHIL, a town of France, department of the Oise. Population 3160.

BRETIGNY, a village of France, department of the Eure and Loire.

BRETON, CAPE, a large island in the gulf of St Lawrence, North America, about 100 miles in length, and from 20 to 84 in breadth. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called the gut of Canso, about a league wide, and is about 60 miles from Newfoundland, the intervening space forming the entrance into the gulf of St Lawrence. This island derives its importance from the fisheries carried on in the adjoining seas, to which the possession of a port in the island became necessary. For this purpose, Louisbourg, which is the best harbour of the island, is well adapted. The harbour of St Peter's also, at the west end of the island, is a convenient station for carrying on the fishery. The peltry trade carried on from this island is very inconsiderable. Greater advantages are derived from the coal mines which are situated near the entrance of the harbour, the working of which, and the fishery, are the chief employment of the inhabitants. This island was first taken possession of in August 1713, by the French. It was finally ceded to the British in 1763.

BRETON, CAPE, a cape on the east coast of the island of the same name. Long. 50. 40. W. Lat. 48. 55. N.

BRETT, a river of England, county of Essex, which falls into the Stour.

BRETEN, a town of Germany. Population 2500. 16 miles S. E. Spire.

BREWOOD, a town of England, county of Stafford. Population 2283.

BREWSTER, a post township of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on Barnstable bay, 16 miles E. Barnstable. Population 1112.

BRIANÇON, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps, 50 miles E. S. E. Grenoble. Population 3000.

BRIANSE, a town of European Russia, government of Orel, with 4000 inhabitants.

BRIAR CREEK, a river of North America, which falls into the Savannah, in Georgia.

BRIARE, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Population 1050.

BRIAVELL'S, ST. a township of England, county of Gloucester. Population 1112.

BRICTZ, a river of Ireland, county of Kerry, which runs into the Coshin.

BRICKY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the bay of Dungarvan.

BRIDE, a river of Ireland, which falls into the Blackwater, in the county of Waterford.

BRIDGEFORD, a village and parish of England, county of Nottingham.

BRIDGEEND, a market town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 20 miles W. Cardiff.

BRIDGEHASS, a small seaport town of Scotland, 17 miles W. Edinburgh.

BRIDGENORTH, a small borough town of England, county of Salop, divided by the Severn, into the Low and High towns. The two places are connected by a stone bridge, which has six arches. Out of the red sandstone hill on which the upper town stands, a great number of houses are excavated, and several caves, which were formerly used as cellars. Over these the inhabitants have gardens, through which the smoke, rising from the subterraneous dwellings, gives a singular and striking appearance to the aspect of this part of the town. It was surrounded with walls, part of which still remain. The castle was reduced to a heap of ruins by Henry II. In the reign of King John, the present terrific edifice was built on the site of the former structure. The square tower, a part of which, leaning 17 feet beyond its perpendicular, is almost the only relic left. At each extremity of the High town stand the churches of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Leonard. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and six fairs yearly. Immense quantities of excellent malt are made here, equal, if not superior, to any other place in the kingdom. It is an ancient royal borough, and sends two members to parliament. Population 4345. 20 miles E. S. E. Shrewsbury.

BRIDGEPORT, a seaport and borough of the United States, in the township of Stratford, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 24 miles W. Stratford, 17 S. W. New Haven. Population 1000. It has a bank, and two houses of public worship, one for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists. Shipping in 1815, 1414 tons.

BARNBETOWN, the capital city of the island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies. It lies in the bay of Carlisle, which is four miles in breadth and three in depth. It is esteemed one of the finest cities in the West India islands. The streets are wide, and the houses lofty. It has very convenient wharfs for loading and unloading of merchandises, with some strong forts and castles for defence. Its shops and magazines are well stored with all kinds of European productions; and it is filled with Englishmen and other foreigners, who come here to reside. Bridgetown has suffered at different times, both from fires and hurricanes. It was burnt down in April 1668. The greatest part of it was again burnt in 1766, 1768, and 1767. Bridgetown had scarcely recovered from the effects of the dreadful conflagrations, when it was torn from its foundations, by the storm of 10th October 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants miserably perished. Long. 58. 38. W. Lat. 13. 10. N.

BRIDGE TOWN, a post township of the United States, and capital of Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cohamie Creek, 80 miles above its entrance into Delaware bay, and 50 S. S. E. Philadelphia. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons. Shipping in 1815, 14,493 tons. Here are a court-house and jail, a bank, and an academy.

—2d, Of Queen Anne county, Maryland, on the west side of the Tuckahoe, 8 miles E. Centreville.—3d, Of Kent county, Maryland, on Chester river, 18 miles above Chester, 45 E. Baltimore.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of England, county of Somerset, situated 12 miles from the sea, on the river Barret, over which there is a stone bridge. An iron bridge has also been lately erected over the river. The streets of this town are wide and well paved; but the houses are irregularly built. Besides the parish church, which is a spacious and handsome building, with a lofty spire, there are public worship for Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, and other dissenters from the established faith. Near the parish church is a free school built of stone. There is a large town-hall, and a high cross, with a cistern over it. Two markets are kept weekly, and there are four annual fairs. Bridgewater is a borough, and sends two representatives to parliament. Population 6165. 10 miles N. N. E. Taunton.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of the United States, in Somerset county, New Jersey, 9 miles N. Boundbrook. Population 2900.—2d, Of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 23 miles S. Boston. Population 5155. Large quantities of hardware, nails, &c. are manufactured here. There is an academy in the south parish.—3d, A post township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack, 28 miles N. N. W. Concord. Population 1102.

—4th, A township in Windsor county, Vermont, 17 miles N. W. Windsor. Population 1151.—5th, A post township in Ouda county,

ty, New York, 12 miles S. Utica. Population 1170.—*Id.* In Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Population 1417.

BRIDPORT, a neat seaport town in the English channel, in the county of Dorset, distant about a mile from its harbour. It lies between two branches of the river Brit, and consists principally of three spacious streets, and has been greatly improved in its general appearance within these few years. It is a place of great antiquity. The church, dedicated to St Mary in 1362, is a large Gothic edifice, in the form of a cross. The tower is 72 feet high. There are three almshouses, and an endowed charity school, besides many other benevolent institutions. The chief manufactures are in cordage, sail-cloth, nets, and twines of all descriptions. The vessels also built in the harbour are in great repute. The different sects of Unitarians, Independents, and Quakers, have each their respective places of worship, which are neat and commodious. Besides these, there is a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists. Two markets are kept here weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, and two annual fairs. This borough was incorporated in the reign of Henry III., and the charter has been confirmed by subsequent sovereigns. It is governed by a recorder, two of the aldermen denominated bailiffs, and a town-clerk, all chosen by the members of the corporation. Bridport sends two members to parliament, and the right of election is vested in the bailiffs, capital burgesses, and inhabitant householders paying scot and lot. The present number of electors is about 200. Its harbour has been greatly improved, so that it now admits ships of from 200 to 300 tons burden. Population 3742. 15 miles W. Dorchester.

BRIE, COMTE-ROBERT, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Population 2000.

BRIGG, a well built and populous town of Silesia, in a principality of the same name, on the Oder, over which there is here a stately wooden bridge. It has 8700 inhabitants, and an elegant ducal castle. Here are also various work-houses, and establishments for the poor. It has manufactures of hats, stockings, and woollen stuffs. 24 miles E. Breslau.

BRIGNE, a handsome town in the Valais, on the Rhone, 66 miles E. Sion.

BRILL, or BURELIK, a town of the Netherlands, on the island of East Voorn, not far from the mouth of the Maene. It has a good harbour. It was here where the Dutch laid the foundation of the republic in 1572. It is a handsome, well built town, and strongly fortified. Population 3200. 13 miles S. W. Rotterdam.

BRÉHENNE, a town of France, department of the Aube. Houses 300.

BRITZEN, a town of the Prussian states, 32 miles E. Berlin. Population 1000.—Also a small town, 34 miles S. W. Berlin.

BRITZ, or BURETZ, St, a well built town

of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. It has a trade in grain, flax, thread, linen, woollen, cattle, honey, wax, paper, leather, and iron, and has manufactures of earthenware, and thriving fisheries. Population 6250. 200 miles W. Paris.

BRIGA, I.A., a thriving town of the Sardinian states, county of Nice. Pop. 2500.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, or BRIGHTON, a seaport town of England, in the county of Sussex, situated at the bottom of a bay formed by Beachy Head and Worthing Point, in the English channel. Until very recently, it was inhabited by little more than a few families of fishermen. It has rapidly increased, however, and is now one of the most fashionable places of resort, particularly for sea-bathing, in the kingdom. Brighton occupies an eminence gently declining towards a lawn called the Steyne, which is frequented as a promenade. It consists of a number of streets, most of them composed of new, commodious, and elegant houses, specially adapted for the accommodation of strangers, in addition to its permanent population. Besides the parish church, a chapel royal was lately erected in the centre of the town. There are also several other places of public worship, being the chapel of St James, a meeting-house for the Presbyterians, Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists, Arminians, Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, and Jewish synagogue. Brighton contains several free schools, and a school of industry, where a number of indigent females are educated. A new theatre, elegantly fitted up, was opened in 1807; and there are two assembly-rooms, both of considerable size, besides some other places of amusement. Six pieces of heavy cannon are mounted on a battery at the west side of Brighton. An elegant mansion, called the Marine Pavilion, was erected here for the Prince of Wales, in 1784, near the north-west corner of the Steyne. The promenades of Brighton render a residence here particularly agreeable. From its various attractions, the town is usually crowded during the summer season. Population 24,429. 54 miles S. London.

BRIGHTSTONE BURNLOW, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, adjoining to Sheffield. Population 6616.

BRIENNON, a town of France, department of the Var. In the neighbourhood are raised excellent plums. Population 9000. 20 miles N. Toulon.

BRIEVEGA, a small town of Spain, province of Toledo. 40 miles E. N. E. Madrid.

BRINDISI, an ancient and celebrated seaport of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, near the entrance of the gulf of Venice. Its harbour is now nearly choked up. It contains 5000 inhabitants, has two churches and two convents, and is the see of an archbishop. 180 miles E. Naples.

BRINDLEY, a town and parish of England, county of Lancaster. Population 1574.

BRION, C'ARCHEVEQUE, a town of France, department of the Yonne. Population 2379.

BRIONNE, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire, on the river Allier. Population 5000.

BRISACH, OLD, an old town of Baden, 33 miles S. Strassburg. Population 2500.

BRISACH, NEW, a town and strong fortress of France, in Alsace, near the Rhine, opposite to the foregoing town of Brisach, 33 miles S. Strassburg.

BRISBAU, an extensive track of land in the south-west of Suabia, belonging, for the most part, to the grand duchy of Baden.

BRISTOL, a city and county of England, between the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, situated on the river Avon, which here receives the Frome, and is navigable for ships of great burden down to the Severn, at King-road, where commences the Bristol channel. The river is crossed by a bridge originally constructed 500 years ago, and rebuilt in 1768; it consists of three wide and lofty arches. The town is irregularly built, consisting of about 600 streets and lanes. It was constituted a bishop's see by Henry VIII.; and part of a monastery founded by Stephen, in 1140, has been converted into a cathedral, which, in its present mutilated state, is 175 feet long, the tower being 130 ft. 3 in. high, square, and ornamented with four pinnacles. The church of St Mark, opposite the cathedral, was formerly collegiate; it is the mayor's chapel. All the churches are neat, beautifully decorated, and most of them have many handsome monuments. This city has long been celebrated for its many well conducted and extensive charities. Amongst the charitable institutions of this city are a spacious infirmary, a Magdalen, a blind asylum, a Friend and Stranger society, a society for the loan of linen to women in parturition, and also one for distributing flannel clothing among poor women. It also contains many large almshouses and charity schools. The exchange in Corn-street is a fine edifice, of Grecian architecture, 110 feet in front, and 148 deep. A structure called the commercial rooms, for the use of the mercantile interest, was erected in 1809. An elegant and convenient theatre was built in 1766; and in Prince's-street is an assembly-room, with a fine front. Its other remarkable public buildings are the merchants' hall, council-house, guild-hall, a large and convenient custom-house, and a new jail. Bristol contains a vast number of dissenting meeting-houses, and places of worship for almost every kind of religion. There are 13 city companies, several of whom have some elegant halls. Very considerable manufactories of glass and sugar are carried on in this city; there are also large distilleries, and brass works, the largest in England; and near the city is a manufactory of pins and other articles, on a great scale. Soap and vitriolic acid, in large quantities, and earthenware, are likewise made. Bristol has long been engaged in a very extensive foreign trade, chiefly with the West Indies. Its commer-

cial connections with Ireland are very extensive, and it has begun to take advantage of the new state of our Indian possessions. Bristol returns two members to parliament, who are elected by the freemen and freeholders of the city, now amounting to about 8000; and it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, and 20 common councilmen, with inferior officers. The city was erected into an independent county in 1372, by Edward III., and has since been endowed with various privileges and immunities. About a mile west of Bristol, close to the river, stands the village of the Hot Wells, celebrated for a tepid spring which has been found a powerful specific in various maladies. An act of parliament was obtained in 1803 for improving the harbour; and in the year 1809 the undertaking was completed, at the expense of nearly 1,600,000*l.* Bristol is mentioned, about the year 430, among the fortified cities of Britain, and also by Nennius about 620. In the reign of Henry II. it was a rich and flourishing place. Pop. 37,779, 417 miles W. London. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 51. 35. N.

BRISTOL, a post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, 13 miles E. Wiscasset. Population 2734.—24. Of Andrus county, Vermont, 25 miles S. W. Montpelier. Population 1179.—34. A county in Massachusetts, bounded N. by Norfolk county, E. by Plymouth county, S. by Buzzard's bay, W. by Rhode Island. Population 37,140. Chief towns, Taunton and New Bedford.—35. A county in Rhode Island, bounded N. and N. E. by Massachusetts, W. by Narraganset bay, E. by Mount Hope bay. Population 5072. Chief town, Bristol.—45. A seaport and capital of Bristol county, Rhode Island, on the east shore of Narraganset bay, 13 miles N. Newport, 15 S. Providence. It has a safe and commodious harbour, and is a place of considerable trade. Ship ton in 1815, 6944 tons. Population 2694. Lat. 41. 35. N.—63h. A post township in Hartford county, Conn. about, 16 miles W. Hartford. Population 1420.—7h. A post township in Ontario county, New York, 10 miles S. W. Canastota. Population 1319.—8th. A borough and post township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, opposite Burlington, 20 miles above Philadelphia. Population 1639.—9th. A town in Trumbull county, Ohio, 12 miles N. Warren.

BRISTOL BAY, a large bay in the North Pacific ocean, on the west coast of North America.—Also, a river which empties itself into the above bay.

BRISTOL CHANNEL, a portion of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Great Britain, lying between the south coast of Wales and the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall in England, into which the Severn flows.

BRIT, a river of England, which runs into the sea, 2 miles S. Bridport.

BRITAIN, commonly called GREAT BRIT-

TAIN, the most considerable of the European islands, is situated between Lat. 50. and 53½ N. It is bounded N. by the North sea, E. by the German ocean, S. by the English channel, and W. by St George's channel and the Atlantic ocean. From north to south it extends about 580 miles in length; its greatest breadth from the North Foreland in Kent, to the Land's-end in Cornwall, is about 370, and its superficial area is computed at 87,502 square miles. Its whole coast is deeply penetrated by bays, creeks, and estuaries, which afford many safe and commodious harbours. The principal navigable rivers in the island are the Thames, Severn, Humber, and Mersey, in England; and the Forth, Clyde, Tay, Tweed, Dee, and Don, in Scotland. In different parts of the country, namely, in the north-west of England, and in the west of Scotland, numerous lakes are to be found; and in the more populous parts of the island the system of canal navigation is brought to unrivalled perfection.

The surface of the island is mountainous towards the north, and flatter in the southern parts. It is traversed by several chains of considerable length and altitude. The minerals produced are granite, porphyry, schistus, limestone, and very beautiful marble. Coal is produced in abundance; as also lead, iron, copper, tin, and small quantities of silver. In the mountains of Scotland are found great variety of transparent and coloured crystals; and real topazes have been found, as well as the beryl and garnet; and the well known *spars* which are produced in Derbyshire are well adapted for ornamental purposes. Fossil salt is extracted in large quantities from pits in Cheshire and Worcestershire; but the mineralogy of Britain is so diversified, that a simple enumeration of the substances would far exceed the limits allotted to this article. A considerable portion of the mountainous districts of the country is barren, and irclaimable by any efforts of the cultivator; the greater part, however, is fertile, and in favourable seasons abundant harvests are procured. The vegetable productions of Britain exist in considerable variety; those, however, are chiefly the products of art, only a small proportion of them being indigenous. Every species of fruit requires the most careful culture to attain perfection, and under the cold and variable climate of this northern island the produce of the orchard is always precarious. The zoology of Great Britain presents no remarkable features.

The manufactures of Britain are various and extensive, comprehending every possible variety of fabric into which the rude material can be fashioned by the hand of art. The most important are those of wool, cotton, linen, silk, leather, glass, pottery, the working of metals, such as iron, copper, and tin. The manufacture of silk has been recently greatly extended. Every species of leather is manufactured, and very good imitations are made both of Turkey and of Morocco leather. The

commerce of Britain consists, generally speaking, in the export of her own manufactured produce for the rude produce of less opulent and improved countries; and there is no country in the world with which her merchants do not maintain an intercourse.

In Great Britain, literature, science, and all the liberal arts, keep pace with the advancement of commerce. Six principal universities are established in Great Britain; and other subordinate seminaries, both public and private, exist in every part.

The constitution of Great Britain is a hereditary monarchy. The king, lords, and commons, constitute the legislature; and their joint consent is necessary to the passing of every law. The lords are created by the sovereign, from whom all political honours flow. In the legislative body they vote in a house distinct from the commons, to which belong, 1st, all the nobility of England who have attained the age of 21, and who labour under no disqualification; 2dly, 16 peers from Scotland, who are the representatives of the peerage of that country; and 3dly, 28 from Ireland, as the representatives of the Irish peerage. There are, besides, 27 spiritual lords of England, and 5 are sent from Ireland. The house of commons consists of 658 members, namely, 513 representatives from England and Wales, 45 from Scotland, and 100 from Ireland.

The established religion in England is Episcopacy, in Scotland Presbyterianism. Universal toleration prevails; and so long as the wellbeing of society is preserved, no one can be disturbed on account of his religious tenets. In England the pressure of tithes for the support of the clergy falls heavy on property; but in Scotland the burden is comparatively light, both because the number of ecclesiastics is small, and the amount of the tithes or tithes has long been ascertained by a fixed valuation.

Great Britain contains many flourishing cities and towns. London, according to the census of 1821, contains 1,274,000 inhabitants; Edinburgh, including Leith, 138,236; Glasgow 147,048; Manchester 138,788; Liverpool 118,972; Birmingham 106,722; Bristol 87,779; Leeds 83,796; Plymouth 61,312; Norwich 50,283. None of the rest contain 50,000.

Colonies in all quarters of the world are dependent on the British islands. Of these the principal are two military posts in Europe—Gibraltar, and Malta; in Asia, the whole Indian peninsula, from about 23 degrees of north latitude to Cape Comorin; the island of Ceylon, New Holland, and others in the Eastern and Southern oceans; the Canadian territories, Newfoundland, and West India islands in America; the Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, and Goree, in Africa. The population of the British islands and their dependencies is calculated to exceed 80 millions of soul; of whom about 40 millions inhabit the Eastern hemisphere. Those of

Europe, excluding Malta and Gibraltar, are computed as follows:

England.....	11,261,437
Wales.....	717,438
Scotland.....	2,093,436
Army and Navy.....	387,447
Total in Great Britain.....	14,459,778
Ireland about.....	5,000,000
Isle of Man.....	40,061
Scilly Islands about.....	2,400
Guernsey.....	20,827
Jersey.....	23,600
Alderney, &c. about.....	1,700

19,553,306

BRITAIN, LITTLE, a township of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Population 1700.

BRITAIN, NEW, a township of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population 1474.

BRITAIN, NEW, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, consisting of several islands of different dimensions. Long. 146. 6. W. Lat. 1. 30. to 6. 50. S.

BRITAIN, NEW. The country lying round Hudson's bay, or the country of the Esquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of New Britain, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada.

BRITFORD, a parish of England, county of Wilts. Population 713.

BRITISH AMERICA is divided into four provinces: viz. 1. Upper Canada. 2. Lower Canada; to which are annexed New Britain, or the country lying round Hudson's bay, and the island of Cape Breton. 3. New Brunswick. 4. Nova Scotia, to which is annexed the island of St John's. Besides these, there is the island of Newfoundland.

BRITTANY, or BRETAGNE, one of the largest provinces of France, occupies the north-west corner of the kingdom. It contains 1775 square leagues, and about 2,300,000 inhabitants, and is now divided into the five following departments, all large and populous. The first two are formed out of the upper provinces, the third and fourth out of the lower, and the last of part of both.

Departments.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Lower Loire	407,827	Nantes.
Ile de Vihaine	508,344	Rennes.
Finisterre	452,895	Quimper.
Morbihan	463,423	Vannes.
Cotes du Nord	519,690	St Brieux.
Total population	2,352,169	

BRAYES, a neat town of France, department of the Corrèze. Population 5850. Long. 1. 26. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

BRIVIO, a small town of Upper Italy, 18 miles N. N. E. Milan.

BRUX, or BRUXEL, a royal town of Belgium, 40 miles N. W. Prague. Pop. 3600.

BRUX, a town of France, department of La Manche. Population 9800.

BRUXEL, a town of the Austrian empire.

in Tyrol. It has five gates, an Episcopal palace, a magnificent cathedral, and a parish church. Population 3800.

BRIZHAM, a seaport of England, county of Devon, on Torbay. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishery, for which they have about 100 vessels, which carry their cargoes to London, Bath, or Bristol. Pop. 4002.

BROACH, a city, and capital of a district of the same name, situated on the Narbuddah river, about 25 miles from the sea. Long. 73. 6. E. Lat. 21. 41. N.

BROADALMIN, a post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, New York, 30 miles W. Albany. Pop. 2235.

BROAD BAY, a bay on the coast of Maine, in North America. Long. 63. 19. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.—(CREEK), the name of several rivers in the United States.—(RILL), a river which runs into Delaware bay.

BROADDAVEN, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Ireland.

BROADHEAD'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware.

BROAD RIVER, an arm of the sea on the east coast of North America, which extends along the west and north-west sides of Beaufort or Port Royal island, on the coast of South Carolina, and receives the river Chocoma from the north-west.—2d. A river in Georgia, which runs into Savannah river, between Petersburg and Lisbon.

BROAD-STAIRS, a village of England, county of Kent, in the isle of Thanet, much resorted to for sea-bathing. 2 miles N. Ramsgate.

BROADWATER, a river of England, in Cumberland, which falls into the Irish sea.

BROADWATER, a village and parish of England, county of Sussex. Population 3726.

BROCKENHURST, a hamlet of England county of Southampton. Population 818.

BROCKFORD, a parish of England, in the county of Suffolk. Population 937.

BRON, a market town of Slavonia, 110 miles W. Belgrade. Population 1400.—The name of several other small towns in Hungary, Bohemia, &c.

BRONERA, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, district of Champoucer. Long. 73. 24. E. Lat. 22. 13. N.

BRONY, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Brody or Zlocow. Population 15,000, of whom 13,000 are Jews.

BRONX, a flourishing village of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Population 750.

BRONCH, a village of the Prussian states, 3 miles from Eschweiler. Population 1500.

BROWN ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the bay of Bengal. Long. 92. 50. E. Lat. 19. 50. N.—Also other two small islands on the coast of New Guinea and in the bay of Bengal.

BROWNEN, a town of the Prussian states. Here are manufactures of leather, stockings, and linen stuffs; and a trade is carried on in corn, wool, timber, and leather. 30 miles N. W. Thorn.

BROMHAM, a township and parish of England, in Wiltshire. Population 1357.

BROMLEY, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent. Population 3147. 10 miles S. S. E. London.

BROMSGROVE, a town of England, county of Worcester, on the Salwarp. The church has a handsome tower and spire. It has a weekly market, and two fairs annually. Population 7519.

BROMSWICK, WEST, a small town and parish of England, county of Stafford. Population of the parish 9505.

BROMYARD, a town of England, county of Hereford. The church is a handsome edifice. Population 1227.

BRODLO, a decayed town of Italy, 12 miles S. Venice.

BROW, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, with 2900 inhabitants.

BRUNTE, or **BRONTI**, a market town in the island of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, bestowed, with its territory, on Lord Nelson, in 1798, under the title of a duchy, in reward of his naval exploits.

BROWN CREEK, a river of the United States, in New York, which joins East river in West Chester.

BROOKE, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 5843. Slaves 332. Chief town Wellsburg.

BROOKFIELD, a township of the United States, in Orange county, Vermont. Population 1304. 17 miles S. Montpelier.—2d, A post township in Worcester county, Massachusetts. It is one of the oldest and most populous towns in the county. It contains 2 parishes, East and West. Population 3170. 18 miles W. Worcester, and 58 W. Boston.

—3d, A post township in Fairfield county, Connecticut. Population 1037. 6 miles N. E. Danbury, and 33 N. W. New-Haven.—4th, A post township in Madison county, New York. Population 4042. 22 miles S. Utica.

BROOKHAVEN, a post township of the United States, in Suffolk county, New York, on Long Island. Population 4176.

BROOKLYN, a post township of the United States, and capital of Windham county, Connecticut. Population 1900.—2d, In King's county, New York, on Long Island. Population 4402.

BROOKVILLE, a post township of the United States, and capital of Franklin county, Indiana, in the forks of White-water river. It was laid out in 1811, and already contains nearly 100 buildings, a market-house, a brick court-house and jail. 28 miles N. Lawrenceburg.

BROOME, a county of the United States, in New York, on the Susquehanna. Population 3128. Chief town Chenango.—2d, A post township in Schoharie county, New York, 58 miles S. W. Albany. Pop. 1842.

BROOK, or **BRAC**, a free town of Transylvania, with 3200 inhabitants.

BROGA, a village of Scotland, county of Aberdeenshire, on the sea coast.

BROSELEY, a town and parish of England, county of Salop, on the Severn. Here are extensive iron works. A weekly market is held here. Population 4814. 146 miles N. W. London.

BROTHERA, a cluster of small islands in the straits of Babelmandel. Long. 43. 19. E. Lat. 12. 10. N.—The name also of several small islands in the Eastern seas.

BROTHER'S VALLEY, a township of the United States, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Population 1314.

BROTHERTON, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1624.

BROTHOCK, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which runs into the sea at Aberbrothock.

BROUAGE, a fortified town of France, department of the Lower Charente, with 150 houses. 5 miles S. W. Rochefort.

BROOKER, a river of the United States, in Indiana, which joins the Wabash from the north, above Fort Harrison.

BROUGHTON IN FURNES, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 1253. 10 miles N. N. W. Ulverstone, and 280 from London.

BROUGHTY FERRY, a village of Scotland, on the Tay, 4 miles E. Dundee.

BROW HEAD, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

BROWN, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on the Ohio, between Adams and Clermont counties. Chief town Ripley.

BROWNVILLE, a post township of the United States, and capital of Jackson county, Illinois, 40 miles S. E. Kaskaskia.

BROWNVILLE, a borough and post township of the United States, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the south bank of the Monongahela. Next to Pittsburgh it is the most considerable place in the western part of the state. It has a bank and printing-office, and in its vicinity numerous mills and abundance of coal. Above 100 boats, each of 100 tons burden, are annually made here for the trade on the Ohio. Here is a steel manufactory, capable of making annually 70 tons of steel. Pop. (including Bridgeport), estimated in 1817 at 3000 or 4000. 33 miles S. Pittsburgh.

BRUCHAL, a well built town in the grand duchy of Baden, 11 miles S. E. Spire. Population 6000.

BUCK, a market town of Bavaria, 17 miles N. N. W. Anspach.

BRUCK ON THE LEYTHA, a town of Lower Austria, with 300 houses.—The name of several other small towns in Germany.

BRUG, a river of England, county of Somerset, which falls into the Bristol channel.

BURENA, a large and opulent city of the Netherlands, with a number of canals centering in it, about six miles from the sea. In the 14th century it was one of the greatest places of commerce in Europe, but toward the end of the 15th century began to decline. It still carries on a considerable trade with Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, and the north of Europe. The principal public buildings are the

town-house, the exchange, and lycee, formerly the celebrated convent of the Downs de Dunes, and the church of Notre Dame, with its elevated spire. In the church of Notre Dame, the tombs of Charles the Brave, and his daughter, Mary of Burgundy, are preserved with great care. Bruges carries on a considerable trade in grain; and when the ports of England are open, immense quantities are bought and sold here every Saturday, for exportation. A good deal of coarse lace is made here by the female population, and there is some trade in linen. 33 miles N. E. Dunkirk. Long. 2. 13. 33. E. Lat. 51. 12. 33. N.

BRUGEN, a town of the Prussian states, 6 miles N. E. Ruremonde. Population 1900.

BRUGUIÈRE, a town of France, in Languedoc, with 4000 inhabitants.

BRÜHL, or **BRUET**, a town of the Prussian states, 8 miles S. Cologne. Population 1950.

BRUMATH, a market town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2700.

BRUMMES, a parochial village of the Netherlands. Population 2400.

BRUNN, the capital of Moravia, and the chief town in a circle of the same name, strongly fortified. It has manufactures of fine cloth, silk stuffs, hair cloth, and soap. Among the public buildings are the parish church of St James, the meeting-house of the states, the town-house, the palace of prince Lichtenstein, and the extensive manufactures in the suburbs. 100 miles S. E. Prague.

BRUNNEN, a neat and populous town of Switzerland, 24 miles S. W. Schweiz.

BRUNSHAWEN, a village of Hanover, duchy of Bremen, on the Elbe.

BRUNSWICK, a large and fortified town of the Brunswick states, the capital of the principality of Wolfenbüttel, on the river Ocker. The principal public buildings are twelve churches, the large public wine cellars, the exchequer, the meeting-house of the diet, the mint, the opera-house, the new town-house, the arsenal, and the cathedral of St Blasius, with the tombs of deceased members of the royal family. The manufactures are wool, yarn, linen, porcelain, pasteboard, paper hangings, and a variety of chemical preparations. 47 miles W. N. W. Magdeburg.

BRUNSWICK, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the sea coast, at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Population 4770. Slaves 2204. Chief town Smithville.

BRUNSWICK, a township of the United States, in Brunswick county, North Carolina, on Cape Fear river, 30 miles above its mouth, 17 below Wilmington.

BRUNSWICK, a post township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine, on the south-west side of the Androscoggin. The falls of the Androscoggin furnish many valuable sites for mills and manufactories. Bowdoin College was founded in this town by the legislature of Massachusetts, and endowed by them with grants of land in Maine. It was incorporated in 1794, and went into

operation in 1802. Its name was given it in honour of Governor Bowdoin, its most liberal benefactor. It resembles Harvard college in its mode of instruction, and government. It has a president, two professors, and two tutors. A chemical apparatus, an excellent philosophical apparatus, and a very respectable mineralogical cabinet, belong to the college. Its funds were estimated in 1812 at about 84,000 dollars, of which 52,000 were in real estate. The income was about 3000 dollars. The library contains between 4000 and 5000 volumes. Population in 1810, 2682. 30 miles N. E. Portland.

BRUNSWICK, a seaport of the United States, and capital of Glynn county, Georgia, on the north bank of Turtle river, 10 miles S. Darien, 80 S. S. W. Savannah.

BRUNSWICK, a township of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York, 9 miles E. Troy. Population 2302.—21. A county in Virginia, between Nottoway and Meherrin rivers. Pop. 15,411. Slaves 9300.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, a city of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the south-west bank of the Raritan. It contains a court-house, jail, college edifice, and five houses for public worship; one for Dutch Reformed, one for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, one for Methodists, and one for Baptists. The situation of the town is low, but not unhealthy. Queen's college was founded in this city by ministers of the Reformed Dutch church, for the education of their clergy, and incorporated in 1770. For a long period its prospects were gloomy, and its success discouraging. In 1810, a theological seminary was established in the city by the general synod of the Reformed Dutch churches, and to a certain extent connected with the college. The two departments, however, are maintained wholly by different funds, and are amenable to different tribunals. The college edifice is of stone, three-stories high, and unfinished. The exercises of the college have for some time past been suspended, and the building appropriated to the accommodation of theological students. The library contains 700 or 800 volumes. The theological department has two professors, and about 15 students. Population in 1810, including the township, 6312. 16 miles N. E. Princeton, 33 S. W. New York, 57 N. E. Philadelphia.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, one of the four British provinces in North America, bounded S. by the bay of Fundy, W. by the United States and part of Lower Canada, N. by Chaleur bay, E. by the gulf of St Lawrence.

BRUNY ISL., an island on the south-east coast of Van Diemen's Land, about 26 miles in length, and of very irregular figure. Long. 147. 29. E. Lat. 42. 21. S.

BRUREK, a village of Ireland, county of Limerick, 16 miles S. Limerick.

BRUSH CREEK, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, in Adam's county.

BRUSSELS, a large and handsome city, the capital of the southern provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands, is situated in Brabant, on the river Senne or Sienne. Its circumference is said to be seven English miles, and it has seven gates. The ramparts, which are planted with trees, now form most beautiful walks around the city. It has extensive suburbs, consisting of several villages, joined to the city by a continuity of streets. Brussels contains seven parish churches within the walls, and is divided into eight sections. It has also eight public squares, of great beauty and elegance. Its chief ornaments, however, are its public walks, no city in Europe possessing one superior to that which is called the Green Alley, or to the great interior square called the Park. In the great market-place stands the *hotel de ville*, an old but handsome edifice in the Gothic style. Its turret is 364 feet in height, and surmounted by a gigantic figure of St Michael, in copper, 17 feet high. The church of St Gudule is a magnificent structure, containing no less than 16 chapels, adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings. The chapel of Notre Dame is likewise an elegant building; and the church of the Capuchins was one of the finest that that order possessed in Europe. There are, besides, within the walls, several elegant mansions, belonging to noblemen. The opera-house is a stately edifice, in the Italian style, built in the year 1700. The public fountains are in number 20, and are all embellished with sculptures. There are, besides, numerous charitable foundations. A central school was established in Brussels, by the French government. Here there is a library, containing nearly 100,000 volumes, mostly saved from suppressed convents; an extensive and valuable collection of paintings, a cabinet of natural history, small but select. Brussels is celebrated for its manufactures of lace, camlets, and carpets, also of carriages. The other articles made here are ticking, various kinds of cotton and woollen stuffs, silk stockings, galleons, earthenware, &c. It carries on considerable trade, not only with the interior of the Netherlands, but with foreign countries, by means of the canals which bring it into communication with the Scheldt. This city owed its origin to St Gary, bishop of Cambrai, in the commencement of the 7th century. Population in 1814, 80,000. 23 miles S. Antwerp, 153 N. N. E. Paris Long. 4. 23. 18. E. Lat. 50. 54. 59. N.

BAYTON, or **BAYWTON**, a town of England, in Somersetshire. Stockings and some woollens are manufactured here. Pop. 3076.

BAYVIEW, a post township of the United States, in Cayuga county, New York, on the Erie canal, 8 miles N. E. Auburn. Population 2036.

BUCHERES, a town of France, department of the Yonne. Population 1800.

BUCHAN, a county of the United States, in Georgia, on the sea coast, separated from

Chatham county by Ogeechee river. Population 2827.

BRECEANY, an open town of Austrian Galicia. Population 4377.

BRESC, or **BRESST** LITOV, a town of European Russia, government of Grodno, 100 miles E. Warsaw.

BUA, a small but fruitful and populous island in the north part of the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia. Long. 16. 30. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

BUCCARI, a market town of the Austrian empire, on the east side of the gulf of Venice. Population 3000. 6 miles E. Fiume.

BUCHAN-NESS, the most eastern point of Scotland. Long. 1. 43. W. Lat. 57. 25. N.

BUCHAREST, a large town of European Turkey, in Walachia, the capital of the province, on the Dembrowitza. The houses are for the most part wretched clay huts, with the exception of several stately edifices of stone. The prevailing religion is the Greek, and the town is the seat of an archbishop. There are here various classical schools. 250 miles N. N. W. Constantinople. Long. 25. 51. E. Lat. 44. 29. N.

BUCHEN, a town in the grand duchy of Baden. Population 1800.

BUCHWEILER, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2700.

BUCK CREEK, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio, Long. 86. 44. W. Lat. 37. 56. N.

BUCK'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, Long. 84. 25. W. Lat. 36. 46. N.

BUCK'S HARBOUR, a bay of the Atlantic, on the south coast of Main, west of Machias bay. Long. 63. 34. W. Lat. 44. 42. N.

BUCKENHAM, New and Old, two parishes of England, county of Norfolk. Population 720—1134.

BUCKFIELD, a post township of the United States, in Oxford county, Maine, 6 miles S. Paris. Population 1251.

BUCKHAVEN, a small fishing town of Scotland, county of Fife.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of England, bounded N. by Northamptonshire, E. by the counties of Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex, S. by Berkshire, and W. by the county of Oxford. It is about 45 miles in length by 18 in breadth, and is 138 in circuit. Its superficial area is computed at 745 square miles, or 478,790 square acres, of which 323,000 are arable and in pasture, and 30,000 in wood. The principal rivers are the Thames and the Ouse. The south-eastern part of the county is hilly. The other parts of the county, particularly the vale of Aylesbury, are noted for fertility. Good marble is quarried near Newport; and there are fuller's earth pits at Wotton, on the borders of Bedfordshire, about 3 miles N. of Woburn. Gypsum is obtained at Brill, and used for plaster; and also small quantities of amber. Buckinghamshire is celebrated for corn and cattle, which are its principal produce. The chief

manufactures of the county are lace and paper. Buckinghamshire is divided into 8 hundreds, containing 200 parishes and 15 market towns. Fourteen members of parliament are returned from this county. Antiquities, occasionally discovered, such as a Roman pavement, coins, and fragments of arms, prove that the Romans have been established here. Population 124,068.

BUCKINGHAM, a town of England, and the county town of Buckinghamshire, is situated on the Ouse, over which there are three stone bridges. The buildings, which are principally of brick, are scattered over a considerable surface. The church, which occupies an elevated site, was built in 1780. Its tower and spire are 150 feet high. Calvinists, Independents, Methodists, and Quakers, have also places of worship. The new town-hall is a large brick building, at the top of which is a gilt swan; the borough arms. The town is governed by a bailiff and 12 burgesses, in whom the right of electing two members of parliament is vested. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the making of white thread lace. There is a weekly market and ten annual fairs; and the vicinity of the celebrated gardens at Stowe add much to the advantage of its inhabitants. Population 1674. 26 miles N. E. Oxford.

BUCKINGHAM, a county in Lower Canada, chiefly in the district of Three-Rivers, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on James river, and extending south to the Appomattox. Population 20,089. Slaves 11,675. Chief town New Canton.—2d, A post township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population 1713.

BUCKINGHAM, a town in York county, Lower Canada, on the Ottawa river, N. W. Montreal.

BUCKLAND, a township of the United States, in Hertford county, Lower Canada, 18 miles S. E. Quebec.—2d, In Franklin county, Massachusetts, 10 miles S. W. Greenfield. Population 1697.

BUCKOW, a considerable town of the Prussian states, 28 miles E. Berlin.

BUCKRAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude. Long. 63. 4. E. Lat. 26. 54. N.

BUDGE, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the Delaware. Pop. 32,671. Chief towns Doylestown, Newton, and Bristol.

BUDKIN, a township of the United States, in Ross county, Ohio, 18 miles N. W. Chillicothe. Population in 1813, 1680.

BUDAPEST, a city of Hungary, the capital of the lower division of the country, on the W. bank of the Danube. It is divided into four quarters, one of which has communication by an immense bridge of boats across the Danube, with the opposite town of Pest. The castle of this place was chosen by the Emperor Louis I. as his place of residence. Here Matthias I. founded a celebrated library, which was destroyed by the Turks in 1526. A Greek school is established here, where both

ancient and modern Greek are taught. Buda is famous for its baths. Population 30,000. 123 miles E. S. E. Vienna. Long. 19. 2. 36. E. Lat. 47. 20. 44. N.

BUDAVOR, a town and district of Hindostan, in Delhi. Long. 72. 4. E. Lat. 31. 2. N.

BUDER, a small village and seaport of England, county of Cornwall, in the Bristol channel, 223 miles W. London.

BUDER, a village of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, with 1900 inhabitants.

BUDIN, a town and castle of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz. Houses 170. 20 miles N. Prague.

BUDLETON, a town and parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 1700.

BUDRUCK, a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa. Long. 68. 44. E. Lat. 21. 8. N.

BUDWEIS, a mining town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle of the same name, situated on the Moldau. Manufactures of cloth and saltpetre are established here. Population 4000. 68 miles S. Prague.

BUXNAIRE, one of the Leeward islands, in the West Indies, 82 miles E. Curaçoa. Long. 67. 56. W. Lat. 12. 26. N.

BUXNAVENTURA, a Spanish settlement and mission on the coast of New California. Long. 241. 2. E. Lat. 34. 16. N.

BUXNAVENTURA, a seaport of South America, 200 miles W. Santa Fe de Bogota. Long. 76. 42. E. Lat. 3. 56. N.

BUXNAVENTURA, a province and government in the Spanish dominions of South America, erected into a viceroyalty in 1778. It is bounded N. by extensive tracts of desert country inhabited by savages, E. by Brazil and the Atlantic ocean, S. by Patagonia, and W. by Peru and Chili. Its length may be estimated at upwards of 1600 miles, and its breadth nearly 1000 miles. The provinces of Charcas and Chiquitos, formerly belonging to Peru, were united to it in the year 1776, and by the union of this additional territory it forms a compact body of land nearly square, stretching through 26 degrees of south latitude. It is divided into five governments or provinces, namely, 1. Buenos Ayres, or Rio de la Plata. 2. Paraguay. 3. Tucuman. 4. Los Charcas, or Potosi. 5. Chiquitos, or Cuzco.

The Rio de la Plata is the chief river in this immense tract of country. The Paraguay, by which name it is distinguished in the upper part of its course, runs nearly in the centre of the American continent, from north to south; and it receives from the mountains of Brazil the two great streams of the Parana and the Uruguay, while from the west it receives the Pilcomayo, the Vermejo, and the Salado, which flow down the eastern declivity of the Andes. At Buenos Ayres, which lies about 200 miles from its mouth, the Rio de la Plata is 30 miles broad, and the shore being little elevated, the eye ten seldom reach from one side to the other. This vast estuary of fresh water is not, however, useful in proportion to its extent, being deformed by rocks and sand-banks, and render-

ed of dangerous navigation, not only by its shoals and shallows, but likewise by the impetuous torrents of wind which sweep at intervals over the vast plains of the *Pampas*, to the S. W. of Buenos Ayres, whence they are called *Pamperos*, and rush down the wide opening with unequalled fury. The only part in which ships of any burden are perfectly secure in them, is that of Monte Video, although the ports of Maldonado, Barrigon, Buenos Ayres, and Colonia, afford anchorage more or less secure. In a country so extensive, the climate is various. In the plains the heat is extreme; in ordinary summer weather, the thermometer rising to 85 degrees; and in the hottest weather to 100. In winter it was generally reckoned cold weather when the thermometer fell to 45; but in some seasons it has been known to fall to 30. At Buenos Ayres, and generally on the coast, the winds are frequently violent. The westerly wind sweeping over the boundless plains of the interior, rushes down upon the coast in the most tremendous hurricanes. The climate is moist; and during summer, rains are common, and are frequently accompanied by the most dreadful thunder and lightning. The viceroyalty, with the exception of the western provinces of Los Charcas, Potosi, &c. which were annexed to it in 1778, constitutes in general one vast and uniform plain. Such is the extreme flatness of the country, that it has been calculated by barometrical observations, that the river Paraguay, in its course from north to south, does not fall above one perpendicular foot within the space of 400 miles. This flat country is covered with lakes. Of these, the celebrated lake of Los Narayes is 330 miles in length, and in breadth 120 miles, but so shallow, that it is not navigable in any part, except for canoes and small craft. There are various other lakes in Paraguay, of the same description as that of Narayes. In the western and more elevated parts of this viceroyalty, which formerly belonged to Peru, the lake Titicaca is included. It is about 240 miles in circumference, from 70 to 80 fathoms in depth, and is navigable for the largest vessels. The principal characteristic of the other numerous lakes which appear on the plains of Tucuman, to the south of Buenos Ayres, and of the rivers which communicate with them, is, that they are more or less impregnated with salt. There is in these regions an immense track of land, the soil of which is saturated with fossil salt. This territory is about 600 or 700 miles in length, and about 150 in breadth, in which there is neither rivulet, lake, nor well, which is not brackish. The vast plains into which this viceroyalty is spread out, present a vast expanse of varying grass, extending for 500 miles, with few interruptions, either from wood or from any obstructions, over which innumerable herds of cattle rove uncolled and unowned, and whose hides and tallow are occasionally sought after by the Spanish hunt-

ers, and form a principal article of the trade of Buenos Ayres. These regions afford, besides, a haunt to numerous herds of deer, as well as to a great abundance of ostriches, armadillos, partridges, wild geese, ducks, and other game; and towards the frontiers of Chili, guanacos and vicuñas are seen in considerable numbers. In these trackless deserts there are no land-marks or traces by which the road can be discovered, for many hundred miles, and the route is therefore pursued by the compass. Covered carts or caravans are used, which are made almost as commodious as a house, with doors to shut, and windows on each side. From Buenos Ayres to Potosi and Lima, a road has been established, which is much more frequented than the route from Buenos Ayres to Chili, and which is much more commodious. As there are no tribes of wild and unsubdued Indians in that track, it is free from the danger of their incursions; and in 1748, regular stages were fixed all the way, post-houses were erected, and relays of horses and carriages were provided. These carriages are covered waggons, drawn by oxen; but all kinds of merchandise, and the treasure that is conveyed from the mines of Peru to the banks of the Plata, are principally transported on the backs of mules. This route from Buenos Ayres to Potosi, which is 1017 geographical miles, and from Potosi to Lima, which is 1215 miles more, passes over the highest ridges of the Andes, and presents fatigues and sufferings to the inexperienced traveller, of which he is little aware. In a few hours he suddenly passes from the scorching heat of the unsheltered plains, to the perpetual winter which reigns amid the snowy summits of the Andes; and the health of the most robust European is undermined by the effect of this violent transition. As some compensation, he is free, however, from the incredible swarms of locusts, crickets, mosquitoes, ants, singing-toads, frogs, serpents, and crocodiles, which are called into life and vigour by the warmer climate of the lower regions. The abrupt and frightful precipices into which the principal ridges of the Cordillera rise, are another source of difficulty to the traveller, who the passage of the rivers, which are dangerous, both from the docility of the ground, which renders them extremely rapid, and from the sudden melting of the mountain snows, which causes them unexpectedly to swell and to overflow the adjacent grounds. In these mountainous regions, many brooks and torrents are, as it were, imprisoned between high and perpendicular banks of rock and foam, in unapproachable and dark gorges, till they break out and extend over the plains, and by the quick accumulation of these mountain torrents, many an unhappy traveller has been swept away with his mule, to meet certain destruction amid the glens and precipices through which the stream takes its rapid course. To facilitate the progress of the traveller in these difficult roads, rope bridges have been generally constructed

across the rivers, over which the traveller passes on foot, and the mule being fastened to the bridge by thongs round his body, is easily transported over the impetuous torrent. The valleys which are interspersed among the mountains of secondary elevation, though of a greater height many of them than the Pyrenees, enjoy, from their sheltered situation, a temperate and favourable climate, which adapts them to the production both of European fruit and grain. Wheat is cultivated with success, and apples, peaches, cherries, plums, &c. grow to great perfection. There are extensive natural pastures also for cattle or sheep, large flocks of which are reared by the inhabitants. In the lower valleys, maize, cocon, olives, sugar-canes, grapes, oranges, citrons, and figs, grow to great perfection; also the herb of Paraguay called Paraguay tea, which being infused with water, makes the favourite beverage of all the inhabitants. The western provinces of this viceroyalty are generally mountainous and barren, rising frequently so high, that the climate is adverse to all vegetation. But these regions are rich in mineral treasures; they abound in silver, and frequently in gold, which is sometimes procured by mining, and in other parts gathered from the sands, or collected from the streams. Of the wild animals common to this country, the most remarkable are the jaguar or American tiger, the cougar, and the puma or American lion; the anta or danta, an animal between the elk and the buffalo, of the size of an ass, without horns, and having its head long and tapering; also tatoes or armadillos, foxes, rabbits, deer, goats, raccons, various sorts of wild cats, the tiger cat, several quadrupeds resembling the martin, the polecat, and the ferret, but much stronger; wild horses and tamed cattle; wild hogs and wild dogs. Among the domestic animals, the lama, about four feet high, and in shape resembling a camel, and the paco or vicuña, which bears the same relation to the former animal as the ass to the horse, are the most remarkable. Birds are very numerous in this viceroyalty. The emu or ostrich is bred in the plains; the condor in the higher regions; and carrion vultures are common, as well as a great variety of smaller birds, many of them possessing beautiful plumage, and melodious notes. The rivers abound with great variety of fish. Of amphibious animals, turtles are sometimes, but not often, met with; seals and sea-lions abound at the isle de Lobos, off Monte Vidio; and alligators or caymans are numerous, of a large size, voracious, and destructive, in all the rivers.

The trade of Buenos Ayres, as of all the other Spanish colonies, was long restricted by the narrowest maxims of monopoly. From this restriction it was gradually emancipated; and since 1808, when an independent government was established, it is perfectly free, subject only to such port duties as the government may think it expedient to im-

pose. Great Britain and the United States seem to have the principal share of this trade.

The river Plata was first entered by Sebastian Cabot in 1536, and after various contests with the natives, and many intestine divisions among the oldest themselves, a settlement was effected in the country. The city of Buenos Ayres was founded in 1580; and though engaged in perpetual hostility with the native powers, the Spaniards gradually spread over and subdued the country.

In 1806, Buenos Ayres was attacked and taken by a squadron under Sir Home Popham. This small force was afterwards overpowered by the Spaniards, who retook the city. Sir Home Popham retired to the mouth of the Plata, and took possession of the fort of Maldonado; having received reinforcements, Buenos Ayres was again attacked on the 5th July 1807, when the invaders were finally repulsed with great loss. Since this period an independent government has been established at Buenos Ayres, which appears to act with great vigour and success. It has not been yet formally recognised by the mother country; which, however, appears to have no chance of ever re-establishing her lost authority over her South American colonies.

BUENOS AYRES, the capital of the above viceroyalty and province. It is situated in a plain about 200 miles from the mouth of the river Plata, on its southern shore, where the river is 30 miles broad. It was originally founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza in 1535; and it contained, in the year 1700, about 16,000 inhabitants. In 1776 it was made the capital of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. Since this period it has greatly increased in wealth and in population. Its streets are large; they are laid out according to a regular plan; and they are paved on each side, though not in the middle. Almost every house has a garden, both before and behind; and many have balconies with lattice work for the reception of odoriferous shrubs and flowers. The cathedral is spacious and elegant; it has a cupola of excellent workmanship, and a portico, the design and execution of which are much extolled. The churches of St Francis, and that of the convent of Mercy, are next in estimation, and have cupolas and steeples nearly in the same style as the cathedral. The church of St John, which is on the skirts of the town, is appropriated to the Christian Indians. The town-hall, which stands on one side of the great square or parade, is a large and handsome building, likewise erected on a plan of the Jesuits. There are several convents and nunneries; also a hospital for men, and one for women, a founding hospital, and an hospital for orphans. All these edifices are built of a beautifully white stone, which is found in a small plain not far from the town. The castle of Art is very insignificant in point of military importance; it contains a house for the military governor, and a royal chapel.

Buenos Ayres is well supplied with provisions, particularly with fish, in great abundance and variety, from the river. Notwithstanding the great breadth of the river Plata, the navigation to Buenos Ayres is extremely dangerous, owing to rocks, sand-banks, and shallows, and also to impetuous winds. The port of Buenos Ayres is a great outlet for the produce, not only of the extensive country which lies to the east of the Andes, but also for that of Peru and Chili. The most valuable commodities are sent here to be exchanged for European goods, such as vicuña-wool from Peru, copper from the mines of Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and silver from Potosi. The finest tobacco, sugars, cotton, thread, yellow wax, and cotton cloth, are imported; also Paraguay tea. The commerce carried on between Peru and Buenos Ayres is chiefly for cattle and mules to an immense value. Population, according to Azara, 40,000; according to those who have lately visited the place, 60,000. Buenos Ayres was taken possession of by the British in 1806. It was retaken six weeks after by the inhabitants; and a new attempt to take it by the British, after they had received reinforcements, failed with great loss. Long. 57. 24. W. Lat. 34. 35. S.

BUFFALO, a post township and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Niagara county, New York, at the outlet of Lake Erie. It was burnt by the British during the late war, but has been since rebuilt. Population 1504. 14 miles S. Niagara falls, 80 N. E. by E. Erie, 240 E. Sandusky, 302 E. Detroit, 222 N. N. E. Pittsburg, and 291 W. Albany.—3d, A township in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Population 570.—3d, In Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population 1416.—4th, In Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Population 1150.—5th, In Butler county, Pennsylvania. Population 375.—6th, In Guernsey county, Ohio, on Wills Creek, 6 miles S. Cambridge.—7th, In Pike county, Missouri.—8th, A post village in Mason county, Virginia.

BUFFALO, a river of the United States, in Niagara county, New York, runs into Lake Erie, at Buffalo.—3d, A river in Pennsylvania, runs into the west branch of the Susquehanna, above Lewisburg.—3d, In Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi, 2 miles above Fort Adams.—The name of several other rivers in the United States.

BUFFALO LAKE, in North America, near Copper-mine river.

BUG, or Bug, a considerable river of Poland, which falls into the Vistula.

BUGA, a city of South America, 15 leagues N. E. Popayan. Lat. 2. 58. N.

BURDEN, a town and parish of England, county of Huntingdon. Pop. 373.

BURSA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 3 miles S. S. Bursa, inhabited by Turks and Greeks.

BURGES, LE, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 2500.

BURTON, a town, the capital of a district

of the same name in Hindostan, on the E. bank of the Hyphasis, in Lat. 30. 40. N. Long. 71. 45. E. 70 miles from the city of Moultan.

BUTH, a well built market town of Germany, 6 miles S. W. Baden. Pop. 1600.

BUTALANCE, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Population 4560.

BUJANA, a large and populous town of Hindostan. Long. 71. 28. E. Lat. 22. 55. N.

BUILTH, an ancient and well built town and parish of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, on the Wye. 171 miles W. N. W. London.

BUINAAH, POINT, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Mayo.

BUKHARIA, **BUKHARA**, or **BOKHARA**, a country of Asia, whose extent and limits have never been exactly defined by modern geographers. It is commonly called Great Bukharia, in contradistinction to a neighbouring territory, designed by Europeans Little Bukharia, which bounds it on the E. On the N. and W. it seems to be bounded by Karsm and Turkestan, whose geography is equally obscure; also by a desert country, and by the river Sirr or Sihoon, and S. by Persia and the states of Northern Hindostan. It extends, according to the most accurate estimate, about 700 miles from N. to S., and 350 from E. to W. The country is watered by the Sihoon N.; the Amu or Oxus S.; and by the river Sogd. Bukharia is inhabited by two distinct races of mankind, one called Tanjiks, Tajiks, or Tadjets, a name said to signify citizens, and to have been imposed on them by their conquerors; and the other, the Usbecks, a principal tribe of Tartars.

BUKHARIA, **BOKHARA**, or **BOGAR**, a city of Asia, the capital of Great Bukharia, situated on a river, flowing into the Oxus, from which latter it is distant about 50 miles. The houses are low, and for the most part built of mud; but its numerous mosques and caravanseries are constructed of stone. It has always been celebrated for the study of theology and of Mahometan law; and has several colleges. It has manufactures of cotton yarn; calicoes, and soap, which are chiefly exported to Persia. From that country velvet, silk, shawls, shalcoons, indigo, cochineal, and coral, are received in return. Rhubarb, musk, and castor, are obtained from Tashkend and from the Kathoud Tartars; and precious stones, together with lapis lazuli, from Badakshan. Merchants of all kinds now meet with great advantage, and all religions are tolerated. The population is supposed to exceed 100,000. Long. supposed 62. 45. E. Lat. 36. 37. N.

BUKHARIA, **LITTLE**, a country of Asia, which is no better known to Europeans than the former country of Great Bukharia. It appears to lie amidst deserts, and is bounded N. by the country of the Kalmycks and Eygur, which latter is sometimes considered an integral part of it; E. by the Desert of Kobi; S. by the mountains of Thibet; and W. by

Great Bukharia. It is computed to extend about 700 miles in length from E. to W., and to occupy a space, stretching 200 miles from N. to S., of such a peculiar form, however, that it is nowhere above 140 miles broad. The climate is temperate, though warm.

Bukovina, a province in the Austrian empire, bounded N. by the Danube, E. and S. by Moldavia, W. by Transylvania, Galicia proper, and Lodomeria. Pop. 190,400.

Bulama, an island on the western coast of Africa, one of the archipelago of the Bisagos. Long. 18. W. Lat. 11. N.

Bulgaria, Little, a province of Turkey in Europe, which extends from the Black sea to Servia, from which it is separated by high mountains. The Danube, which discharges itself into the Black sea, on the N. extremity of this province, divides it from Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Walachia; while the Sardinian mountains and the river Kamtchi separate it on the S. from Macedonia and Rometia proper. Population supposed 1,500,000.

Bulkeh, or Balk, a country of Asia, formerly a province of Persia, but now a dependency of the kingdom of Cabul. Neither its extent nor boundaries can be accurately defined; it has the river Oxus N.; Badakshan E., the mountains of Hindoo Koh and Paropamisian S., and a desert country W. Bulkeh is supposed to stretch about 250 miles from E. to W., and 100 or 120 from N. to S. Population 1,000,000.

Bulkeh, the capital of the province of that name, situated on the river Dehast. This city is of great extent, and is surrounded by a wall: but from having been the constant subject of contention between the neighbouring states, it has suffered in proportion, and the whole inhabitants are now confined to a single corner. Population 5000 or 7000. Long. 65. 16. E. Lat. 36. 24. N.

Bull, a small island in the Atlantic, near the S. W. coast of Ireland.

Bull's Bay, or Baboul Bay, a noted bay in Newfoundland island. Lat. 47. 21. N.

Bullet, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Population 4311. Slaves 978.

Bullock, a county of the United States, in Georgia, between Ogeechee and Canoochee rivers. Chief town Statesborough. Population 3305. Slaves 428.

Bullskin, a township of the United States, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Touchingeny. Population 1439.

Bumeh, a fortified city of Persia, now the capital of the province of Kerman, and formerly its front town. It has formerly been infinitely larger, as is testified by the surrounding ruins; and its fountains are celebrated as the finest of all Persia. Long. 58. E. Lat. 30. 17. N.

Burgh, a seaport village of Scotland, in Argyshire, 114 miles N. W. Edinburgh.

Burges, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, the west corner of the state. Population 9277. Slaves 905. Chief

town, Morristown. In this county are Bald, and Smoky mountains, lofty peaks of the Blue ridge. Here are the head waters of Santee river.

Burgeschun, an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, lying between the 24th and 30th degrees of northern latitude. Its capital is Callagan.

Burca, a town of Bengal, in the district of Silhet. Long. 92. 18. E. Lat. 24. 24. N.

Burcay, a neat town of England, county of Suffolk, on the Waveney. It has two parish churches. The ruins of a Benedictine monastery stand between the churches. There is also a free grammar school. A weekly market is held, and two fairs annually. Population 3290. 38 miles N. N. E. Ipswich.

Burula, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca. Population 2600.

Burroon, a small fortified town of Persia, province of Mekran.

Burtingford, a small town of England, county of Hertford.

Buntelau, a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, and chief place in the circle of the same name. Houses 400. 28 miles N. N. E. Prague.

Bunzelau, Silesian, a town of Silesia, on the river Bober. Population 3300. 42 miles W. Schweidnitz.

Bunwoot, an island in the Eastern sea, off the west coast of Mindanan, about 18 miles in circuit. Long. 124. 30. E. Lat. 7. 12. N.

Burampour, a town of Hindostan, in the circle of Cicacole, 17 miles S. W. Ganjam.

Burden, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Long. 82. 27. E. Lat. 24. 37. N.

Burdwan, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, on the N. bank of the Dumnoodah. Long. 87. 57. E. Lat. 23. 15. N.

Buren, a town of the Netherlands, on the Muhlengraben. Population 3500. 6 miles S. E. Utrecht.

Buren, the name of several places in Switzerland, the principal in the canton of Bern. 19 miles N. Bern.

Burge, a parish of England, county of Suffolk. Population 1292.

Burgdon, a town and parish of England, county of Oxford, situated on the river Windrush. The church is spacious, with a good spire. A market well supplied with corn and cattle is held weekly, and there are two annual fairs. Pop. 1686. 17 miles N. N. W. Oxford.

Burg, a town of the Prussian states, on the river Rhine, 4 miles N. E. Siegburg. Population 7000.

Burg, a market town of the Prussian states, duchy of Berg. Population 1600. The same name of several other smaller towns.

Burdas, a trading town of European Turkey, on the Black sea 68 miles N. N. E. Adrianople.

Burgan, an open town of Sardinia. Population 2400. 20 miles E. N. E. Ula.

Burton, a town of England, county of Lincoln. Pop. 803. 127 miles N. London.

Burghausen, a town in Upper Bavaria,

on the Salza. Population 4300. 30 miles N. N. W. Salzburg.

BURTON-ON-SANDS, a village of England, county of Cumberland, once a Roman station. 4 miles N. W. Carlisle.

BURTON, a city of Spain, the capital of Old Castile, a place of great antiquity, on the right bank of the river Arlanzon, formerly defended by a strong castle, now in ruins. It is built in the form of a crescent, surrounded with old walls, and the streets are for the most part narrow, winding, and gloomy. Of the squares, there is one of considerable elegance, with a fine piazza. The public fountains are numerous. There is here a college, a school for the fine arts, and a surgical institution. Among the public buildings are the town-hall, the palace of Velasco, and several churches. That of St. Paul, which belongs to the Dominicans, is a Gothic structure of great beauty. The cathedral is of such extent, that divine service can be performed in eight chapels at a time, without causing confusion. These and other churches contain splendid mausoleums. Its manufactures are mostly of woollen stuffs. Population 9000. Burgos was besieged unsuccessfully by the British in 1812, but surrendered to them the following year without resistance. 142 miles N. Toledo.

BURGHARDT, a town of Saxony, county of Schonburg, with 2000 inhabitants.

BURGUETTA, EL, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 24 miles E. N. E. Pampeluna.

BURGUNDY, DUCHY of, a province in the east of France, now divided into the departments of the Saone and Loire, the Cote d'Or, and the Yonne: part of it also lies in those of the Nièvre, the Aube, the Upper Marne, and the Aisne.

BURHAMPOUR, a large city of Hindostan, situated on the Tates. Considerable trade is carried on in cotton goods. 100 miles N. Aungmyebad.

BURIAS, one of the Philippine islands.

BURKE, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on Catawba river, among the mountains of the Blue ridge. Pop. 11,007. Slaves 1433. Chief town, Morgantown.—2d, A county in Georgia, on Savannah river. Population 19,858. Slaves 4091. Chieftown, Waynesborough.—3d, A post township in Caledonia county, Vermont, 45 miles N. E. Montpelier. Population 459.

BURLEY, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1900.

BURLINGTON, or **BARDLINGTON**, a seaport town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, situated on a bay called Burlington bay, formed by Hamborough head, which is about 5 miles distant nearly N. E. Considerable trade is carried on here, and that part of it called Burlington Quay, which is built on the coast, is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The remains of Burlington church, founded in the reign of Henry I. prove that there have been a very fine structure. A market is held here, and two annual

fairs. Population 3034. 20 miles from Scarborough.

BURLINGTON, a county of the United States, in New Jersey, on the Atlantic, and extending N. W. to Delaware river. Population 24,979. Chief towns, Mount Holly and Burlington.—2d, A city, port of entry, and capital of Burlington county, New Jersey, on Delaware river, opposite Bristol, 11 miles below Trenton, and 17 above Philadelphia. Population 2413. The most populous part is on an island in the Delaware, to which there are four entrances by bridges. It was settled in 1677. It contains a court-house and jail, 4 churches, an academy, a public library, and has some manufactures. Its harbour is safe and commodious.—3d, A town in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Population 661.—4th, A town in Belmont county, Ohio, on Ohio river, 4 miles above Wheeling, Kentucky, 16 N. E. St. Clairsville.—5th, Another in Licking county.—Another post township and capital of Lawrence county, Ohio, on Ohio river, 75 miles S. E. Chillicothe, 120 from Columbus.

BURLINGTON, a post township and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Chittenden county, Vermont, delightfully situated on a bay of the same name, in Lake Champlain. The village is one of the handsomest in the state. It occupies the side of a hill, ascending nearly a mile from the bay. Here are two handsome Congregational meeting-houses, a court-house, jail, academy, and a spacious college edifice. Within the limits of the township, a mile north-east of the village, are the falls of Onion river, around which are several valuable mills and manufacturing establishments. About 20 vessels navigate Lake Champlain, most of which are owned in this place. The university of Vermont is located in this town. It was incorporated in 1791, and has been liberally patronized by the state. It has a president, 6 professors, 2 tutors, a library of about 1000 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus, which is tolerably complete. The college edifice is a beautiful brick building, 160 feet long, and 4 stories high. Population 1690. 34 miles W. N. W. Montpelier.

BURLINGTON, a post township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York, 12 miles W. Cooperstown. Population 1393.

BURHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Essex. Pop. 1371.—2d, In Norfolk county. It carries on a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 937. 34 miles N. W. Norwich.

BURHAM, a town of England, county of Lancaster. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and other commodities, and a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair. Population 3374. 25 miles N. Manchester.

BURROMARCA, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, county of Fife, on the north shore of the Firth of Forth. It has a good harbour, and is shut in towards the north by steep hills. The town unites with Kinghorn, Dysart, and Kirkcaldy, in sending a repre-

representative to parliament. Population 2188. 6 miles N. N. W. Leith.

BURMANOTTE, a large town of Hindostan, province of Bejpour, on the Kurush. 44 miles S. E. Poohah.

BURRAT, one of the Orkney Islands, about four miles in length. Population 490. Situated one of the Shetland Islands; 10 miles in length, but narrow.

BERRILLVILLE, a township of the United States, in Providence county, Rhode Island, 24 miles from Providence. Population 1834. It has a bank, and several cotton factories.

BURSA, a fortified city of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, situated in a spacious plain at the foot of Mount Olympus. Including the suburbs, it is about six miles in circuit. The castle, about a mile in circumference, is of great antiquity. The city contains several baths, both hot and cold, which are effectual in various disorders. Bursa is said to contain 300 mosques and churches. The population consists of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, in various proportions, the two latter inhabiting different suburbs. Various manufactures and a considerable trade is carried on in Bursa. Great variety of satins, chiefly striped, are made here, for the short under garments of the Turkish habit; there are, besides, manufactures of silk stuffs and gauze; and quantities of raw silk are exported to Smyrna and Constantinople. The caravans passing from Smyrna and Aleppo to the capital, promote its commerce. Population 60,000. 73 miles S. S. W. Constantinople.

BUNSCHEID, a town of the Prussian states, near Aix-la-Chapelle, with 4200 inhabitants.

BRASCOUGH, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 1765.

BURALEM, a town and parish of England, county of Stafford. Very extensive potteries, which occupy a large proportion of the population, have been carried on here for a long time. There are two markets weekly, and three annual fairs. Population 10,176. 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Line.

BARTON-UPON-TRENT, an ancient town of England, county of Stafford, on the Trent, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, of ancient date, of 36 arches. It consists principally of one spacious street, parallel to the river, which is crossed by another at right angles to it. It has a neat town-hall, a free grammar school, two almshouses for poor women, and three extensive cotton-mills. There is a considerable manufacture of hats, and also of iron articles. But Barton is chiefly noted for its ale. Population 4114. 11 miles S. W. Derby.

BURWASH, a township and parish of England, county of Sussex. Population 1787.

BURY, a town of England, in Lancashire, situated on the Irwell. Besides the parish church, there are several places of worship for persons of different persuasions. Very extensive manufactures, particularly of cotton, are carried on in all their different branches;

and there are also woollen manufactures. A weekly market is held, and three annual fairs. Population 10,358. 6 miles N. Manchester.

BURY ST EDMUND'S, a town of England, county of Suffolk, on the East, which is navigable from Lynn to Fortham. The town extends about a mile and a half in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth. It is divided into five wards, and contains two parish churches, St Mary's and St James's, both which contain numerous monuments. There are other places of worship for dissenters of various denominations; Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, and Quakers. It has few public buildings which require any particular notice. Great quantities of wool are brought yearly, and exposed to sale in wool halls. A handsome small theatre was erected in 1780; and, more recently, spacious assembly-rooms have been built for assemblies and amusements. Two markets are held weekly, and three fairs annually. It is one of the greatest corn markets in the kingdom. It returns two representatives to parliament. Here are the remains of an abbey, anciently one of the most wealthy and magnificent in Britain. Population 9990. 43 miles S. S. W. Norwich.

BUZZAR, a small town of France, in Languedoc, 16 miles W. Privas. Pop. 2700.

BRACA, a small town of Piedmont, district of Coni. Population 2500.

BUSS, a river of the United States, in Maryland, is formed by the confluence of several creeks at Harford, and runs into the Chesapeake 10 miles below.

BUSH CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware, in Wayne county.

BUSHEAN, an island in the Persian gulf, 16 miles long, by 6 or 6 in breadth. Long. 58. 4. E. Lat. 27. 2. N.

BUSHIRE, or **ABUSCHIR**, a town of Persia, province of Fars, on the Persian gulf, and the principal seaport of the kingdom. The streets are very narrow, and although presenting a handsome appearance from a distance, it is but a mean place in reality. A considerable trade is carried on here. The English East India company have a factory at this place, and the resident possesses considerable influence in the town. Population 5000. 10 miles W. S. W. Shiraz.

BUMPLEWOOD, a village of Verona, on the Adige, with 2400 inhabitants.

BURR, an island of Scotland, lying at the mouth of the frith of Ayley, and separated by a narrow channel from the coast of Angleshire. It is 15 miles in length, nowhere above 5 in breadth, and containing a superficial area of about 22,000 acres. The herring fishery has been prosecuted so successfully, that 50,000 barrels of herrings have been sometimes exported from Borthay in a year. White and small fish are abundant on the coast, but the inhabitants are chiefly devoted to agriculture. The manufacture of cotton is carried on in the island. It contains only

one town, Rothesay, and several villages. Population 6699. 18 miles W. Greenock, 83 W. Edinburgh.

BUTY, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands Arran, Buta, Larga, and Little Cumbay, and Inchmarnock. This county returns a member to parliament alternately with the county of Caithness. Pop. 13,797.

BURGENSACH, a town of the Netherlands, principality of Liege. Population 2450.

BUTLER, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the west side of Alleghany river, bounded N. by Venango, E. by Armstrong, S. by Alleghany, W. by Beaver, N. W. by Mercer. Population 7346. Chief town Butler.—2d, A post township and capital of Butler county, Pennsylvania, 40 miles N. Pittsburg. Population 468.—3d, A county in Alabama.—4th, A county in Kentucky. Population 2181. Slaves 274.—5th, A county in the south-west part of Ohio, on Great Miami river. Population in 1815, 11,800. County town Hamilton.

BUTRINTO, a small seaport town of Albania, situated in a gulf of the same name, opposite the island of Corfu. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 39. 44. N.

BUTTERNUTS, a post township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York, 21 miles S. W. Cooperstown. Pop. 3181.

BUTTERWORTH, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 5554.

BUTTEVAULT, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, 21 miles N. Cork.

BUTTON-NESS, a cape of Scotland, on the N. coast of the entrance into the frith of Tay.

BUTZBACH, a well built town of Germany, 8 miles S. S. E. Wetzlar. Population 3100.

BUTZOW, a town of Germany, 34 miles N. E. Schwerin. Population 3000.

BUZAR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Long. 83. 68. E. Lat. 25. 36. N.

BUXTENBURG, a town of Hanover, 16 miles W. S. W. Hamburg. Population 1900.

BUXTON, a market town of England, county of Derby, situated in a valley surrounded by hills, celebrated for its mineral waters. The great ornament and pride of Buxton is the crescent, a magnificent edifice, erected by the late duke of Devonshire, and divided into three hotels, the whole having cost L. 120,000. There is a very handsome church, dedicated to St John. Pop. 1636. 33 miles N. N. W. Derby, 169 N. N. W. London.

BUXTON, a post township of the United States, in York county, Maine, on Saco river, 8 miles N. W. Saco, 40 N. York. Population 2324.

BUZANÇOS, a town of France, department of the Indre. Population 3200.

BYFIELD, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire. Population 963.

BYFLEET, a parish of England, county of Surrey, near the Wye. Population 427.

BYGONABERY, a town of Bengal, on the Brahmapootra river. Long. 90. E. Lat. 24. 46. N.

BYKER, a township of England, in Northumberland. Population 3852.

BYRAM, a river of North America, which runs into Long Island sound, between Connecticut and New York.

BYRON'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 12 miles in length. Long. 173. 16. E. Lat. 1. 18. S.

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CAB, EL, a village of Upper Egypt, nearly opposite Edfu.

CABARRAS, a county of the United States, in the west part of North Carolina. Population 6158. Slaves 1234. Chief town Concord.

CABELLO, or **CAVELLO,** PORTO, a seaport of Venezuela, in South America, with an excellent harbour and bay. It is situated a league to the west of the harbour of Borburata, and has become the centre of the commerce and navigation of the province of Venezuela. The original city of Porto Cabello is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except about 100 toises on the west, where a canal has been contrived, which affords a communication between the sea from north to south, and which consequently makes the city an island. This island is connected with the mainland by means of a bridge, at the end of

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which is placed a guard and a gate, which is shut every evening. The town has, however, gradually extended beyond its insular boundary; and though at first the houses in this quarter were built without any regard to regularity, the new streets have been laid out in a line, the public squares, places for markets, &c. have been better regulated, and this part of the town has now become the residence of merchants and traders. This place is very unhealthy, especially to Europeans, which is occasioned by the exhalations from an argillaceous flat on the south part of the town. Population 7800.

CABENDA, a great emporium on the western coast of Africa, situated a little N. of the river Zaire. Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 5. 48. S.

CABES, or **GABES,** a town of Tunis, in Africa. Long. 10. 20. E. Lat. 34. N.

CABO ROJO, a cape on the west coast of Africa, about 99 miles S. of the Gambia.

CABUL, or **CABOUL**, a province of Afghanistan, situated between the 33d and 35th degrees of northern latitude.

CABUL, a very ancient and fortified city, and at present the capital of Afghanistan. The houses are built of rough stones and clay, and make but a mean appearance. There are, however, four good bazars or markets. The citadel, called *Bala-Hissar*, or Upper Fort, contains the palace and other public buildings. It is the resort of great traffic, and persons of every country of the east are here to be met with.

CANYNA, an island in the Eastern sea, south of the eastern extremity of Celebes, 21 miles long. Long. 121. 53. E. Lat. 5. 18. S.

CACERAS, a town of Spanish Extremadura, 35 miles S. W. Placentia. It has 4 churches, 7 religious houses, and 8000 inhabitants.

CACHAO, or **KACHO**, a city of Tonquin, and the capital of that kingdom, on the Songkol, about 80 miles from the sea. It is of great extent, but is an open and defenceless place. Many of the houses are built of brick, though the larger proportion are constructed of mud and timber, and thatched with leaves, straw, or reeds, whereby they are much exposed to conflagrations. The public edifices are very spacious, but particularly the royal palace, which is several miles in circuit, and is surrounded by high walls. Cachao is a place of great commercial resort. Gold is obtained here in abundance: many beautiful silks are manufactured; and the lackered ware, which, together with these, is exported, is deemed superior to any in the east. The imports are long cloths, chintz, arms, pepper, and other articles. Population 40,000. Long. 105. 15. E. Lat. 22. 36. N.

CACHIMALO, a large river of Peru, which falls into the *Pilcomayo*.—Another which enters the *Orinoco*.

CACONGOO, a kingdom of Western Africa, bounded S. by the *Zaire*, which separates it from Congo, and N. by *Loango*. The country is mountainous, but very fertile.

CADENET, a town of France, department of the *Vaucluse*. Population 2100.

CADNAT IDRI, a mountain of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, 3560 feet high.

CADIZ, a well known city of Spain, in Andalusia, and the principal trading port in the south of Spain, situated at the extremity of a long tongue of land projecting from the island of *León*. The town is surrounded by the sea on the north-east and west. Cadiz is walled, and has trenches and bastions on the land side; the highest part of it is about 200 feet above the level of the sea. Its form is nearly a square of 1½ English miles. The houses are high, the streets in some parts narrow, which, with the smallness of the windows, gives them a gloomy appearance. The principal square is that of *St Antonio*. The chief buildings are the great hospital, the custom-house, the churches, and the clois-

ters. The private houses are in general white washed and painted yellow. The bay of Cadiz is a vast basin, inclosed by the mainland on one side, and by the projecting tongue of land on the other; it is one of the finest bays in the world, being from 10 to 12 leagues in circumference, with excellent anchoring ground, and considerable protection from the neighbouring mountains. It is defended by four forts. The trade of Cadiz has fluctuated greatly, in consequence of the wars of the French revolution, and particularly of the hostilities with England, and the disorders in Spanish America. There are, however, few great seaports in Europe that are not occasionally connected with it. In the adjoining country, linen is manufactured in considerable quantity; and there are productive salt-pits. Population between 60,000 and 70,000. One of the greatest inconveniences in Cadiz is the want of good water. This city was taken and pillaged in 1596, by the English; in 1626, an unsuccessful attempt was made on it by Lord Wimbledon; and in 1702 by the duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke. In 1808, the French fleet here surrendered to the Spaniards; and it was afterwards blockaded by the French, who did not leave it till after the battle of Salamanca in 1812. 45 miles N. W. Gibraltar. Long. 6. 17. 22. W. Lat. 36. 32. N.

CADIZ, STRAITS OF, is that part of the Atlantic which has the coasts of Algarve and Andalusia N., those of Fex and Morocco S., and the straits of Gibraltar E.

CADOLZBURG, a town of Bavaria, with 1120 houses. 18 miles N. E. Anspach.

CANSAED, an insulated tract in Flanders, formed by the sea, the *Wester Scheldt*, and other rivers and canals.

CAEN, a large, well built, and populous town of France, department of *Calvados*, situated at the influx of the small river *Odou* into the larger stream of the *Orne*. Its streets, which are 40 in number, exclusive of the suburbs, are less narrow and crooked than in most towns of France; and the houses are, for the most part, built of a white stone, which, though not durable, has a fine appearance. The town was formerly surrounded by a high wall, of which there are now scarcely any remains. Caen contains in all 13 parishes churches, with several hospitals. Of the churches, the most remarkable is the *Abbaye aux Hommes*, built by William the Conqueror, which is a large and lofty, but plain pile of building; and the church of *Notre Dame*, where there is a fine altar-piece. The *Palais de Justice* is a handsome modern structure. Caen has long been noted for its university, which fell into neglect at the revolution, but was revived in 1803, with the title of an academy. There is besides a great central school. The inhabitants manufacture quantities of linen, serges, lace, stockings, and caps. In these commodities, as well as in cyder, dyestuffs, skins, and in the cattle and horses reared in the surrounding country, an active

trade is still carried on. Population 36,000. 62 miles W. by S. Rouen.

CARLTON, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, on the Usk, which is crossed by a handsome modern built stone bridge. Population 1092.

CARMAITHEN, a county of South Wales, bounded N. by the county of Cardigan, E. by Brecknock and Glamorgan shires, S. by the Bristol channel, W. by the county of Pembroke. It is about 45 miles in length, by 20 in breadth, and contains a superficial area of 928 square miles, or 590,640 square acres, 228,000 of which are in pasture, 114,000 in tillage, and the remainder unfit for cultivation. The principal rivers are the Towy, Cothy, Dulais, Gwili, Annidan, Ioughwr, and others. The surface of the country is in general unequal, consisting of alternate hills and valleys; and the former are commonly of black and dreary aspect. Lead mines are worked here, and there is abundance of coal and limestone. Quantities of oats and barley are raised; but wheat, except partially, is not successfully cultivated. Numbers of black cattle and horses are bred on the hills. These, together with grain, oak bark, and coals, are exported, as also tinned iron plates and lead. The principal manufacture of the inhabitants consists of woollen stockings. There are many antiquaries dispersed throughout the county. It returns two representatives to parliament, one for the county, and another for the town of Carmarthen. Population 90,239.

CARMARTHEN, a town of South Wales, the chief town of the county of that name, situated on the river Towy, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge. The town is of considerable extent, the streets steep and irregular, and the houses are generally esteemed the best built of any in South Wales. The church is spacious, and the town-hall is a neat edifice; and there is a county jail, built on the site of an ancient castle. Population 8906. 45 miles W. Brecon, 212 W. London.

CARMAERON, a county of North Wales, bounded N. by the sea, E. by Denbighshire, S. by the county of Merioneth and the sea, and W. by the Irish sea and the strait Menai. It is about 45 miles in length, 13 in breadth, and 150 in circuit. Its superficial area is equal to 776 square miles, of which 160,000 acres are in pasture or cultivation, and 100,000 unfit for culture. The chief rivers are the Conway and Seiont. This is esteemed the most mountainous county of Wales, the mountains rising in three different ranges. Snowdon is elevated 3568 feet, and Penmaen-maur, a tremendous promontory, nearly 1550 feet, surmounted by the remains of an ancient castle. Many lakes and pools are seen among their recesses. The climate, owing to the elevation of the ground, is cold and piercing. Not fewer than 3000 cattle are exported annually. Lead and copper mines are wrought in this county; there are also extensive slate quarries. Yellow ochre, strelitzite, and other minerals, are found in

the county. Agriculture is not far advanced here. The exports of Carmarvon consist chiefly of oats, barley, butter, cheese, and cattle. Herrings, lobsters, and oysters, are plentiful on the coasts. Population 67,958.

CAERNARVON, the chief town of the county of Caernarvon, in North Wales, situated on the shore of the strait of Menai, near the mouth of the river Seiont, with a tolerable harbour. The town is well built, and the streets, which are narrow, are at right angles, corresponding with the position of the gates. The church stands half a mile distant; and there is a chapel in the N. W. corner of the town. There are hot and cold baths. Considerable trade is carried on by this town with London, Bristol, Liverpool and Ireland. Copper ore and slate are exported. The imports are for the most part Irish cloth, fine wool, hides, tallow, and groceries. This town has a weekly market, and along with Cruaeth, Pwllheli, Nefin, and Conway, return a representative to parliament. The remains of the castle constructed by Edward I., extend over an oblong space of between two and three acres; all the towers are angular, and two of them much more lofty than the rest. Population 5788. 9 miles S. S. W. Bangor. Long. 4. 30. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

CALRHUITY, a small market town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan. The only manufactures carried on are some woollen ones, for blankets and Welsh shawls. The chief object of curiosity is an ancient castle of prodigious extent, whereof some magnificent remains yet exist. Population 699. 30 miles S. W. Monmouth.

CAERNAIS, or **CAER AR WYS** (the Fort over the Waters), a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint. It stands on a rising ground, and consists of four spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles. Population 902. 212 miles N. W. London.

CESAREA, a city of Palestine, formerly of great celebrity, but now in ruins. 36 miles from Acre.

CAFFA, **KAFFA**, or **KJEFFE**, a town of European Russia, in the Crimea, at the end of a large bay on the northern shore of the Black sea, defended by two forts. In 1770, the Russians took it by assault; and in 1774, it was ceded, with the rest of the Crimea, to the Khan of Tartary, who made it his residence; the consequence was, the emigration of the Turkish part of the population, which proved a death-blow to the prosperity of the place. With a view to revive its fallen commerce, it was declared, in 1783, a free port for 30 years. 160 miles S. E. Moscow.

CARINIGAR, or **KERRIGAR**, the great part of the range of mountains called Hindoo Koh, lying between the 36th and 37th degrees of N. lat. and 68th and 73d of E. long.

CASABAN **SOOLOO**, an island in the Eastern sea, about 20 miles in circuit. Long. 118. 36. E. Lat. 7. N.

CAULANT, the capital of the island of Sardinia, is situated in the gulf of Cagliari, near

the mouth of the river Mulargia. Its streets are miserably paved, and only 20 feet wide. Here are 20 monasteries and nunneries, 38 churches, a handsome theatre, and a spacious and secure harbour, with a road. The inhabitants, who are about 30,000 in number, carry on a considerable traffic in oil, wine, and, above all, in the salt prepared in the neighbourhood.

CAGNANO, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata: Population 3500.

CAHAWBA, **KAHAWBA**, or **CAHO**, a river of the United States, in Alabama, which, after a southerly course, joins the Alabama; 160 miles below its forks, the Coosa and Tallapoosa; and 210 above its junction with the Tombigbee.—2d, A county in the centre of Alabama, on the west side of Coosa river, and intersected by the Cahawba.—3d, A township and capital of Dallas county, Alabama, and seat of government of the state, at the junction of Cahawba river with the Alabama, 77 miles N. E. St Stephens. It was laid out in 1812.

CAIRN, a small town of Ireland, county of Tipperary, on the Suir. Also the name of a small island on the west coast of Ireland.

CAHOON FALLS, in the United States, in Mohawk river, three miles above its mouth. The river is here about 1000 feet wide; and the rock over which it pours, extends across the river in a direct line from south-west to north-east, and is 70 feet high. From the bridge, three-quarters of a mile below, the falls are in full view.

CAHORS, a town of France, department of the Lot, on the river Lot. It had, in 1815, 10,136 inhabitants, and contains several manufactures, partly rattens and other woolen stuffs, and partly fine linen: brandy and oil are also prepared here. 63 miles N. Toulouse.

CAJAZZO, an ancient town of Naples, near the Volturno, 8 miles N. E. Capua.

CAICOS, a large cluster of islands in the Atlantic, between the island of St Domingo and the Bahamas. Long. 72. W. Lat. 21. N.

CAIFA, **CAIPHA**, or **HAIFA**, a seaport town of Palestine, situated on the S. side of the bay of Acre. It is irregularly built, and is defended by walls on the land side. 13 miles S. W. Acre. Long. 35. 16. E. Lat. 32. 44. N.

CALFONG, or **KALFONG**, a city of China, capital of the province of Honan, 2 leagues from the Yellow river, 315 miles S. W. Peking. Long. 114. 28. E. Lat. 34. 53. N.

CALLOMA, a town of Peru, 46 miles N. N. E. Arequipa.

CAIMAN, three small islands, 55 leagues N. N. W. of the island of Jamaica.

CAIRNEY HILL, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with some manufactures of linen.

CAIRNGORM, a mountain of Scotland. Height 4060 feet. 30 miles E. Fort Augustus.

CAIRO, or **KAHIRAH**, an extensive city, the metropolis of modern Egypt, said to have been founded in 872. The new city, which is properly called Cairo, is about seven miles in circuit; it is situated about a mile from

the river, and extends two miles from east to west. Within the walls the streets are winding and narrow; and, as they are not paved, the crowds of men, animals, asses, and dogs, which press against each other, raise a very disagreeable dust; individuals often water their doors; and in this dust succeeds mud and pestiferous exhalations. The widest street in Cairo is one which goes the whole length of the city, but would be looked upon only as a lane in Europe. The others are so narrow, that a slight covering is frequently thrown across them, to exclude the rays of the sun. Most of the streets, at least every district, has a gate which is shut as soon as it is dark. There are several small streets, or squares, consisting wholly of shops. A canal, called the Kalisch, derived from the Nile, traverses the whole city of Cairo. When the waters of the river begin to increase, the mouth of this canal is closed by a mound of earth, which is not removed till they have risen to a certain height. The opening then takes place, and forms a magnificent festival, attended by all the great men of the city. The interior of the houses in Cairo is generally elegant and commodious. They have a large hall, rising the whole height of the house, and covered with a small dome. Here every thing is arranged with a view to coolness; the floor is inlaid with marble and coloured earthenware, and fountains spring up into marble basins. The floor and walls are also fitted up with suitable decorations. Of the public edifices, the mosques are the chief objects of architectural decoration. In the minarets, of which several are attached to every mosque, the Arabian architecture is preserved almost pure; these edifices are always neat, and generally elegant. The tombs of the Mamelukes are also beautiful. They are of white marble, and for the most part have carved, painted, or gilded domes. The castle of Cairo is built on a hill to the south of the city. It is of no value as a fortification, though it is called all round. It is about a mile in circumference, but the greater part of it is ruinous. The grand saloon, now partly unroofed, is called Joseph's Hall; it is adorned with large and beautiful pillars of red granite. Above it is a terrace, commanding a most delightful prospect of Cairo, the Pyramids, and all the surrounding country. One of the objects which has most attracted the attention of travellers, is the well in the castle, commonly called Joseph's Well. It is about 270 feet deep in the solid rock. The passage down is by steps carried round the wall, which have about two feet thickness of rock interposed between them and the well. The water never fails, and is raised by a wheel turned by oxen, which lifts up 72 vials, holding each 72 quarts. While the power of the Mamelukes remained in vigour, Cairo was entirely under the controul of that warlike militia. Since the massacre of the Mamelukes, the Porte has regained the full sovereignty, and Cairo enjoys now a greater share of tranquillity.

lity. On the whole, no city presents a greater variety of population than Cairo. It exhibits, as it were, an epitome of both the continents at whose limit it is placed. From the one are seen Turks, Arabians, Persians, Jews, and Armenians; from the other Moors, Arabs, Berberies, Abyssinians, and negroes of every description. The commerce of Cairo is very extensive. Through it the various productions of Asia and the East Indies, and partly also those of Europe, are transmitted into the vast regions of interior Africa. The communication of Cairo with the interior of Africa is chiefly maintained by three caravans, which go to Sennar, to Darfur, and to Mourzouk; from which places, and particularly the last, it is extended to Nigritia and the other regions in the interior. The returns are made in gold, ivory, gums, hides, and above all, in slaves. Specimens of almost all the native tribes of the continent are to be seen in the slave market of Cairo. The tower of the Janisseries in Cairo is situated, according to M. Nouet, in Long. 31. 19. 43. E. Lat. 30. 2. 8. N.

CAIRO, OLD, a city of Egypt, called anciently *Forat*, situated on the Nile, about two miles to the south of New or Great Cairo. It is in a great measure inhabited by Copts, who have 12 churches, and among others one of peculiar sanctity. The Jews have also a synagogue in Old Cairo, said to have been built about 1600 years ago. To the north-east of the city there is also a very ancient mosque, called Amrah, said to have been originally a church. In Old Cairo are the granaries, which, like many other ancient buildings, are dignified by the name of Joseph. They are merely square courts, surrounded with walls, 16 or 20 feet high, and without any roof; and are used for depositing the grain collected as tribute in Upper Egypt. The aqueduct by which the water is conveyed to the castle of New Cairo is a much nobler work, being a hexagon building, each side 30 or 40 feet in length, and about as many in height. The edifice is supported by arches from 10 to 15 feet wide, of which Sonnin reckons 256.

CAIRO, a town of Piedmont, duchy of Montserrat, on the river Bormida. Population 4000. 18 miles S. Aquil.

CAIRO, formerly *Cawroy*, a post township of the United States, in Green county, New York, 10 miles N. W. Catskill. Pop. 2066.

CAIRO, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln. There is a weekly market in this town, and three annual fairs. Population 1382. 11 miles N. N. E. Lincoln.

CAITHNESS, a county of Scotland, and the most northern part of the mainland of Great Britain, bounded N. by the Pentland Firth, E. by the Murray Firth and the German ocean; on the S. it terminates in a hill called the Ord of Caithness, and its boundary on the side is the sea and the county of Sutherland; the latter county is also its boundary on the S. W. and W. It is of a trian-

gular figure, extending about 36 miles by 22, and its superficial area is computed at 6164 square miles, or 209,680 English acres. There are many bays and promontories on the coast; and in some parts the shore is penetrated by deep coves, which afford shelter to numerous seals. The surface is in general unequal, and some places are hilly, or even mountainous. The Fells of Caithness rise 1929 feet. It contains 30 small lakes. Its rivers are the Thurso, the water of Wick, water of Forss, and water of Wester, none of which are navigable. Both limestone and shell-marl are abundant. Great quantities of fish frequent the coast, and the fishery gives employment to a considerable number of the industrious inhabitants. Good salmon fisheries are also carried on in the rivers, and great quantities of seals are caught. Until of late years the agriculture of this county was in a backward state; but by the exertions of several patriotic proprietors, a great spirit of amelioration has been excited; new roads have been begun, and other important agricultural improvements have been attempted. The stock of black cattle is estimated at about 15,000, and the sheep at 13,000. The manufactures are inconsiderable; about 140 tons of kelp are made along the shores. The exports of the county are black cattle, fish, salted beef, tallow, raw hides, feathers, kelp, and plaited straw. Caithness is divided into 10 parishes, containing only two towns, Thurso and Wick. It returns a member to every alternate parliament, the county of Bute having the other election. Population 30,238.

CAITHNESS, ORD OF, a cape on the E. coast of Scotland, at the S. extremity of Caithness-shire. Long. 3. 13. W. Lat. 58. 12. N.

CALABAR, OLD, a territory of Western Africa, situated on a river of the same name, which is of considerable magnitude, and forms, at its mouth, a species of estuary; but Europeans have not ascended it above 20 or 30 miles. The principal place on the river is called Duke Town, which contains about 2000 inhabitants, and is situated about Long. 8. E. Lat. 6. 40. N.

CALABAR, NEW, a river and town, situated about 80 miles to the west of Old Calabar. The town of New Calabar is the centre of Dutch commerce in this country. It is situated on an island formed by two branches of the river, and contains upwards of 300 houses. Long. 6. 30. E. Lat. 4. 20. N.

CALABOZO, a town of South America, province of Venezuela, situated between the two rivers Guacico and Orinoco. Population 4800. 166 miles S. of the Guacico.

CALABRIA, a large province in the south of the kingdom of Naples, which forms a peninsula, separated from the island of Sicily by the strait of Messina, and bounded N. by the interior of the kingdom of Naples, N. E. by the gulf of Tarento, E. and S. by the Mediterranean. Its greatest length is about 164 miles; its breadth varies from 18 to 70. It is traversed in its whole length by the last

ridge of the *Apennines*. A branch of the chain crosses the province in the direction of east and west, dividing it into *Calabria Citra* or *Inferiore* to the north; and *Calabria Ultra* or *Alta* to the south. Both divisions are extremely fertile, and produce great quantities of fruit, oil, wine, grain, rice, hemp, cotton, flax, wood, saffron, and manna; the other productions are honey, silk, salt, sulphur, alabaster, talc, and rock crystal, with a few mines of lead, iron, and even of gold and silver. Population 750,000, of which number *Calabria Citra* contains 345,000, and *Calabria Ultra* 405,000; the former comprises 3560 square miles, and the latter 3500.

CALAHORRA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with 3 parish churches, 3 convents, and 4300 inhabitants. 62 miles N. W. Saragossa.

CALAIS, a well known seaport of France, situated in the department of the *Pas de Calais*, opposite to *Dover*. It is surrounded by a moat and wall, and defended by a very large citadel. The streets are wide and regular. Its form is that of an oblong square, with the longer side parallel to the sea; and it has two gates, one towards the sea, the other towards the land. Most of the houses are built of brick. The harbour, which is not large, is defended by several small forts, and consists of a large quay, terminated by two long wooden piers which stretch into the sea. Calais carries on a considerable traffic in Dutch spirits. Its inhabitants are also much engaged in the herring and cod fishery. Calais surrendered to *Edward III.* of England, in 1346; it was retaken in 1538. 20 miles N. E. *Boulogne*, 17½ S. E. *Dover*.

CALAIS, a post township of the United States, in Washington county, Vermont, 9 miles N. E. *Montpelier*. Population 811.

CALAIS, St., a town of France, department of the *Sarthe*. Population 3200.

CALAMIANES, a group of twelve islands in the Eastern seas, situated N. and N. E. of *Paragon*, the most westerly of the *Philippines*. Long. 120. 20. E. Lat. 12. N.

CALASCIBETTA, a town of Sicily, in the *Val di Noto*. Houses 1000. 40 miles W. *Catania*.

CALATAGIRONE, or *CALATA GERONA*, a large town of Sicily, in the *Val di Noto*. Pop. 15,000, partly employed in manufacturing earthen-ware. 37 miles N. W. *Syracuse*.

CALATAYUD, a considerable town of Spain, in the province of *Aragon*, on the *Xalon*. It contains several squares and streets, some handsome edifices; and there are several agreeable promenades in the skirts of the town. It has several manufactories of soap. Pop. 9000. 37 miles S. W. *Saragossa*.

CALAUZ ISLANDS, in the Eastern seas. Long. 121. E. Lat. 6. 50. S.

CALAYAN, an island in the Pacific ocean. Long. 121. 30. E. Lat. 19. 23. N.

CALBE, a town of the Prussian states, 20 miles S. *Magdeburg*. Population 3500.—The name of another small town.

CALBERGA, a town of Hindostan, 105 miles W. *Hyderabad*.

CALCASIU, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which enters the gulf of Mexico.

CALCAYLARES, or *CALCA* and *LARES*, a province of Peru. Population 10,000.

CALCHAOUA, a province of Chili, between the rivers *Cachapoul* and *Teno*.

CALCINATO, a town of Lombardy, on the *Chiese*, with 3000 inhabitants.

CALCUTTA, a city of Bengal, and the capital of all the British possessions in Hindostan. It stands on the east bank of *Bhagarutty* or *Hogly* river, about 100 miles from the sea. This town takes its name from *Caly*, the Hindoo Goddess of Time, and *Cutta*, a house or temple which stood in the village of *Caly Cutta*, and in the vicinity of the villages of *Chuttanitty* and *Gobindpore*, between which, in the year 1690, the English founded a factory, in virtue of a firman granted by *Aurangzebe*; and in the year 1696, in consequence of a rebellion in Bengal, they were allowed to fortify it. This place is now called the *Old Fort*, and is situated on the bank of the river. It is 210 yards in length, and about 115 in breadth. In the year 1691, the Prince *Azeen Oshan*, grandson of the Emperor *Aurangzebe*, granted the company a perpetual lease of the three villages before mentioned; and in the subsequent year the factory was dignified, in compliment to *King William*, with the title of *Fort William*. In the years 1753-9, the foundations of the new fort were laid, about a mile lower down the river, and the name of the former transferred to it. This fortress is an irregular octagon. It contains handsome barracks for four regiments. Opposite the fort, at the distance of three-fourths of a mile, stands the government-house or palace, built by *Lord Wellesley*; in a line with which runs a row of superb houses, inhabited by the principal civil servants. At a right angle from this, and eastward of the government-house, there has been erected a number of handsome houses, with colonnaded fronts and flat roofs, each house being surrounded by a garden or grass plot, and commanding a view of the fort, esplanade, and race-grounds. On the right hand of the government-house stand the treasury and the court of justice. The town, which is inhabited by merchants of all the countries of the world, and 500,000 natives, stands to the north and east of the old fort, extending about 3 miles to the north, and 1½ to the east. Opposite to the old fort there is an extensive square, having in its centre a large reservoir or pond of fresh water, called the *Lall Diggy*. One side of this square is occupied by the writers' buildings, where all the junior civil servants of the company have apartments; and on the other side stands the college, a building originally erected for a hall and supper rooms, &c. Adjoining the college, and on the third side of the square, there are some handsome shops and houses, occupied by merchants, and other persons in business. In the north-west corner of the square stands the

obelisk, commemorating the capture of the fort, and the fatal consequence of the black hole; and the apartment itself, which forms part of the rampart, is now used as a store-room. Calcutta contains a handsome shire-house, a cathedral, one English, one Portuguese, and one Arminian church, a Mahometan college, several mosques, and a number of Hindoo temples; and in the year 1790 it contained 78,760 houses, exclusive of the old and new forts. Opposite to the town there is good anchorage for ships of 500 tons burden, but the larger vessels are obliged to stop at Diamond harbour, about 50 miles down the river. There are several docks for building ships, and its trade amounts to nearly ten millions per annum. It is the seat of the metropolitan, who has the title of bishop of Calcutta. There is also a clergyman of the church of Scotland; and a church has been recently erected for persons of that communion. Long. 88. 28. E. Lat. 22. 34. N.

CALDAS, several small towns of Portugal, celebrated for baths and medicinal springs.

CALDECOT, a village and parish of England, in Monmouthshire. Population 498.

CALDER, two rivers of England: one runs into the Aire, 2 miles N. Pontefract; the other into the Ribble, in Lancashire.

CALDEN, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Nairn. Population 1120.

CALDEN, MID, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Edinburgh. Pop. 1410.

CALDERONE, three small islands in the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. Candia island.

CALDWELL, a post township of the United States, and capital of Warren county, New York, 62 miles N. Albany. Population 560. —2d, In Essex county, New Jersey. Population 2235.

CALEDON, a large village of Ireland, county of Tyrone, 70 miles from Dublin.

CALEDONIA, a county of the United States, in Vermont, bounded N. by Essex county, E. by Connecticut river, S. by Orange county, W. by Washington and Orleans counties. Chief towns, Danville and Peacham. Population 18,730.

CALEDONIA, a post township of the United States, in Genesee county, New York, on Genesee river, 17 miles N.E. Batavia, chiefly settled by emigrants from Scotland. Population 2355. The Big Springs here, are a curiosity. They discharge water enough, at all seasons, to supply numerous mills.

CALEDONIA, NEW, an island of the South Pacific ocean, supposed to be called Balade by the inhabitants; about 240 miles long from N. W. to S. E. by about 30 broad. It is inhabited by savages. Long. 103. 37. to 167. 14. E. Lat. 19. 37. to 22. 30. S.

CALF OF MAN, a small island in the Irish sea, near the Isle of Man.

CALHUCO, a town of South America, in Chile. Long. 73. 39. W. Lat. 42. 46. S.

CALI, or SANTIAGO DE CALI, a city of Popayan, in Quito, founded in 1537. Long. 76. 22. W. Lat. 3. 24. S.

CALICUT, a district of Hindostan, province of Malabar. It extends 60 or 70 miles along the coast, but its breadth is inconsiderable.

CALICUT, a town of Hindostan, formerly a magnificent and extensive city, which has long been submerged by the sea. The present town stands on the sea shore. It consists of 5000 houses, for the most part mean edifices, chiefly inhabited by Moplays. The port is frequented by vessels from Arabia and the Red sea, for wood, which is the chief commodity. Long. 75. 56. E. Lat. 11. 15. N.

CALIFORNIA, OLD, a province of Mexico, or New Spain, and first recognised to be a peninsula in the year 1541, although the merit of this discovery was ascribed to father Rina, who visited the country about 160 years later. It is united on the north to the continent of North America, from which it is separated on the east by a narrow sea, called the gulf of California, and it is bounded on the W. by the Pacific ocean, being nearly 900 miles in length, and in different places 30, 60, 90, and 120 miles in breadth. A chain of mountains runs through the centre of this peninsula, of which the greatest elevation is from 4500 to 4900 feet above the level of the sea. Wherever the soil is watered by springs, it is of singular fertility. But in general the ground is uneven, rough, and barren, full of mountainous ridges, and stony and sandy places, lacking moisture, but abounding in mules, horses, cattle, and in swine, goats, and sheep. The population was estimated, according to an enumeration in 1803, at 9000; the extent of surface at 7295 square leagues, with 1 inhabitant to each.

CALIFORNIA, NEW, a province of Mexico, or New Spain, which extends from the isthmus of Old California, or the bay of Todos Santos, to Cape Mendocino, in N. lat. 40. 19. It is a long and narrow tract of country, being 600 miles long, and only 30 broad. The soil is as well watered, and fertile as that of Old California is arid and stony. It is one of the most picturesque countries which can well be imagined. The climate is milder than in the same latitude on the E. coast. The sky is foggy; but these frequent fogs, though they are disagreeable, and often render it dangerous to land on the coast, give vigour to vegetation, and refresh the soil, which is covered with a black spongy earth, and exceedingly fertile. There are altogether 18 missionary settlements, formed by the Spaniards, on the coast of New California; and of all their colonial establishments, these have made the most rapid and remarkable progress in civilisation. According to several statistical tables procured by Humboldt while he was in Mexico, the population, including the Indians, who have settled and begun to cultivate the fields, was, in 1802, 15,562.

CALLAN, EL, a town in the interior of Algiers, 40 miles E. Oran. It contains a most extensive manufactory of carpets.

CALLAN, a town of Ireland, county of Kilkenny, on the banks of King's river. Kil-

church, once a stately fabric, is now nearly in ruins. Population 2329.

CALLANDER, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Perth, on the river Teth. Population 2031. 16 miles W. Stirling.

CALLAO, the port of Lima, in Peru, situated on a river of the same name. It carries on a great commerce with the other provinces of South America, and with Europe. The houses are generally built of slight materials: the singular circumstance of its never raining in this country, renders stone houses unnecessary. Earthquakes are frequent here. The most remarkable happened in 1746, when three-fourths of Lima was laid in ruins, and Callao was entirely demolished. Two hundred persons only escaped the general destruction. Callao has been since rebuilt upon the same plan as before, but a little farther from the sea. It is two leagues distant from Lima. Long. 77. 4. W. Lat. 12. 2. S.

CALLAO, a small island in the Indian sea.

CALLAS, a town of France, in Provence. Population 2100.

CALLÉ, I.A., a fort on the coast of Algiers, 75 miles W. Tunis.

CALLANEE, a town of Hindostan, province of Beeder, 85 miles E. Bejapour.

CALLIANO, a village of the Tyrolese, near the Adige, 6 miles from Trent.

CALLINGER, a strong and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name. It is built on the top of a lofty mountain, and is constructed of stone; is 5 miles in circuit, and contains several good ponds of water, and a number of Hindoo temples. Long. 80. 25. E. Lat. 24. 50. N.

CALLINGTON, a town of England, county of Cornwall, with a spacious and lofty church. Population 1321. 10 miles S. Launceston.

CALMAR, a fortified town of Sweden, the capital of the province of Smaland, on the sound or strait of the same name, in the Baltic. It has upwards of 4000 inhabitants. Outside the town, on the Sound, stands the castle of Calmar, which is deemed one of the strongest places in Sweden. The harbour is small, but secure. Its commerce consists in the export of timber, alum, tar, and hemp. Calmar is the see of a bishop, has a fine cathedral church, an academy, and a dock-yard. In the year 1800, it suffered severely by fire.

CALMINA, a large town of Dahomy, in Africa, containing 15,000 inhabitants.

CALN, EAST, a town of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 974. —2d, (West), adjoining to it. Pop. 1003.

CALNE, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on a small river. The church is a large structure, with a handsome square tower at the north-east end; and there are places of worship for Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Quakers. There is a free school, founded in 1660, for 30 boys. Calne sends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and has a weekly market and two annual fairs. Pop. 4612. 19 miles E. Bath.

CALOUDE, a town of Hindostan, in Dewlatabad, 240 miles N. W. Hyderabad.

CALPY, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Jumna. It is a place of considerable trade. Long. 79. 48. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

CALVADOS, a department of France, which forms an important part of Lower Normandy, and takes its name from a dangerous ridge of rocks on the coast. It has that of the Eure to the east, that of the Orne to the south, that of La Manche to the west, and the English channel to the north. It contains, on an extent of 286 square leagues (about 2200 English square miles), 505,500 inhabitants.

CALVERT, a county of the United States, in Maryland, on the west shore of the Chesapeake, bounded N. by Anne-Arundell county, S. W. by St Mary's county, and W. by Prince George county. Population 8006. Slaves 3937. Chief town, Prince Frederick.

CALVI, a fortified town in Corsica, in the gulf of Calvi. It was taken by the English in 1794. Pop. 1200. 33 miles W. S. W. Bastia.

CALVINANO, a town of Italy, in Lombardy. Population 3000.

CALVATSON, a town of France, department of the Gard, with 2400 inhabitants.

CALUSO, a neat town of Piedmont, with 2860 inhabitants.

CALW, a town of Wirtemberg, 16 miles W. S. W. Stuttgart. Population 3440.

CAM, or **GRANTA**, a river of England, county of Cambridge, which falls into the Ouse among the Fens.

CAM, a village and parish of England, in Gloucestershire. Population 1805, chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture.

CAM, a river of England, which rises in Gloucestershire, and runs into the Severn.

CAMANA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, situated on the river Mayes, about two leagues from the sea. Population 1500. Lat. 16. 17. S.

CAMARAN, an island in the Red sea, off Cape Israel, on the coast of Arabia.

CAMARÉ, a small seaport of France, with 100 houses. 8 miles S. Brest.

CAMBAHER, a river of South Carolina, which runs into the sea near St Helena's sound. Long. 80. 32. W. Lat. 32. 38. N.

CAMBAJA, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, and the port of Ahmedabad. It was confirmed to the British at the peace in 1803. Long. 72. 45. E. Lat. 22. 23. N.

CAMBERG, a well built and thriving town of Germany, 30 miles E. Coblenz.

CAMBERWELL, a parish of England, county of Surrey. Population 17,870.

CAMBODIA, **CAMBOGE**, or **CAMBODJA**, a country of Asia, occupying the eastern shore of the gulf of Siam, bounded N. by Laos, E. by Cochinchina and Tsampa, W. by Siam, and S. by the sea. It extends about 400 miles in length from north to south, and above 150 in breadth from east to west. The soil is exceedingly fertile, producing abundance of rice, legumes, and fruits, as well as many medicinal plants. This country is said

to have been inhabited by a mixture of Cochinese, Malays, Japanese, and Portuguese. The exports are betel-nut, various kinds of wood, mother of pearl shells, peltry, silk, and coarse cloths. Lat. 9° to 14° N.

CAMBODIA, the capital of the above country, on the river Cambodia, 150 miles from the sea. Long. $104^{\circ} 35'$ E. Lat. 13° N.

CAMBODIA, or **DONNAI**, a river of Asia, which rises among the mountains of independent Tartary, and passing the province of Yunnan, in China, the countries of Laos and Cambodia, falls into the Chinese sea by several mouths. Long. $104^{\circ} 10'$ E. Lat. 10° N.

CAMBODIA, CAPE, the southern extremity of Cambodia. Long. 106° E. Lat. 10° N.

CAMBOURNE, a town of England, in Cornwall. Pop. 6219. 268 miles W. London.

CAMBRAY, a well fortified and neatly, though somewhat irregularly built, town of French Flanders, department of the North, situated on the Scheldt, which divides it into two parts. The entrance to the town is through four gates, and the citadel is one of the strongest in Europe. It is noted for the manufacture of cambric; also for thread, soap, and leather. 17 miles W. Valenciennes. Long. $3^{\circ} 13'$ E. Lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ N.

CAMBRIA, a post township of the United States, in Niagara county, New York, on Niagara river. Population 1465. It contains the post villages of Manchester, Lewiston, and Fort Niagara.—2d, A county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Clearfield county, E. by Huntingdon and Bedford counties, S. by Somerset county, and W. by Westmoreland and Indiana counties. Population 2117. Chief town Ebensburg.—3d, A township of Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 868.

CAMBRIDGE, an inland county of England, bounded N. by Lincolnshire, N. W. by Northamptonshire, N. E. by Norfolk, E. by Suffolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, S. W. by Bedfordshire, and W. by Huntingdonshire. Its greatest length is about 50 miles, its breadth at its southern extremity, where it is widest, 25 miles, and its circumference 130. Its area contains 686 square miles, or 437,040 square acres, about one-third of which is arable, and the remainder is almost equally divided between pasture and waste land. The northern part of the county is occupied by the Isle of Ely, which produces luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, and clover-seed. On the dairy farms, butter of the finest quality is made; and the vicinity of Cottenham is noted for new cheese of delicious flavour. By far the most agreeable districts of this county are the south and south-western, consisting chiefly of elevated land. The south-eastern division, reaching from the Gogmagog hills to Newmarket, is bleak and heathy. The rivers of Cambridgeshire are the great Ouse, the Cam or Granta, and the Rene. Cambridgeshire is divided into 16 hundreds, and contains 100 parishes, 1 city (Ely), and 9 market towns. It sends 2 members to parliament. Population 121,909.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of England, the capital of the county of Cambridge, is situated on the river Cam, by which it is intersected unequally. The river is crossed by nine bridges, five of which consist of stone, and the remainder of wood. The town is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, decreasing towards each extremity; and most of the streets, as well as the buildings, are irregular. It is divided into 14 parishes, and has 14 churches, besides 4 meeting-houses for dissenters from the established church. Jews have also had occasional synagogues here. Of the churches, that of St Sepulchre is supposed to belong to the era of Henry I., being a very singular specimen of Saxon architecture. Cambridge is chiefly celebrated for its university; the first public instrument relating to which, does not ascend higher than the 13th of Henry III. A. D. 1229, though it must have subsisted a considerable time before. The university consists of 13 different colleges, 4 halls, the schools, the public library, and the senate-house. The schools, which occupy three sides of a small court, were commenced, on their present site, in 1442, but were not completed till 1470. Here is the public library, calculated to contain nearly 100,000 volumes; and the senate-house, where degrees are conferred. There is likewise a botanic garden. A green-house was afterwards built by subscription. The colleges have been founded at different periods during the six preceding centuries, and are very unequal in extent and decoration. 1. St Peter's, of Peter House, founded in 1284, and consisting of two small courts. 2. Clare Hall, erected originally in 1326. 3. Pembroke Hall, founded in 1343. 4. Corpus Christi, Benet, or Benedict College, founded by two religious societies at Cambridge in 1356. 5. Trinity Hall, founded in 1350. 6. Gonville and Caius College, originally founded in the year 1348. 7. King's College, the chapel of which is said to be the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe, founded by King Henry VI., but not completed before the reign of Henry VIII.; it consists of several detached piles of building, of which the chapel is the most admired. The whole of the interior is adorned with a profusion of the richest architectural ornament. Its roof is a superb piece of work. The chapel is lighted by 26 large windows of Gothic architecture, all except the west finely painted with various subjects of scripture history. 8. Queen's College, founded in 1448. 9. Catherine Hall, founded in 1475. 10. Jesus College, originally a monastic edifice, in 1496 converted into a college. 11. Christ College, founded in 1506, by Margaret, countess of Derby. 12. St John's College was also founded by the same Margaret. 13. Mary Magdalen College, founded by Thomas, Baron Audley, in 1542. 14. Trinity College, founded by King Henry VIII. In 1540: here there is a library, which ranks among

the first in Great Britain, for its collection of printed books, manuscripts, Roman antiquities, and natural curiosities. The structure containing it was erected by Sir Christopher Wren; it extends 300 feet in length, by 40 in width, and 38 in height; and its entrance is by a staircase of black marble. 15. Emanuel College, founded by Sir Walter Mildway in 1584. 16. Sidney Sussex College, founded in 1593. 17. Downing College, founded in the year 1807, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, made 1717. Its charter of incorporation had the great seal annexed to it September 22d 1800. The whole number of fellows belonging to the university, previous to the foundation of Downing College, was 406, and of scholars 606, besides 236 inferior officers and servants, who are maintained on the various endowments. The number of individuals belonging to the university is above 800. Besides all the edifices hitherto described, there is a shire-hall, built in 1747, and the town-hall, built in 1782. There were several religious houses here of old, and at present there are some charitable institutions for the relief of the poor and infirm. A new county jail has been erected within the precincts of the ancient castle. No manufacture of consequence is carried on in Cambridge; its chief trade consists in oil, corn, and iron. The town returns two members to parliament. Cambridge is an ancient place, and was a Roman station. Population 14,142. 17 miles S. Ely, and 51 N. London.

CAMBRIDGE, a post town of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on Charles river, 3 miles W. N. W. Boston. It contains the colleges, a court-house, county jail, state arsenal, and 4 churches for different sects. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Concord. In this town is Harvard College, or the University of Cambridge, the oldest and most wealthy literary institution in the United States. It was founded in 1638, in less than 20 years after the first settlement of New England. It possesses a library containing 20,000 volumes, a good philosophical apparatus, and an excellent museum. An astronomical observatory was about to be erected in 1821. The number of students, in 1818, was 383. Pop. 2323.

CAMBRIDGE, a post township of the United States, in Washington county, New York; 12 miles S. Salem, 35 N. E. Albany. Population 6730.—The name of several other townships.

CAMBRIDGE, WEST, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 6 miles N. Boston. Pop. 971.

CAMBUSLANG, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde. Pop. 2301.

CAMBUSNETHAM, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Lanark, on the Clyde. Population 3086.

CANDEN, a county of the United States, on the coast of Georgia, separated from Florida by St Mary's river. Population 3911.

Slaves 2687. Chief towns, Jefferson and St Mary's.

CAUDEN, a post town of the United States, and capital of Kershaw county, South Carolina, on the east side of the Wateree, 35 miles N. E. Columbia. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 200 houses.

CADEN, a small growing village of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on Penobscot bay.—The name of several other townships.

CAMELFORD, a town of England, county of Cornwall, on the river Camel. The streets are broad and well paved, but the houses are indifferent. Camelford sends two representatives to parliament. Population 1256. 17 miles W. Launceston.

CAMELON, a village of Scotland, county of Stirling, 26 miles W. Edinburgh.

CAMEN, a town of the Prussian states, in the county of Mark, 20 miles S. E. Munster. Population 1060.

CAMERINO, an ancient town of Italy, in the States of the Church. It has a trade in silk, and a manufacture of taffeta and other silk stuffs. The cathedral is large, and contains some valuable paintings. 75 miles N. N. E. Rome.

CAMILLUS, a post township of the United States, in Onondaga county, New York. Population 2378.

CAMIN, a town of the Prussian states, 24 miles N. Old Stettin. Population 1900.

CAMINHIA, a strong town of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho. Pop. 1300.

CAMISANO, a thriving town of the Venetian territory, 7 miles S. E. Vicenza.

CAMOLIN, a town of Ireland, county of Wexford, 10 miles N. N. E. Enniscorthy.

CAMORTA, one of the Nicobar islands, in the bay of Bengal.

CAMOTRASKA, ISLANDS or, several bare rocky islands in the St Lawrence.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, or TERRITORY OF ROME, one of the States of the Church, is bounded N. by Il Patrimonio di St Pietro and Sabina, N. E. and E. by the kingdom of Naples, S. and W. by the Tuscan sea. It comprehends the greater part of ancient Latium, and is from 50 to 70 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth.

CAMPAGNAC, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 1000. 26 miles N. Millaud.

CAMPAN, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Population 4200.

CAMPBELL, a county of the United States, in Virginia, bounded N. by James river and Buckingham county, E. by Charlotte county, S. by Appomattox river, and W. by Bedford county. Population 11,001. Slaves 5368.

24, A county of Tennessee. Population 2668. Slaves 163. Chief town Jacksonborough.

3d, A county in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Pop. 3473. Slaves 472. Chief town Newport.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a post village of the United States, in Steuben county, New York. 2d, In Edgefield district, South Carolina.

CAMPBELTOWN, a town of Scotland, county of Argyll, situated on the coast, with an excellent harbour. The inhabitants are principally employed in distilling, in the manufacture of cotton, in the tanning of mussels, and in the herring fishery. Campbelltown unites with Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, and Rothesay, in sending a representative to parliament. Population 6445. 30 miles W. Ayr.—Also a village in Inverness-shire.

CAMPDEN, or **CAMDEN**, a town and parish of England, county of Gloucester. Pop. 1798.

CAMPEACHY, a town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Merida or Yucatan, on the St Francis, in the bay of Campeachy. Its houses are well built of stone. There is a good dock and fort, with a governor and garrison, which commands both the town and harbour. Pop. 6000. Long. 91. 34. W. Lat. 19. 30. N.

CAMPEEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, on the left bank of the Yssel. The most remarkable public edifices are the town-house, the two churches, and the wooden bridges across the Yssel, which is 720 feet long, and 20 broad. Population 6200. 45 miles N. E. Amsterdam.

CAMPIONE, a thriving town of Switzerland, canton of the Ticino.

CAMPO, a town on the island of Elba. Population 1700.

CAMPO BARRO, a town of Naples, in the province of Sannio. Population 6000.

CAMPO FORMIO, an elegant castle in the Venetian territory, remarkable as the place where a treaty of peace was signed between Austria and France, on 17th October 1797. Near it is a village of the same name.

CAMPO MAYOR, a town and barrier fortress of Portugal, province of Alentejo. Population 5300. 100 miles E. Lisbon.

CAMPO DI S. PIETRO, a town of the Venetian territory. Population 3100. 12 miles N. Padua.

CAMPOLORO, a town of Corsica, which contains 2100 inhabitants. 34 miles S. Bastia.

CAMPÓS, a town of the island of Majorca. Population 5000.

CAMPREDÓN, a fortified town of Catalonia. Population 1500. 27 miles N. N. W. Gerona.

CAMPRIE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Stirling. Population 4927.

CAMTOOK, a considerable river of Southern Africa, in the E. part of the Cape colony.

CANAAN, a township of the United States, in Somerset county, Maine.—3d, In Grafton county, New Hampshire.—3d, In Essex county, Vermont.—4th, In Litchfield county, Connecticut, &c.

CANADA, an extensive country in North America, formerly called the province of Quebec; but since 1791, it has been divided into two provinces, called Upper and Lower Canada.

CANADA, LOWER, lies between 45. and 52. N. Lat. and 63. and 81. W. Long. It is bounded N. by the territory of the Hudson's Bay company, or East Maine; E. by the gulf of St Lawrence, and part of the Lab-

rador coast; S. by New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York; and W. by Upper Canada, from which it is separated principally by the Ottawa river, and a line drawn from the head of the river in Lake Temiscamingue, due N. to Hudson's bay. It is divided into the districts of Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Gaspe, which were subdivided by a proclamation of the government, in 1793, into the following 21 counties, namely, Bedford, Buckingham, Cornwallis, Devon, Dorchester, Eppingham, Gaspe, Hampshire, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leinster, Montreal, St. Maurice, Northumberland, Orleans, Quebec, Richelieu, Surrey, Warrick, and York. The minor divisions are, 1st, The seigniories, or the original grants of the French government under the feudal system, which were again partitioned out into parishes by the French government. 2d, The townships or grants of land made by the English government since the year 1793, in free and common socage. The climate of Canada partakes of the general predominance of cold, which is peculiar to the continent of North America. Although it lies nearly in the same latitude as France, its surface is covered with accumulated snows for nearly one-half the year, and vegetation is suspended for the same period by continued frost. During the winter, the thermometer sometimes sinks 31 degrees below 0. This, however, is its greatest depression, which only happens once or twice in a season, and which never continues above 48 hours. The medium of cold in winter is from 20 to 25 degrees below 0. The climate, however, is congenial to health in an eminent degree. The cloudless sky and pure dry air of winter, makes the cold both pleasant and healthy. In summer, the climate of Canada is liable to the opposite extreme of heat, the thermometer rising to 96, and even 100 degrees. This excessive heat seldom lasts longer than two or three days, and the medium summer heat is from 75 to 80 degrees. No general description will convey an adequate idea of the soil of Lower Canada. In the part of the province south of the St Lawrence, a triangular district, included between the northern boundaries of Vermont and New Hampshire, the St Lawrence and the Chaudiere, consists of excellent land, laid out in townships, and in many parts settled and cultivated, and bids fair to become the most flourishing part of the province; from the Chaudiere to the sources of the St John, the land is much broken, and of an indifferent quality; from the sources of the St John to the gulf of St Lawrence, the country has been but partially explored, but has every appearance of sterility. On the north side of the St Lawrence, a ridge of heights commences at the eastern extremity of the province, and runs along the margin of the river, from 64. to 71. W. Long; it then leaves the river, and taking a S. W. direction, strikes the Ottawa river, about 36 leagues

above its confluence with the St. Lawrence, inclosing within it and the two rivers, a beautiful country, well watered and level. On the north side of the ridge just described, lies the remaining part of Lower Canada, which has been so little explored, that it is only known to be covered with immense forests. The population of Lower Canada has rapidly increased within a few years. In 1759, when it was conquered from the French, it was estimated at 70,000; in 1775, it had only increased to 90,000; but in 1814, a capitation shewed no less than 335,000, of whom 275,000 were descendants of the original French settlers, and the remainder English, Scotch, Irish, Americans, &c. The government is administered by a governor, lieutenant-governor, executive council, and a legislative council, who are appointed by the king; and a house of assembly, who are representatives of the people. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; of this persuasion there is a bishop of Quebec, a coadjutor, with the title of bishop of Salde, nine vicars general, and about 200 curates and missionaries, spread over the different districts of the province. The revenues of the Catholic clergy are derived in part from grants made of land to them under the ancient regime. The spiritual concerns of the Protestants are under the guidance of the lord bishop of Quebec, 9 rectors, and a competent number of other clergymen, who are supported in part by annual stipends from the government, and the appropriation of one-seventh of all granted lands.

CANADA, UPPER, is bounded N. by the territory of the Hudson's bay company; N. E. and E. by Lower Canada; S. E. and S. by the United States; on the W. and N. W. no limits have been assigned to it. It is divided into 8 districts, viz. the Eastern, Johnstown, Midland, Newcastle, Home, Niagara, London, and Western. These are again subdivided into 23 counties, and 159 townships. The townships contain in all 9,694,400 acres, of which 3,000,000 are granted in free and common soccage, 2,769,828 are reserved for the crown and clergy, and 3,924,572 still remain to be granted. These townships are laid out along the banks of the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake St. Clair, and extend back for a distance varying from 40 to 50 miles. The soil throughout is scarcely excelled by any portion of North America. In the rear of the townships are large tracks of land, stretching far to the north, covered with immense forests, and little known except to the Indians; but it has been ascertained that there are many large tracks of rich soil. The climate is salubrious. The winters are shorter and milder than in Lower Canada. The spring opens usually from 6 weeks to 2 months earlier than at Quebec. The population of Upper Canada has increased with great rapidity. In 1783, it did not exceed

10,000 inhabitants, and in 1814 it was 58,000. It is made up principally of emigrants from the United States, and a few British, Irish, and Scotch. Of the 3,000,000 acres granted to settlers, the quantity under tillage in 1815, was estimated at 290,000, dispersed over the different districts. The most populous and improved part of the colony is along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and the eastern part of Lake Ontario. The government of Upper Canada is administered by a lieutenant-governor (who is almost always a military officer), a legislative council, an executive council, and a house of assembly. The legislative council consists of not less than 7 members, of which the chief justice of the province is president, and wherein the bishop of Quebec has a seat; the members are appointed by mandamus from the king, and hold their seats, under certain restrictions, for life. The executive council is composed of 6 members; the chief justice is president, and the bishop of Quebec likewise has a seat in it. The house of assembly is composed of 25 members, who are returned from the 23 counties; the duration of the assembly is limited to 4 years. The civil and criminal law is administered by a chief justice and 2 puisne judges. There is a court of king's bench, common pleas, and a court of appeal. The expence of the civil list is defrayed by Great Britain.

For the defence of the two Canadas, a regular military establishment is maintained by the British government, which was estimated in 1815, at from 27,000 to 30,000 men. The river St. Lawrence is the only channel by which the commodities of these two provinces have hitherto found their way to the ocean. The principal exports consist of oak and pine timber, deals, masts, and bowsprits, spars of all denominations, staves, pot and pearl ashes, peltry, wheat, flour, biscuit, Indian corn, pulse, salt, provisions, fish, and other miscellaneous articles, which employ generally about 150,000 tons of shipping. In return for these are imported wines, rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, salt, coals, and manufactured produce from Great Britain. The commerce of Canada has been progressively increasing since it became a British province. In 1783, the annual value of its exports amounted to L. 163,105, and it employed 70 vessels. In 1797, the exports amounted in value to L. 491,419, and the imports to L. 338,214. In 1808, the exports were L. 1,156,000, and the imports L. 610,000.

CANADA CREEKS. There are three small rivers which bear this name: the two first are upper branches of the Mohawk river; the other is a branch of Wood creek.

CANAJOHARE, a village of the United States, on the Mohawk river. Pop. 4010.

CANANDAIGUA, a post township and village of the United States, 208 miles W. Albany. Population of the village 1788.

CANANDAIGUA, a lake of the United States, county of Ontario, state of New York. It

discharges its waters into a river of the same name, which enters the Seneca river.

CANANORE, a seaport town of Hindostan, on the coast of Malabar. 100 miles W.S.W. Seringapatam.

CANARA, a province on the western coast of Hindostan, extending about 180 miles in length, by from 30 to 70 in breadth. It is bounded N. by the province of Bejapore, E. by the Mysore and Balaghaut district, S. by Malabar, and W. by the sea. It was ceded to the British government in 1799.

CANARIES, a group of 13 islands in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Africa, the largest of which are Teneriffe, Grand Canary, Puertaventura, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, and Lancerota. They were celebrated in antiquity, under the appellation of the Fortunate islands. They lie between 27. 39. and 29. 26. N. lat. and between 13. 20. and 18. 10. W. long. The aspect of all these islands is elevated and full of mountains, some of which, particularly the Peak of Teneriffe, rank among the loftiest on the globe. The sides of the mountains which incline towards the west and north, make a profuse display of vegetation, and exhibit, rising above each other, the plants of the torrid, the temperate, and even the frigid zone. The most verdant and fertile islands are Grand Canary and Teneriffe; Lancerota and Puertaventura are dry and sandy. The present inhabitants of the Canaries are entirely European. They are of a roving and enterprising disposition, which impels them to emigrate; and they have established themselves in all the Spanish settlements in the new world, from New Mexico to Chili; and they have even penetrated to the Philippine and Marian islands in the East Indies. In all these regions, agricultural industry is mainly supported by the exertions of the Canarians. Humboldt states the present population of the Canaries to fall short of 160,000. The most valuable production of the Canaries is wine, of which Teneriffe yields from 20,000 to 24,000 pipes, 8000 or 9000 of which are exported. They produce wheat sufficient for their own consumption; also maize, potatoes, and French beans. The other chief objects of trade are brandy, archil, and soda.

CANARY, GRAND, the largest and most fertile of the group of the Canaries. It is about 30 miles long by 28 broad. The whole island consists in a manner of one mountain, which rises to a great height, and the summit of which is covered with perpetual snow. The lofty central parts of the island contain copious springs of pure water, which flow down in rivulets through the valleys, and preserve almost uninterrupted verdure and fertility. There are two, sometimes even three, harvests in the year, of wheat and maize. The population is stated by St Vincent at 41,082; by Humboldt, after Ledy, at 50,000. Palmas is the only large city. Long. 15. 23. to 16. 51. W. Lat. 27. 45. to 28. 13. 30. N.

CANAT, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 2300.

CANCALE, a seaport town of France, 8 miles S. E. St. Malo. Population 3000.

CANDEISH, or **KHANDESA**, a province of Hindostan, situated S. of the Nerbuddah.

CANDEL, a village of Germany, 38 miles N. E. Strasburg. Population 2370.

CANDIA, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, is situated to the south of the Grecian archipelago, and is nearly 180 miles in length, and from 20 to 30 in breadth. It is for the most part covered with rocky mountains. It has a healthy climate, and in general a fruitful soil; but the insecurity of property under the Turks represses all attempts at extensive cultivation, so that little corn is raised. It yields, however, abundance of fruit, oil, wine, raisins, saffron, honey, wax, and St John's, or carob bread. Population above 230,000, of whom 130,000 are Greeks, nearly 150,000 Turks, and not more than 200 Jews. The island has been under various rulers. It was finally taken by the Turks in the 17th century, after a war of 20 years.

CANDIA, the capital of the foregoing island, situated in an elevated plain on the N. coast, and strongly fortified. The houses are mean and ill built. The harbour, once capacious, is now filled with sand. The soap works here are the largest in the island. Pop. from 12,000 to 15,000. Long. 25. 4. E. Lat. 35. 16. N.

CANDIA, a post township of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population 1290.

CANDY, a kingdom in Ceylon, possessed by Europeans. It occupies the central parts of that island, and extends outward, so as to leave a narrow ring around the whole coast. The country is partitioned into provinces, which are subdivided into smaller districts. Their inhabitants are the native Cingalese, of whom the higher ranks have attained a certain degree of civilisation; but we are little acquainted with their progress in the arts. The standing army consists of only a few thousand men, but when it is joined by all the royal vassals with their levies, it is increased to 20,000. But in contending with Europeans, they generally trust to the deleterious effects of their climate, which seldom fails to destroy the troops sent against them. The Dutch were formerly masters of Ceylon; but being expelled by the English, the latter entered into a war with the Candians, and obtained possession of their capital, in which a detachment only was left. This detachment now suffered so much by the climate, that it was attacked by the Candians, and compelled to retreat. It was afterwards, though it surrendered on terms, put to the sword, with the exception of Major Davie, the commander, who was detained prisoner by the Candians, among whom he died. Candy, the capital, was again taken possession of by the British, and abandoned. In 1815 it was again invaded with 3000 men. The sovereign was formally deposed in March 1816, and the kingdom of Candy annexed to the British dominions.

CANDY, a town of Ceylon, the capital of the kingdom of Candy, is situated in a plain, amidst mountains covered with wood, and near the banks of the river Mahavilla-Gongga. It consists of one principal street, 3 miles long. This city is now in the possession of the British. 142 miles from Trincomalee. Long. 80. 47. E. Lat. 7. 23. N.

CANEA, a strongly fortified seaport of the island of Candia, on the north coast of the island. It is a neat town, the buildings being almost all Venetian. Population about 7000, Turks, Greeks, Jews, and Armenian merchants. 60 miles W. Candia.

CANELLI, a town of Piedmont, with 3200 inhabitants.

CANEM, the most northerly province of Bornou, in Africa.

CANES AND CANCHES, a province of Peru, with 18,000 inhabitants.

CANETE, a province of Peru, with a capital of the same name.

CANGHEJOR, an island of South America, at the entrance of the Orinoco.

CANJE, a river of Dutch Guiana, which enters the Berbice, Long: 57. 50. W. Lat. 6. 15. N.

CANIERS, a town of France, department of the Lower Charante, with 540 houses.

CANISCHA, a market town of Hungary, palatinate of Szalud, 96 miles S. Vienna.

CANISTER, the name of three small islands in the bay of Bengal.

CANNA, or **CANNAY**, one of the smaller Hebrides, 12 miles W. Skye.

CANNE, or **CANNE**, a small place of Naples, near the Ofanto (formerly Aufidus). Near this was fought the battle so famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal, in the year B. C. 217.

CANNER, or **CANES**, a small seaport of France, in Provence, on the Mediterranean. Bonaparte landed here on 1st March 1815, on his return from Elba. Population 2700. 5 miles S. W. Antibes.

CANNINGTON, a village and parish of England, county of Somerset. Pop. 1223.

CANNOCK, a parish of England, county of Stafford. Population 2700.

CANOWAR, the capital of a district in Hindostan; formerly a large and populous city, but now reduced to a village. Long. 79. 52. E. Lat. 27. 5. N.

CANOUQUE, LA, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. Population 2450.

CANSO, an island, cape, and small fishing bank, on the S. E. coast of Nova Scotia, in Lat. 45. 20. N.

CANSTADT, a well built town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, with 2760 inhabitants.

CANTA, a province and government of Peru, 24 leagues long, and 35 wide. Its capital, of the same name, is in Lat. 11. 10. S.

CANTAL, a department of France, which comprises the greater part of Upper or South Auvergne. Population 252,000.

CANTELEUX, a town of France, in Normandy, on the Seine, with 300 houses.

CANTERBURY, a city of England, county of Kent, on the Stour, by various channels of which it is intersected. It consists of four principal streets, disposed in the form of a cross. It was formerly environed by walls, of which nothing now remains. Canterbury is the metropolitan archiepiscopal see of all England, and has a spacious and magnificent cathedral, composed of the architecture of different periods, the most ancient belonging to the twelfth century. It is built in the form of a double cross. Its dimensions are 514 feet in length, the choir extends 180 feet by 33, the east transept is 154 feet long, the height of the vaulted roof 60 feet, and that of the great tower 235. Many of the windows have been superbly adorned with painted glass. Besides the cathedral, there are 32 parish churches within the walls of the city, and three in the suburbs. There are likewise places of worship for Presbyterians, Methodists, Anabaptists, Quakers, and a Jewish synagogue. The number of Jews in the city is computed at 100. There are several charitable institutions; also a handsome and commodious court-hall or guild, and a theatre. Spacious barracks, both for cavalry and infantry, have been erected. There are two mineral springs, which are much resorted to. The principal manufactures of Canterbury are silk and cotton. Two markets are held here weekly, and a fair on the 10th of October. This city returns two members to parliament. It is a very ancient place, called *Durovernum* by the Romans, and evidently a town or station of that people, from the numerous antiquities discovered in excavations. Population 12,745. 56 miles S. E. London.

CANTERBURY, a village and township of the United States, in New Hampshire, on the Merrimack.—There is another village of the same name in Connecticut.

CANTON, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, of which it is the capital, situated on the river of the same name. It is surrounded by walls about five miles in circuit, mounted with several cannon. The suburbs of Canton are very extensive: strangers may frequent them, but they are not permitted to enter the city without the order or invitation of a mandarin. The streets are long, straight, and narrow, some of the principal not exceeding 15 or 20 feet in width. They are causewayed, and for the most part kept exceedingly clean. The houses are built of brick, one story high, with two or three courts behind, for warehouses or apartments for the families of the family. All the streets are well furnished with shops. The factories of the different European powers permitted to trade here, extend along the banks of the river, having their respective flags displayed. They usually consist of four or five houses; and the factory belonging to the British surpasses the others in size and elegance. A broad parade extends along the river in front of

the factories, whither the Europeans resort to enjoy the cool of the evening. The streets of Canton are continually crowded by its numerous population. It is a place of very great trade, and the only port of the whole Chinese dominions which is open to Europeans in virtue of special permission. The principal exports are tea, to the extent of from 25 to 30 millions of pounds yearly, nankeen, silks, mother of pearl, tortoise-shell, tutenague, China-ware, and many other articles; while the imports from Great Britain, and her eastern settlements, are woollen cloths, cotton, opium, betel-nut, furs, and watches. No correct estimate can be formed of the population. Long. 113. 14. E. Lat. 23. 7. N.

CANYON, a post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Population 1353.—2d, Of Hartford county, Connecticut. Population 1374.—3d, Of St Lawrence county, New York. Population 699.—4th, Of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1345.—5th, Capital of Starke county, Ohio, 58 miles N.W. Steubenville. Population in 1819, 1360.—The name of several other obscure townships.

CANVEY, an island of England, in the mouth of the river Thames, near the coast of Essex, about 5 miles long, and 2 wide.

CAORLE, a small island in the Lagoon of Venice, off the coast of Friuli.

CAP, a small island lying in the straits of Sunda. Long. 105. 43. E. Lat. 5. 53. S.

CAPALUAN, one of the smaller Philippine islands. Long. 121. 43. E. Lat. 13. 50. N.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a track of country in Southern Africa, which takes its name from the cape which forms its southern extremity. This cape long formed an insuperable barrier to the progress of the European navigators eastward. It was doubled, however, in 1497, by the Portuguese navigator Vasco de Gama, and European ships were seen, for the first time, in the Indian seas. The Dutch, in 1600, in the infancy of their Indian trade, fixed upon it as a station for their vessels to take in water and provisions, and at last began to colonise it. The Hottentots were either reduced to slavery, or driven beyond the mountains; and the Cape settlement was gradually extended to its present dimensions. It was, in 1795, reduced by the British naval force, but restored to Holland by the peace of Amiens. It was again reduced in January 1806, and was permanently confirmed to Britain at the congress of Vienna. The colony of the Cape is bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic and Southern oceans; on the E. by the Great Fish river, the Rio d'Infante of the Portuguese, which separates it from Kaffraria; on the N. by a vast chain of mountains, called the Nieuwveld and Roggeweld, which separates it from the Bushuans and other independent tribes that stretch into the interior. In length it extends about 688 miles, and in breadth 315. It contains 120,000 square miles. This wide area is occupied by about 60,000 inhabit-

ants, of whom 22,000 are whites, and the rest negroes or Hottentots.

The Cape territory consists of three successive ranges of mountains running parallel to each other, and to the southern coast of Africa; and each rising above another, and being proportionably barren. The last range rises to the height of 10,000 feet. The belt or plain interposed between the two last chains is considerably more elevated than either of the two others; so that Southern Africa forms as it were a succession of terraces, rising above each other. The plain next the sea is covered with a deep and fertile soil, watered by numerous rivulets, well clothed with grass, and with a beautiful variety of trees and shrubs. The second terrace contains a considerable proportion of well watered and fertile lands. The third belt is composed of a vast plain, 300 miles in length, and nearly 100 in breadth, the soil of which is of a hard and impenetrable texture, destitute almost of any trace of vegetation. The climate of the Cape is subject to serious disadvantages. By a peculiar fatality it is deluged with rain during the cold season; while in the hot months scarcely a shower falls to refresh the earth. A British officer observed, that those who lived in it were either in an oven, or at the funnel of a pair of bellows, or under a water spout. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the grain raised here is said to be equal in quality to any in the world. It is almost all produced at the distance of more than one day, and less than three days journey from Cape Town. The nearer grounds are employed almost entirely in raising wine and fruits. Wine and brandy are, in this view, more important articles, and indeed the staple products of the colony. Owing to the encouragement of the reduced duty on Cape wines, of L.17. 10s. per tun, they have been imported into this country. The other productions of the Cape are not interesting; they consist of soap and candles, which are manufactured by almost every farmer in the country; and of salt evaporated by the mere heat of the sun, from the numerous lakes to the west of Cape Town. Salt water is plentiful, but generally bad. Hides and skins, dried, or salted raw, are annually exported to a certain extent. A large extent of ground, particularly in the district of Zinellendam, is covered with natural plantations of aloes. Fruits are produced on the west coast of the colony, in as great perfection as in any part of the world. Tobacco thrives perfectly, and might be cultivated to a great extent. The wild animals, such as wolves, hyenas, elephants, hippopotami, tigers, antelopes, &c. have almost disappeared from every part of the settlement. In place of these, cattle and sheep have multiplied. No part of the world, perhaps, produces plants and flowers distinguished more by the elegance of their forms and colours, than Southern Africa. The rural occupants of this colony may

be divided into the wine growers, the corn farmers, and the graziers. The first, called commonly the wine boers, residing in the immediate vicinity of the Cape, are the most civilised and comfortably situated of the peasantry. The corn-boers live generally at the distance of two or three days' journey from the Cape. Their agriculture is miserable. The grazier is a much more uncultivated being than either of the two other classes. Many are perfect Nomades, wandering from place to place, and living in straw huts like the Hottentots. The colony is divided into four districts, over each of which is placed a *landroet*, or chief magistrate, with six *heerwaarden*, or burghers, for the administration of justice. These four divisions are, 1st, The Cape District, or that in the immediate vicinity of Cape Town: 2d, Stellenbosch, including Drakenstein, and comprehending all the western coast, exclusive of the Cape District: 3d, Zwellendam, extending along the southern coast: 4th, Graaf Meynet, composed of the greater part of the mountainous and grazing districts at the foot of the Sneeuwberg.

The Cape District consists chiefly of a peninsula formed by the ocean on the west, by Table bay on the north, and Fulse bay on the south. It is connected with the continent by an isthmus of considerable breadth, but low, flat, and sandy; while the peninsula itself is entirely composed of mountains. Of these the most conspicuous is the Table mountain, forming the northern extremity of the peninsula, immediately above Cape Town, and rising to the height of 3582 feet. On the E. it has the Devil's hill, and on the W. the Lion's head, which form in fact only lower wings of the same mountain. The former is 3315 feet high, and the latter 2160.

Cape Town, the only place in the colony deserving the name, is agreeably situated at the head of Table bay, on a plain sloping downwards from the Table mountain. It consists of 1145 houses, inhabited by about 5500 whites and people of colour, and 10,000 blacks. The streets are built with great regularity, being all laid out with a line, parallel to, and intersecting each other at right angles. Many of them are open and airy, watered by canals, which are walled in, and planted with oaks on each side. A few, however, are narrow and dirty. There are three or four large squares; one serving as a public market; another as a resort for the peasantry coming in from the country with their waggons; a third as a parade for the troops. This last forms an open and level plain; and on one of its sides are built the barracks, the largest building in the town, and capable of containing 2000 troops. Other public edifices are a Catholic and Lutheran church, a town-house, and a large building, in which the government slaves, to the number of 400, are kept. Cape Town is defended by a castle of considerable strength, to which numerous batteries were added by Sir

James Craig. The exports to the Cape consist of a small portion of almost every thing made in this country. A considerable quantity of clintz, cottons, piece goods, and teak timber, is also imported from Hindostan. Cape Town lies in Long. 18. 23. 15. E. Lat. 33. 5. 42. S.

CAPELLE OP DEN BOSCH, a village of the Netherlands, with 2000 inhabitants.

CAPIBARIBE, a river of Brazil, which falls into the sea near Pernambuco.

CAPITANATA, a province of the kingdom of Naples, which extends from the gulf of Venice, to the Neapolitan province of Principato Citra. Population 270,000.

CAPO BIANCO, a town of Corsica, 28 miles N. Bastia. Population 4200.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, the capital of the Austrian province of Istria, on a small island in the gulf of Trieste, and communicating with the main land by a drawbridge, nearly half a mile long. Pop. 5000. 8 miles S. Trieste.

CAPONYAN, a market town of Hungary, 12 miles W. Altenburg.

CAPRAIA, a small island of the Sardinian states, in that part of the Mediterranean called the Tuscan sea. Population 2000.

CAPRI, a small island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the gulf of Naples. Population 3000.

CAPRYCKE, a town of Dutch Flanders, 14 miles S. E. Sluys. Population 3300.

CAPUA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Volturno, renowned in ancient history. It contains, besides the cathedral, 1 collegiate church, several parish churches, and 12 convents. Capua has a strong citadel, and is accounted the key of Naples on the N. 15 miles N. Naples.

CAQUETA, a large river of Quito, which enters the Amazons, between Lat. 4. and 5. N.

CAR, or CHAN, a river of England, which runs into the sea at Charmouth.

CARA, one of the smaller Hebrides.

CARABAYA, a province of Peru.

CARACCA, CAPTAIN-GENERALSHIP OF, a province of South America, belonging to Spain, bounded N. by the Caribbean sea, from the Cape de la Vela W. to the point of Paria; E. by the sea, from the 12th to the 8th degree of N. latitude; S. by Dutch Guiana and Peru; and W. by the kingdom of Santa Fe. It comprehends the province of Venezuela in the centre, the government of Maracaibo W., Guiana S., the government of Cumana E., and the island of Margarita N. E. The tropical heats of this country, which on the plains are felt in all their force, are mitigated in other parts by a chain of the Andes of moderate height, and in breadth generally from about 10 to 20 leagues, which traverses this country in its whole extent, and finally loses itself in the island of Trinidad. The soil of the Caraccas is extremely fertile, and yields in great abundance cocoa, indigo, cotton, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, wild cochineal, gums, resins, balsam, medicinal oils, and a great variety of barks and

dyeing plants; the immense forests also abound with the finest woods. The whole coast N. of the province of Venezuela furnishes salt of a beautiful whiteness; and there was formerly a pearl fishery, which is now given up. The aspect of the country is agreeably diversified by lakes and rivers. Of the lakes, those of Maracaibo and Valencia are the largest; the breadth of the former is 50 leagues, and its length 30; that of the latter is 14 leagues, and its length 6. Every part of the country abounds in rivers. All those rivers which have their source on the northern ridge of the mountains, in the interior, run from south to north, and fall into the Caribbean sea; while those which rise on the southern declivity of the same mountains, hold a northerly course through the whole extent of the intermediate plain, till they fall into the majestic stream of the Orinoco. Having their courses through vast plains, they are not so rapid as the mountain streams; and mingling their waters during a great part of the year, they resemble rather one vast sea, than rivers which have overflowed their banks. The principal rivers which fall into the Caribbean sea, are the Guigues, Tocuyo, Aroa, Yacaré, Tuy, Urama, Neveri, and Manzanares. The most considerable rivers which fall into the Orinoco are, the Mano, the Parajon and Pao, the Chivata and Zoa, the Cachimamo, the Aracay, the Manapira and Espino, and, lastly, the great river Apure, which enters the Orinoco by a variety of channels. The trade of the Caracas was long confined, by the jealous policy of the mother country, within the rigid bounds of a strict monopoly. But these restrictions are at length greatly relaxed, and the consequences have been extremely beneficial to the colonies, as they have since applied with great success to the cultivation of almost every sort of colonial produce. Cocoa was at one time the only article generally cultivated; but the industry of the colonists is now equally occupied with sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, &c. The inhabitants of the Caracas devote a great part of their attention to the rearing of cattle; and the arid plains of the Orinoco are accordingly covered with their numerous flocks. Population estimated at 728,000. In this estimate the whites are computed at two-tenths, the slaves at three, the descendants of freemen at four, and the Indians compose the remainder. The articles chiefly in demand in the Caracas are linens, jaces, black stuffs, such as serges, prugellas, satins, and taffeties. This country was first discovered by Columbus. It was reduced by force of arms, and assigned in property to the W. by a German mercantile house, by Charles V.; but in consequence of maladministration, they were dispossessed in the year 1550, and a supreme governor was appointed by the crown. This country has been the scene of a long and sanguinary contest between the inhabitants, who declared themselves independent of the mother country,

and the Spanish armies sent to reduce them under their old domination. It may now, however, be said to have terminated in the complete success of the independent cause, which is everywhere triumphant.

CARACAS, the capital of the above country, situated on the Guayra, in a valley formed by that vast chain of mountains which coasts the sea from Coro to Cumana. The Guayra bounds it on the S., and is everywhere fordable near the town, except after heavy rains, when it runs with great rapidity, but subsides almost as suddenly as it rises. There are three other streams which pass close to the town; namely, the Anauco, over which a handsome bridge is erected: the Carota, which separates one part of the city from the rest, and over which is also erected a stone bridge; and the Cacucho. The streets are in general about 100 yards apart; and they intersect each other at right angles. There are several squares in Caracas, but none of them worthy of notice, except the Plaza Mayor, or great square, where the market for fruits, vegetables, fish, and other smaller articles, is held. The E. side is principally occupied by the cathedral, which is heavily built, and badly planned, particularly in the interior; the S. by the college, and the W. by the public prison. Within these is, as it were, another square, formed principally by ranges of low shops, which, however convenient in a commercial view, entirely disfigure the whole. The public buildings of the city of Caracas are chiefly the churches. The parochial church of Alta Gracia is by far the most splendid church in Caracas, and does some honour to the zeal of the contributors, if not to the taste of the architects, or of those who had the direction of its ornamenting. The church of La Candelaria gives name to the quarter of the town in which it stands. Besides these, there are two other parish churches, St Rosalia and St Paul, three monasteries for friars, two nunneries, and three hospitals. The college is the only public institution for education; and hither all the youth of Caracas of the better classes are sent for that purpose. The barracks, which stand above the town, to the N. W., are large and commodious. Population, according to the parish certificates of 1802, 31,234. The city of Caracas being situated about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, is freed from the excessive heats of the tropical regions. Long. 67. W. Lat. 10. 31. N.

CARAGOLA, a town of Bengal, on the Ganges. Long. 87. 42. E. Lat. 25. 25. N.

CARAMAN, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Population 2360.

CARAMAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, with 1100 houses.—Also a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo.

CARAMANIA, an extensive province of Asiatic Turkey, bounded N. and W. by Natolia, and S. by the Mediterranean. Its eastern boundary is not exactly ascertained.

CARANGAS, a province of Peru, E. of Arica.

CARBONNE, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Population 1900.

CARGENTE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the Xucar. Population 4600.

CARCASOU, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the gulf of Mexico.

CARCASSONNE, an ancient city of France, in Lower Languedoc, situated on the river Aude, which divides it into Upper and Lower. The former contains the cathedral church, but the lower town is better built, being comparatively modern. It has a manufacture of cloth. Pop. 15,200. 43 miles S. E. Toulouse.

CARDIFF, a town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Taff, which is crossed by a good bridge of five arches. It is irregularly built, and forms two parishes, but has only one church, which has a fine high tower. The county assizes and quarter sessions are held here; and Cardiff unites with some other towns in sending a representative to parliament. Three miles lower down the river there is a harbour called Penarth. A navigable canal, 25 miles long, constructed among the mountains, communicates with the Merthyr Tydvil works, whence a great quantity of cast and wrought iron is brought. Cardiff is an ancient place, and is surrounded with walls, in which were four gates. Its castle, once large and strongly fortified, was erected about the year 1079. Population 3521. 92 miles E. Haverford West.

CARDIGAN, a maritime county of Wales, bounded N. by the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, E. by those of Radnor and Brecknock, S. by Caernarthenshire, and W. by the Irish sea. It extends 48 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; it is about 100 miles in circuit, and its superficial area is 726 square miles. The chief rivers are the Tivey, Aeron, Arth, Cledon, Wirrai, Ystwith, Rheidol, Towy. The surface of the country is in general mountainous, interspersed with plains and mosses. There are many valuable mines in Cardiganshire, which afford silver, lead, and copper. Cattle, sheep, and wool, are the staple commodities of the county; and a large proportion of the last is manufactured for home use. It contains 65 parishes, and six market towns: Cardigan, Newcastle, Emlyn, Lampeter, Tregaron, and Aberystwith. Population 57,704.

CARDIGAN, the capital of the above county, about two miles from the mouth of the river Tivey, which is crossed by a bridge of seven arches, was formerly surrounded by a wall, which was defended by a castle, now in ruins. The church is a venerable and spacious structure, ornamented with light Gothic pinnacles. A town-hall was built in 1764, a poor's house in 1773, and the county jail in 1793. A good deal of trade is carried on here. Cardigan joins with Aberystwith, Llanbedar, and Ardrar, in sending a representative to parliament. Population 2397. 37 miles from Aberystwith.

CARDINGTON, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford. Population 1194.

CARDONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Cardenera. Population 2000.

CARDROSS, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Dumbarton. Pop. 3165.

CARENTAN, a small town of France, in Lower Normandy. Population 2000.

CARENTOIR, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Population 5300.

CARHAIX, a town of France, department of Finisterre. Population 1800.

CARRHAM, a parish of England, county of Northumberland. Population 1370.

CARIACO, a city of South America, in Cumana, on the above river. Population 6500. Long. 63. 39. W. Lat. 10. 30. N.

CARIACO, a large gulf on the coast of South America, province of Cumana. It extends 35 miles from W. to E., and is 68 miles broad.

CARIACO, a river of South America, province of Cumana, which enters Cariaco gulf.

CARIGNANO, a very old town of Piedmont, on the Po. Population 7230.

CARIMON JAVA, a cluster of 10 or 12 small islands in the Indian sea, north of Samurang.

CASINI, a town of Sicily. Population 4000. 17 miles S. W. Palermo.

CARINTHIA, a province of the Austrian empire, with the title of duchy, lying between 46. 20. 50. and 47. 6. N. lat. and between 12. 35. and 15. E. long.; bounded N. and E. by Salzburg and Styria, S. by Carniola and Friuli, and W. by Tyrol. This province is 120 miles in length, about 40 in breadth, and contains 4400 English square miles. The population amounted, in 1812, to 282,454. This country is covered with mountains over its whole surface. It contains also a great number of lakes, of which the only ones that deserve notice are those of Worth or Clagenfurt, Leopoldstein, and Ossiach. The soil of this province is by no means fertile, except in the valley of Lavant, and other favoured spots, which abound in the fruits of the south. Of 1,400,000 acres, only 204,000 are in a state of tillage; the rest consist in pasturages and waste lands. Wheat, oats, millet, and buck-wheat, are cultivated with success in the plains, while only rye and barley thrive on the mountains. Although the vallies of the Alps furnish excellent pasture, the breeding of cattle is very little understood. The chief wealth of Carinthia lies in metallic mines, to which we are to add its beautiful white marble, and in certain situations its precious stones.

CARISBROOK, a village of the Isle of Wight, formerly of larger extent, and still remarkable for its church and castle, both of which are of great antiquity.

CARITENA, a neat town of European Turkey, in the Morea. Population 2500.

CARLENY, New and Old, two small towns of Finland, circle of Wasa.

CARLENTINI, a small town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. Population 2000.

CARLINGFORD, an inconsiderable seaport of Ireland, county of Louth, in a bay to which it gives name, 51 miles N. Dublin.

CARLISLE, a city of England, in the county of Cumberland, near the confluence of the rivers Eden and Caldén. Until lately, this city was surrounded by a wall with three gates. Of old it was a military post of the first importance, and was of great strength, having a citadel and a castle, the latter situated so as to command the passage of the river Eden. It is still kept in repair, and contains, among other buildings, a new magazine for gunpowder, and an excellent modern armoury, capable of receiving 10,000 stand of arms. Mary queen of Scotland was imprisoned here in 1566. The place of her

century by Egfrid, king of Northumberland; the walls are ascribed to William Rufus. The principal streets diverge from the market place as a centre, which is disfigured and obstructed by a guard-house, built when the city was under the dominion of Cromwell. English, Scotch, Castle, and Fisher streets, are spacious; and the city contains some good houses, chiefly, however, of late erection. The cathedral is a venerable structure, partly of Saxon, and partly of Gothic architecture. There is another parish church, St Cuthbert's, which was rebuilt in 1778; besides places of divine worship for Presbyterians, Methodists, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. An abbey, attached to the cathedral, was completed by Henry I. The city has two work-houses for the indigent poor, supported by public subscription; and a dispensary. There is a very large and handsome bridge over the Eden, nearly a quarter of a mile in length. Considerable trade and manufactures are carried on here, consisting of cotton in all its branches, woollens, linen, leather, hats, hardware, and various other commodities. There are several foundries; and also breweries, which produce a large quantity of malt liquor. There are two markets weekly. Carlisle returns two members to parliament. It has four annual fairs for general commerce; there are also three annual cattle fairs. Having been an important Roman station, the castle is supposed to have been a Roman fortress; but all its original configuration is lost in subsequent alterations. Population 15,476. 96 miles from Edinburgh, 301 N. London. Long. 3. 5. N. Lat. 54. 50. N.

CARLISLE, a post township of the United States, in Schoharie county, New York, 8 miles N. W. Schoharie. Population 1231.

CARLISLE, a borough and post township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing houses of public worship for Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Lutherans, and several denominations of Presbyterians. Dickinson college was founded in this town in 1783, and was, for a number of years, a flourishing institution, having a president, three professors, a complete philosophical apparatus, and a li-

brary of about 3000 volumes. Its operations are now suspended. 16 miles W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2491. Long. 77. 16. W. Lat. 40. 12. N.

CARLISLE BAY, on the western coast of Barbadoes.—2d, Of the island of Antigua.—3d, On the south coast of Jamaica.

CARLOPAGO, a seaport of Dalmatia, in Morlachia. Population 12,000.

CARLOS, SAN, a new town of Spain, in Andalusia, with spacious marine barracks, &c.

CARLOS, SAN, a handsome city of South America, province of Venezuela, on the Aguirre. The wealth of the inhabitants consists chiefly in cattle. Pop. 9500. 180 miles S. W. Caracas.—The name of various other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

CARLOS DE MONTEREY, SAN, the capital of New California. Population 700.

CARLOW, or **CATHERLOGH**, a county of Ireland, bounded N. and N. W. by Kildare and Queen's county, E. by the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, and S. W. by Kilkenny. It is about 26 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, and contains a superficial area of 214 square miles. It is watered by the Barrow. Population 78,000.

CARLOW, the assize town of the above county, situated on the Barrow. It consists of a main street, intersected by two others at right angles. Its public buildings are a market-house, court-house, gaol, a horse barrack, and a venerable old church. A Roman Catholic seminary was lately formed, with a splendid chapel. Here are the ruins of a very fine abbey, supposed to have been founded about the year 634. On an eminence commanding the river, stands a strong castle, supposed to have been erected by King John, which is now in ruins. Its manufactures are coarse woollen cloths; and it supplies the adjacent country with stone-coal. Carlow sends one member to the imperial parliament. Pop. 6575. 39 miles S. Dublin.

CARLOWITZ, an open town of the Austrian empire, in Sirmia, on the Danube, below Peterwardein. Pop. 5600. 32 miles N. W. Belgrade. Long. 20. 3. E. Lat. 47. 25. N.

CARLSBAD, an open town of Bohemia, 56 miles W. Prague. Population 8000.

CARLSBURG, a fortified town of Hanover, 30 miles N. by W. Bremen.

CARLSBERG, or **CARLSBERG**, a strongly fortified seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and the principal depot of the Swedish navy. The docks are separated from the town by a high wall. One of them was constructed in 1714, out of the solid rock; its length is 190 feet, its breadth 46, and its depth 33. The new dock is much larger. The exports consist of timber, tar, potash, tallow, and marble. Pop. 13,800. 220 miles S. S. W. Stockholm.

CARLSRUHE, a handsome town in the grand duchy of Baden, the residence of the grand duke and his court. The buildings in the town are almost all of stone. In the middle of the ducal palace is a spire, which is accounted the central point of the town; in the left wing stands the chapel, and in the

right the valuable library of the grand duke, containing more than 40,000 volumes, with a cabinet of minerals and medals, and a philosophical apparatus; the whole is surrounded with a botanic garden. Among the other public edifices of Carlsruhe, are the Lutheran, Calvinist, and Catholic churches, the Jewish synagogue, the chancery, the town-house, the work-house, the barracks, &c. Population 10,304. 11 miles S. Philipsburgh.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia, seated near the conflux of the Dobra and Kulpa, 42 miles S. S. E. Laybach.

CARLSTADT, a town of Sweden, 160 miles W. Stockholm. Population 1500.

CARLSTADT, a town of Bavaria, 13 miles N. W. Wurtzburg. Population 2203.

CARLTON, a village and parish of England, in Bedfordshire. Pop. 429.—The name of several townships of England, and a hamlet.

CARMAGNOLA, a populous trading town of Piedmont, on the Po. Population 12,000. 12 miles S. S. E. Turin.

CARMEL, a post township of the United States, in Putnam county, New York, 26 miles S. E. Poughkeepsie. Population 2020.

CARMEL, MOUNT, a celebrated mountain of Palestine, on the north side of the bay of Acre. Height 2000 feet.

CARMI, a post township of the United States, capital of White county, Illinois, on the Little Wabash, 20 miles above its mouth.

CARMONA, a small town of Spain, 20 miles N. E. Seville.—Another of Toledo, with 2400 inhabitants. 15 miles from Toledo.

CARNATIC, a province extending along the eastern coast of Hindostan, about 560 miles in length, by from 50 to 100 in breadth.

CARNAUL, a celebrated town of Hindostan, in Long. 76. 47. E. Lat. 29. 42. N.

CARNESVILLE, a post township of the United States, and capital of Franklin county, Georgia, 110 miles from Augusta.

CAR NICOBAR, a small island in the Indian sea, the most northern of the Nicobar islands.

CARNIOLA, a province of the Austrian empire, with the title of duchy, bounded N. by Carinthia, N. E. by Styria, E. and S. E. by Croatia, S. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Istria, Friuli, and the county of Goritz. Carniola is about 120 miles in length, 100 in breadth, and contains above 4700 square miles, with a population, in the year 1807, of 409,504. It is divided either into Upper, Middle, Lower, and Inner Carniola (to which some add Austrian Istria), or into the circles of Laybach, Neustadt, and Adelsberg. The south of Carniola contains many valleys and fertile tracts, which produce oil and excellent wine; but the north and north-west parts, where the province is separated from Carinthia by lofty mountains, are cold, bleak, and barren. The main river is the Save, after which come the Laybach, the Gurk, and the Kulpa. This province contains a number of iron mines, the most ancient and noted of which is that in the mountain of Eisenberg, or Naseleiro. Quick-

silver is found near Ostraga; and the famous mines of that metal at Idria may likewise be considered as belonging to this province. The principal branches of industry are the manufactures of woollens, linens, and lace. The iron forges are also of considerable importance.

CARNWATH, a village of Scotland, county of Lanark, 25 miles S. W. Edinburgh.

CAROLINA, LA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Population 3000.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States, bounded N. by Virginia; E. by the Atlantic; S. by South Carolina; and W. by Tennessee. It extends from Lat. 33. 50. to 36. 30. N. and from Long. 75. 45. to 84. W. and contains 48,000 square miles. Population in 1796, 303,751; in 1800, 478,103; and in 1810, 555,500, of whom 376,410 were whites, 168,324 slaves, and 10,266 free blacks. Along the whole coast of North Carolina is a ridge of sand, separated from the main land, in some places by narrow sounds, in others by broad bays. The passages or inlets through it are shallow and dangerous, and Ocracoke inlet is the only one, north of Cape Fear, through which vessels pass. In the counties on the sea coast the land is low, and covered with extensive swamps and marshes; and for 60 or 80 miles from the shore is a dead level. Beyond this the country swells into hills, and in the most western part rises into mountains. In the low country the soil is generally sandy, and covered with immense forests of pitch pine; in the swamps, rice of a fine quality is raised; and in the upper country, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, and Indian corn.

The chief rivers are the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, Catawba, and Broad river. These are generally navigable for small vessels from 60 to 100 miles; and still farther for boats. Westward of the Allegany mountains, the Tennessee flows through part of this state in its progress to the Ohio, and there are various smaller streams which it receives in its course. The coast of Carolina is indented by various inlets, the most remarkable of which are Pamlico, which is an inland sea, from 10 to 20 miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length; Albemarle sound, which is north of Pamlico sound, and communicates with it, and is 60 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth; and Coreasound, which communicates with Pamlico sound on the south.

The climate of North Carolina is far from being healthy. In the flat country near the sea coast, the inhabitants, during summer and autumn, are subject to intermitting fevers. In the higher regions the climate is more temperate and healthy.

Hitherto, the productions of the northern parts of the state, lying on the Roanoke and its branches, and also on the upper parts of the Tar and Neuse, have been sent to the markets of Virginia; and the trade of Broad river, the Catawba, and the Yadkin, has gone to South Carolina. Since the year 1815, the state has been zealously engaged in the business of internal improvements. It is intend-

ed to improve the navigation of the inlets and sounds, so as to open a direct and easy communication with the ocean; to remove the obstructions in the navigation of the principal rivers; to connect the rivers by navigable canals; to improve the roads; and to drain the marshes and swamps of the eastern and southern counties. In prosecution of these plans, skillful engineers have been employed, for several years, in making the necessary surveys, and several private companies have been formed, under the patronage of the state.

Within a few years, there has been much zeal displayed in the establishment of academies and schools. Previous to 1804, there were but two academies in the state. The number at present is 60, and is rapidly increasing. The most numerous denominations of Christians are the Methodists and Baptists, especially in the low country. The western part of the state was settled by Presbyterians from Pennsylvania. The government consists of a senate and house of commons, chosen annually, and a governor chosen by joint ballot of both houses. The principal exports are pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber, Indian corn, and tobacco. Raleigh is the seat of government.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States, bounded N. and N. E. by North Carolina; S. E. by the Atlantic; and S. W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by Savannah river.

N. N.

taining:

1790,

1810,

190,365 slaves, and 4554 free blacks. The sea coast is bordered with a fine chain of islands, between which and the shore there is a very convenient navigation. The mainland is naturally divided into the Lower and Upper country. The low country extends 80 or 100 miles from the coast, and is covered with extensive forests of pitch pine, called pine barrens, interspersed with swamps and marshes of a rich soil. After leaving the low country, in proceeding into the interior, you first pass through a region of little sand hills, resembling the waves of the ocean in a high sea. This curious country, sometimes called the middle country, continues for 50 or 60 miles, till you arrive at the Ridge, which is a remarkable track of high ground as you approach it from the sea, but level as you advance from the north-west. Beyond this

Ridge has a sandy barren soil, not worth cultivation. The soil of the upper country is generally strong and productive. Cotton and rice are the staple productions of the state. The climate and soil are well adapted to tobacco, grain, and indigo, and these were formerly cultivated to a great extent; but since the invention of the machine to cleanse upland cotton from its seeds, the cultivation of cotton has become so profitable, that almost every thing else is neglected.

The climate of the upper country is healthy at all seasons of the year. In the low country, the summer months are sickly, particularly August and September; and at this season the climate frequently proves fatal to strangers. The principal rivers beginning in the north-east, are the Pedee, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, Combahee, and Savannah. There is a canal, 22 miles long, connecting Santee and Cooper rivers, by which the produce of a large section of this state, and of the western part of North Carolina, is brought to the city of Charleston.

South Carolina college, at Columbia, has been liberally patronized by the state. Colleges have also been incorporated in Abbeville district, in Beaufort and in Winnsborough, but they have not taken a higher rank than academies. Free schools are established throughout the state, and the sum of 30,000 dollars annually, has been appropriated by the legislature for their support. The most nume-

years, and the representatives every two years, by districts. The governor is chosen every two years by a joint ballot of both houses.

In 1817 South Carolina was the third state in the Union, in the value of her exports. The amount was 10,372,613 dollars, and consisted almost wholly of domestic produce. The staple of the state is cotton. The other articles are rice, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, &c. A large part of this produce is exported in ships belonging to the merchants of the northern states. Charleston is the largest town in the state, and the centre of its commerce, but Columbia is the seat of government.

CAROLINE, a post township of the United States, in Tioga county, New York; 19 miles N. E. Spencer.—2d, A county in Maryland, on the eastern shore, bounded N. W. by

ity of the state, in lofty mountains. The banks of the large rivers, and the creeks in the low country, are bordered with a belt of excellent land, producing cotton and maize in abundance; the marshes and swamps in this district make fine rice plantations; and some of the low grounds between the sand hills in the middle district, are suitable for agriculture and pasturage; but with these exceptions the whole country below the

Denton.—3d, In Virginia, on the south side of the Rappahannock. Population 17,844. Slaves 10,764. Chief town, Bowling-Green.

CAROLINE ISLANDS, or NEW PHILIPPINES, a chain of islands in the Pacific ocean. Long. 136. to 150. E. Lat. 6. to 10. N.

CARONNA, a town of France, department of Vaucluse. Population 2260.

CARONI, a large and abundant river of

South America, which falls into the Orinoco, 72 leagues from its mouth.

CARON, BIKET EL, a considerable lake in Egypt, 60 miles long and 10 broad.

CARON, a town of Hindostan, in Coimbatour, 42 miles W. Trichinopoly. Houses 1000.

CARORA, a city of South America, in the province of Venezuela, on the river Morera. The inhabitants, amounting to 6200, rear oxen, mules, horses, sheep, goats, &c.; and they contrive, by their industry, to live in great comfort, although the surrounding country is parched and barren. 270 miles W. of the Caracas. Lat. 9. 50. N.

CAROVIGNO, a town of Naples. Population 2900. 3 miles E. Ostuni.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, an extensive chain of mountains, which reaches from the Black sea to the borders of Saxony.

CARPENEDOLO, a town of Lombardy. Population 4000. 15 miles S. S. E. Brescia.

CARPENTARIA, GULF or, on the north coast of New Holland, stretching in breadth to 5. 30. of longitude, from Endeavour Strait to Cape Wilberforce, and 7. of latitude deep.

CARPENTRAS, a town of France, in Provence, on the river Anson. The principal trade is in wine, brandy, and fruit. Population 9000. 38 miles N. W. Aix.

CARPI, a town of Italy, 24 miles S. Mantua.

CARPINO, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata. Population 4900.

CARRARA, a town of Italy, 25 miles N. W. Pisa. Population 3500.

CARRIBEAN SEA, a part of the Atlantic, bounded N. by Jamaica, St Domingo, Porto-Rico, and the Virgin islands, S. and W. by the continent, E. by the Carribean islands.

CARRIBEE, or CARIBEE ISLANDS, a part of the West India islands, extending in the form of a crescent from the island of Porto-Rico to the coast of South America. They lie between 58. and 65. W. long. and between 9. and 19. N. lat. The chief are Santa Cruz, St Martin, St Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St Lucia, St Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad.

CARRICK ON SHANNON, a town of Ireland, county of Leitrim, capital of that county, 77 miles N. W. Dublin.

CARRICK ON SUIR, a market town of Ireland, county of Tipperary, 12 miles N. W. Waterford.

CARRICKFERGUS, once a principal seaport of Ireland, county of Antrim, on a bay called Belfast lough, or Carrickfergus bay. Its trade is now mostly transferred to Belfast. It has an ancient church, and a castle boldly situated on a rock. Pop. 2400. 8 miles from Belfast.

CARRICKMACROSS, a village of Ireland, county of Monaghan, 40 miles N. N. W. Dublin.

CARRON, a village of Scotland, county of Stirling, on a stream of the same name, falling into the river Forth at the distance of three miles, noted for its iron-works, the most extensive in Great Britain. There are about 20 furnaces, and the whole works em-

ploy more than 3000 persons. All kinds of iron goods are manufactured at Carron; heavy ordnance, cylinders, steam engines, pumps, boilers, flies, wheels, and pinions, together with other ponderous apparatus used in war or the arts. 2 miles N. W. Falkirk, 26 N. W. Edinburgh.

CARRON, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea in the county of Kincardine.

CARROUX, a town of Savoy, on the Arve, about 8 miles from Geneva. Pop. 3200.

CARRU, a town of Piedmont, province of Mondovi. Population 4000.

CARTAGO, the chief town of Costa-Rica, in South America. Long. 83. 30. W. Lat. 9. 42. S.—2d, A river of South America, in Costa-Rica, which runs into the Pacific ocean.—3d, A city of South America, province of Popayan, on the river Vieja, a branch of the Cauca. Pop. 5000 or 6000. Lat. 4. 46. N.

CARTER, a county of the United States, in Tennessee. Population 4190. Slaves 262. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

CARTERET, a maritime county of the United States, in North Carolina, on Gore and Pamlico Sounds. Population 4823. Slaves 1172. Chief town, Beaufort.

CARTERSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Cumberland county, Virginia, 48 miles from Richmond.

CARTHAGENA, or CARTAGENA, an old and well known seaport of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. The town lies on a peninsula in a natural basin, which constitutes an excellent harbour. A manufactory of sail-cloth is carried on by the inhabitants. There is here an extensive alum-work. Population 25,000. 25 miles S. S. E. Murcia.

CARTHAGENA, a province and government of South America, in the new kingdom of Grenada, bounded N. by the Carribean sea, S. by Antioquia, E. by Santa Martha, from which it is divided by the river Magdalena, W. by Darien. It contains about 60,000 whites, 13,000 Indians, and 7000 negro slaves.

CARTHAGENA, a city of South America, and capital of the above province, situated on a sandy island, in a commodious bay. The island communicates with the continent by a neck of land. Eastward the city communicates, by means of a wooden bridge, with a large suburb called Xeximani, built on an island, which has a communication with the continent by means of a wooden bridge. The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets being straight, broad, uniform, and well paved. The houses are built chiefly of stone, except a few of brick. There are various churches and convents in Carthagena, some of which are magnificent. The bay extends 2½ leagues from north to south, has a sufficient depth of water, and good anchorage, and is so smooth that the ships are no more agitated in it than in a river. In 1644 Carthagena was invaded by the French under a Corsican pilot; also by Sir Francis Drake, who, after pillaging it, set it on fire, and its complete destruction was only prevented by

a ransom of 120,000 ducats, paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was invaded and pillaged a third time by the French under Monsieur de Pointis, in 1697. In 1741 it was besieged by the English, but the enterprize miscarried. In the late contest with the mother country, Carthage was besieged, first by Bolivar, and afterwards by Morillo, to whom it surrendered. It has since been reduced by the independent troops. Pop. 24,000. Long. 77. 50. W. Lat. 10. 30. N.

CARVIN, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Population 5000.

CARWAR, a seaport town of Hindostan, province of Canara. Long. 74. 16. E. Lat. 14. 47. N.

CASA GRANDE, a town of Mexico, province of Sonora, so called from an ancient edifice near it, supposed to have been the work of the ancient Mexicans. Long. 113. 23. E. Lat. 33. 40. N.

CASALE, or CASAL, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montserrat, on the Po. It carries on a considerable traffic, particularly in cattle. Pop. 15,000. 85 miles S. W. Milan.

CASALE BORGOENE, a town of Piedmont, with 2500 inhabitants. 12 miles N. E. Turin.

CASALE MAGGIORE, a town of Milan, on the Po. Pop. 4830. 20 miles E. S. E. Cremona.

CASALE NUOVO, a town of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto. Population 4340.—Also a large village. Population 3510.—The name also of several other small towns in Italy.

CARANARA, a large river of South America, in Venezuela, which falls into the Meta, at about 75 leagues from the junction of the latter stream with the Orinoco.

CARANOVA, a town of Naples, south of Capua, with 3000 inhabitants.

CASAPULLA, a town of Naples, north of Capri, with 2300 inhabitants.

CASHIN, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak. It is of a square form, each side about a mile long, and surrounded by a wall. Carpets made here of pieces of cloth of different colours, are much valued, and bear a high price; and sword blades are also manufactured. Pop. 60,000. 340 miles N. N. W. Ispahan. Long. 49. 33. E. Lat. 36. 12. N.

CASCAES, a seaport of Portugal, in Torres Vedras. Pop. 2500. 15 miles W. Lisbon.

CASCHAU, or CASSOVIA, the capital of Upper Hungary, county of Aba-Ujvar, on the river Kunnert. Population 7900.

CASERTA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, noted for its magnificent palace. Population 16,996. 15 miles E. Capua.

CASEY, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Population 3385. Slaves 942. Chief town Elizabethtown.

CASIMY, a city of Persia, province of Irak, extending about 3 miles in length, and 1½ mile in breadth. There is a royal palace here, and many fine mosques, bazars, and caravanserais. All kinds of copper utensils are made, and artists work skilfully in gold and silver. The country is much infested by scorpions. Population 30,000. 186 miles N. Ispahan. Long. 51. 17. E. Lat. 33. 55. N.

CASHMEL, a city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, an archiepiscopal see, 3 miles from the Suir. The new cathedral is a fine structure of Grecian architecture; the archbishop's dwelling is a large plain building, adorned by pleasant gardens; and the library is esteemed valuable from containing many curious manuscripts. Here there is a handsome market-house, a sessions-house, a county infirmary, a charter school liberally endowed, and barracks for two companies of foot. There are fine ruins of the old cathedral, situated on the edge of a remarkable perpendicular rock. Adjoining to it are the remains of buildings called the chapel and hall of audience of Cormac Mc-Culenan, said to have been erected in the year 901. The city sends one member to the imperial parliament. Houses about 600. 31 miles N. W. Waterford.

CASHMERE, the ancient *Captra*, a province of India, for a long period belonging to Hindostan, but now an appendage of Afghanistan. It is about 90 miles in length, and nearly of an oval form, situated chiefly between the 34th and 35th degrees of northern latitude, and between the 73d and 76th degrees of eastern longitude. It is a fertile valley, surrounded on all sides by mountains, from whence descend numerous rivulets, which form several beautiful lakes. It is also well watered by the Little Sind and Kishongunga rivers; while the magnificent stream of the Vidusta, or Jhelum, forms a navigable communication from its eastern to its western boundary. The valley of Cashmere yields rice, and, where the land is higher, wheat, barley, and various other grains; but its most valuable vegetable production is saffron, of which great quantities are exported to Hindostan and other countries. The principal source, however, of the wealth of Cashmere, is its delicate and unrivalled manufacture of shawls. The wool or hair of which the shawl is made, is produced by a goat, only found in Thibet, from whence the Cashmere merchants are supplied with the wool, and have a monopoly of the commodity. Their other exports are sugar, paper, lacquered ware, otto of roses, and some drugs.

CASHMERE, called also *Spasradhor*, the capital of the above province. It extends three miles on each side of the river Jhelum, over which there are five wooden bridges. Many of the houses are three stories high, and are principally built of wood, with partition walls of brick and mortar. The streets are narrow, and choked with the filth of the inhabitants, who are proverbially a dirty

In the environs are the remains of hindoo palaces, built by the emperors of Hindostan. Long. 73. 43. E. Lat. 34. 30. N.

CASHY, a town in Northern Hindostan. Long. 62. 40. E. Lat. 26. 42. N.

CASHY, a river of Syria, which falls into the sea, 4 miles N. Sur.

CASORIA, a town of Italy, near Naples. Population 5700.

CASPIAN SEA, an inland sea of Asia, bounded N. by the government of Astracan, E. by Tartary, S. by Persia, and W. by the ridges of Caucasus, the principalities of Baku, Derbent, and Circassia, together with part of the government of Astracan. According to the most accurate estimate, it extends 646 miles in length from north to south, 365 in extreme breadth in the northern part, 235 in the southern, and the total circuit of the coast, including gulfs and bays, is 2350 miles. In certain places it is of great depth. The water is as salt as that of the ocean, and it has a bitter taste. The Caspian sea receives many large rivers; namely, the Ynik N., which is 100 fathoms wide, and 10 feet deep at the mouth; at the distance of 61 miles, the Yemba, or Jemba; also the Oxus; the Daria, by which gold is washed down from the mountains; and 40 miles S. of the Daria is the Oza, or Orzantes; the Naren and Asterahad on the S. E. extremity; and the Klitozein on the S. W.; on the W. coast the Thau; and at the higher extremity the Volga, which, after a very long course, contributes an immense volume of waters by about 32 different channels.

CASSANDRA NOVA, a town of European Turkey, 15 miles S. E. Salomki.

CASSANO, a small town of Milan, on the Adda, 16 miles N. E. Milan.

CASSAY, called also MECKRY, or MUGA-IOW, a province of the Birman empire, lying between the 23d and 26th degrees of northern latitude, and between the 93d and 98th degrees of eastern longitude.

CASSEL, a town of Germany, on the Fulda (across which there is here a fine stone bridge). The public buildings most worthy of notice are the government offices, the arsenal, the soldiers, the new house of correction, the parade square, the large barracks, the church of St Martin, and the public library. The other objects of attention are the pleasure gardens, with the orangery, the public baths, the *menagerie*, and, above all, the fine castle of Weissenstein. The trade of this place is not of great importance, but there are some manufactures of china, earthen-ware, and woollen stuffs. Pop. 20,000. 64 miles N. E. Coblenz.

CASSEL, a town in French Flanders. Population 3000. 15 miles S. E. Dunkirk.

CASSEL, a small town and bailiwick of Germany, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to Mentz.

CASSELLÉ, a town of Piedmont. Population 9500. 6 miles N. Turin.

CASSENEUIL, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2500.

CASINA, or **CASHNA**, an extensive kingdom of Central Africa, situated W. of Borno, and S. of the Niger. It is but little known.

CASSIARI, a large and copious branch of the Rio Negro, in South America, which is remarkable for communicating with the Orinoco and Amazonas.

CASSE, a seaport of France, in Provence, 8 miles S. E. Marseilles. Population 2300.

CASANHEIRA, three small towns of Portugal; two in Estremadura, and one in Beira. **CASTANOWITZ**, a town and fortress of Croatia. Houses 600.

CASTEL CALDO, a town of Italy, 30 miles S. S. W. Padua. Population 3000.

CASTEL FOLLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

CASTEL JALOUX, a town of France, 12 miles S. S. W. Marmande. Population 1770.

CASTEL LEONE, a town of Lombardy, 15 miles W. N. W. Cremona. Pop. 6000.

CASTEL & MARE DI STABIA, a seaport of Naples, 15 miles S. E. Naples.

CASTEL NUOVO, a fortified town of Dalmatia. Population 3000.

CASTEL NUOVO, a town of Piedmont. Population 2500. 17 miles N. W. Asti.—The name of several other small towns in Italy.

CASTEL DEL RIO, a town of Spain, on the Guadajoz, 15 miles S. E. Cordova.

CASTEL RODRIGUE, a small fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira.

CASILL SARRAZIN, a town of France, on the Garonne, 30 miles W. N. W. Toulouse. Population 5000.

CASTELBRANCO, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Leiria. Pop. 4000.

CASTELLAMONTE, a town of Piedmont, with 3500 inhabitants.

CASTELLANE, a town of France, in Provence, at the foot of the Alps. Pop. 2050.

CASTELLAZZO, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles S. Alessandria. Population 4750.

CASTELLITO, the name of three considerable villages in the Sardinian states.

CASTELLO, **CITTA DI**, a town in the States of the Church, 100 miles N. Rome.

CASIELLO DE VIDE, a town and strong frontier castle of Portugal, with 5700 inhabitants. 9 miles E. N. E. Portalegre.

CASIELION DE LA PLANA, a large town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. It still preserves part of its old Moorish walls and square towers, and has eight gates, with two suburbs. The chief objects of interest are the principal church, three of the chapels, the town-house, and a vast tower, or belfry, 260 feet in height, and 116 in circumference. Population 11,000. 20 miles S. Valencia.

CASTELMORON, a town of France, in Gascony. Population 2040.

CASTELMORON, or **CASTEL MORON D'ALBERT**, a town of France, in Gascony. Population 1800.

CASTELNAU DE MONTMIRANT, a town of France, in Languedoc, with 300 houses.

CASTELNAU DE MONTMIRANT, a town of France, department of the Lot. Pop. 4300.

CASTELNAU DE STREFOIN, a town of France, 11 miles N. W. Toulouse. Pop. 1500.

CASTELNAUDART, a town of France, department of the Aude, 38 miles S. E. Toulouse. Population 8100.—It has flourishing silk manufactures.

CASTELNUOVO TONTONENSE, or **DI SCRIVIA**, a town of Milan, on the Scrivia. Population 6950.

CASEREDULO, a town of Lombardy, to the east of Brescia, with 2000 inhabitants.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Piedmont. Population 4500.

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE, a fortified town of Lombardy, 30 miles N. W. Mantua. Population 4000.

CASTIGNOLA, or **CASTIGLIONE**, a town of Piedmont. Population 2600.

CASTILE, OLD, an extensive province of Spain, inclosed between Arragon, New Castile, Estremadura, Leon, Asturias, Biscay, and Navarre. Its form is that of an irregular triangle, whose extreme length is 60 leagues, and its breadth about 50. Burgos is the chief town; and other places of note are Valladolid, Segovia, Avila, Calahorra, Logrono, and Soria. The most conspicuous rivers are the Xalon, the Douro, the Ebro, the Carrion, and the Tormes.

CASTILE, NEW, one of the largest and most important provinces of Spain, is bounded N. W. and N. by Old Castile, N. E. by Arragon, E. by Valencia, S. E. by Murcia, S. by La Mancha (and beyond it by Jaen and Cordova), and W. by Estremadura. New Castile is fifty-six leagues in length, and forty-nine in breadth. It consists partly of extensive plains, partly of ridges of lofty mountains. New Castile is watered by three large rivers, susceptible of navigation, the Tagus, the Xucar, and the Guadiana, as well as by a multitude of smaller ones, such as the Xarama, Molina, the Alberche, &c. Population 949,642.

CASTILLON, a town of France, 25 miles E. Bourdeaux. Population 2600.

CASTINE, a seaport of the United States, and capital of Hancock county, Maine. It is situated on a promontory, nearly at the head of the east side of Penobscot bay, and has an excellent harbour for any number of ships of the largest size. This place was taken by the British during the late war, but was restored at the conclusion of the peace. Population 1036. 322 miles E. N. E. Portland. Long. 68. 46. W. Lat. 44. 24. N.

CASTLE ACRE, a town and parish of England, county of Norfolk. Population 1100.

CASTLE CARY, a town and parish of England, county of Somerset. Population 1627.

CASTLE CONNELL, a village of Ireland, county of Limerick.

CASTLE DUNKERT, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, 7 miles S. E. Athy.

CASTLE DOUGLAS, a village of Scotland, county of Kirkcubright.

CASTLE HEBBERMAN, a parish and town of England, county of Essex. Pop. 1103.

CASTLE LEEVAN, or **LEWIS**, a market town of Ireland, county of Cork, 13 miles N. E. Cork.

CASTLE MARTIN, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

CASTLE RING, a parish and parish of England, county of Norfolk. Population 344.

CASTLE RING, a town of Ireland, county of Mayo, situated on a river. Here is a spacious church with a fine steeple, a handsome

court-house, a modern jail, a charter school, and barracks for cavalry. It is a populous place, and carries on considerable trade, particularly in linens. 35 miles N. Galway.

CATTLECONNA, a town of Ireland, county of Kilkenny, near extensive coal mines, with 200 houses. 10 miles N. Kilkenny.

CASTLEFORD, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1022.

CASTLEHAYEN, a small town of Ireland, on a bay of the same name.

CASTLEMAINE, a village of Ireland, county of Kerry, on the river Mang.

CASTLETON, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster. Population 7894.

CASTLETON, a town and parish of England, county of Derby. Population 1428.

CASTLETON, a post township of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont. Lake Bombazine is chiefly in this town, and discharges itself into Castleton river, which falls into Putney river, in Fairhaven. Population 1428. 38 miles W. Windsor.—2d. A post township of Richmond county, on Staten island, New York. Here is the Marine Hospital, which can accommodate 200 or 300 sick; and the Quarantine and Health Establishments of the city of New York. Population 1361. 9 miles S. W. New York.

CASTLETOWN, or **CASTLE**, BUSHIN, anciently *Soda*, the chief town of the Isle of Man, on the south coast. It is tolerably well built, and has a safe and commodious harbour. Houses about 500.

CASTLETOWN, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Roxburgh. Pop. 2038.

CASTRES, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, at the conflux of the Agout and Thouret. It contains many public and private buildings of great beauty, particularly the palace of the ancient bishops of Castres, and the cathedral church. Population 12,400. 35 miles E. Toulouse, 400 S. Paris.

CASTRICUM, a village of the Netherlands, in Holland, 6 miles S. S. W. Alkmaar.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 55 miles N. W. Rome.

CASTRO, anciently called *Mythen*, a seaport town of the island of Metelin, about a mile in circumference.

CASTRO, the chief town of the island of Lemnos. Population 300 families.

CASTRO GIOVANNI, a large town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 40 miles W. Catania.

CASTRO NUOVO, a town of Sicily, with 1000 houses. 30 miles S. E. Palermo.

CASTRO RELLAI, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demone. Population 900.—There are various other insignificant towns of this name in Spain and Italy.

CASERO VIKENKA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, on a lofty mountain, where the cold is intense. It is 42 miles from Guancabamba. Long. 74. 44. W. Lat. 13. 49. S.

CASUA, a town of the Austrian empire, 30 miles S. E. Trieste.

CASWELL, a county of the United States,

in the north part of North Carolina. Pop. 11,757. Slaves 4299. Chief town Louisa.

CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama islands, 60 miles long and 17 broad. Long. 75. W. Lat. 24. 30. N.

CATAMARCA, a province of Peru, with a capital of the same name. Population 16,000.

CATABOOLA, a post township of the United States, in Rapide county, Louisiana. Population 1164. 2d. A river of Louisiana, which falls into the Washita.

CATALINA, SANTA, the name of several small islands in the Caribbean sea and Pacific ocean.

CATALONIA, a well known province of Spain, situated in the N. E. part of the kingdom, and occupying a surface of 44 leagues long and 40 broad. It is bounded N. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Valencia, and W. by Arragon. It is a mountainous province, and is less fertile than either of the Castiles; but its inhabitants are far more industrious, and more advanced in manufactures, commerce, and agriculture. Its capital is Barcelona; the other towns are Tarragona, Tortosa, Lerida, Gerona, Figueras, Manresa. Population 800,000.

CATAMANDOO, a city of Hindostan, the capital of Nepaul, and residence of the Goorkhali rajah; 40 miles S. of the lofty Himmlaya mountains, and about 2 degrees N. of the British possessions, in Long. 85. 30. E. Lat. 27. 23. N. on the banks of the Bishenmuttery. It is situated in one of the most romantic valleys in the world. The houses are built of brick, with pent roofs; they are of two, three, and four stories, but in general have but a mean appearance; nor is the palace of the rajah much better. The city is decorated with a great variety of temples of brick and stone: one of them, a very ancient edifice, consists of three lofty pyramids, and two square apartments. Pop. estimated at 60,000.

CATANDUAS, one of the Philippine isles, 36 miles in length, by 20 in breadth. Long. 124. 30. E. Lat. 15. N.

CATANIA, a large and famous city of Sicily, in the Val di Demons, on the borders of the Val di Noto, beautifully situated at the foot of Mount Etna, where the river Indicelle empties itself into the sea. Although destroyed three times, by the lava of the volcano, Catania appears to have always risen more splendidly from its ashes, and has a title to rank among the elegant cities of Europe. The town consists of two very long and spacious streets, which are intersected at right angles by several others: they are all regularly built, and well paved with the same material, lava. Here are, 19 convents for men, and 11 for women, a Monte de Piete, foundling hospital, poor-house, and asylum, 49 churches, and other places of public worship. The senate-house is a model of fine architecture; the cathedral, founded by Earl Riger (of Normandy), in the year 1084, is also very much admired for the simplicity

and grandeur of its design. The great square is formed by the town hall, the cathedral, and the university. The town has suffered much from its vicinity to Mount Etna, which, though it produces an agreeable climate, is a source of perpetual alarm, in consequence of eruptions. The harbour of Catania, though one of the largest in the island, is not much frequented. 35 miles N. Syracuse. Long. 15. 6. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

CATANZARO, a town of Naples, the capital of Calabria Ultra, laid in ruins by an earthquake in 1783.

CATARAUGUS, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of New York, bounded N. by Niagara and Genesee counties, E. by Alleghany county, S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Chataqua. Pop. 451.

CATAS ALTAS, a village of Brazil, in Rio Grande, 200 miles N. E. Rio Janeiro. Population 2000.

CATAWESKE, a post township of the United States, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the east branch of the Susquehanna, 20 miles N. E. Sunbury. Pop. 1934.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS, a fortified town of French Flanders, on the Selle. Pop. 4000.

CATHARINENBERG, or BUCHHOLZ, a mining town of Saxony, with 1400 inhabitants.

CATHARINENSTADT, the principal of the German colonies on the Wolga.

CATHARINES, a post township of the United States, in Tioga county, New York, 18 miles W. Spencer. Population 836.

CATHEN, a seaport town of Arabia, Long. 48. 10. E. Lat. 29. 13. N.

CATHERINE, St, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia.

CATHERINE'S, St, a small island in the South Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Brazil, 2 leagues broad and 3 long.

CATHERINE'S, St, the principal town of the above island, on its eastern shore. It consists of several streets. Pop. 5000 to 6000.

CATO, a post township of the United States, in Cayuga county, New York, on Seneca river, 24 miles N. Auburn. Population 1076.

CATON, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 1107.

CATRICK, a village of Scotland, county of Ayr, 34 miles N. W. Ayr.

CATSKILL, a post township of the United States, and capital of Greene county, New York, on the Hudson, 53 miles below Albany, 5 below Hudson. Population 4246. Catskill village is on Catskill creek, and contains about 200 houses, the county buildings, two churches, an academy, and a bank.

CATTARO, a fortified town of the Austrian empire, at the bottom of the gulf of Cattaro, on the east side of the Adriatic. Pop. 1400.

CATTGAT, a large gulf of the German ocean, between the E. coast of Jutland, the islands of Funen and Zealand, the W. coast of Sweden, and the Scaer-rock. It is 120 miles long and between 63 and 70 broad.

CATTERAL, a hamlet of England, county of Lancaster. Population 704.

CASTRON, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 561.

CATTWYCK, the name of two large villages of the Netherlands. Population 5470—1266.

CAVALIA, a beautiful village of Piedmont, near Savile, with 3600 inhabitants.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, in Provence, on the Durance. Population 7000.

CAVALA, a seaport of European Turkey, in Rumania. Population 3000.

CAVALIER MAGGIORE, a village of Piedmont, 19 miles S. Turin. Population 5500.

CAVAN, an inland county of Ireland, bounded N. by Fermanagh, E. by Monaghan, S. by the counties of Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, and W. by Leitrim. It is 40 miles in length, and 26 in breadth; 120 in circuit, and contains a superficial area of 470 miles. It consists entirely of hill and dale, and is mountainous towards the south-west. About five-sixths of the whole are arable, pasture, and meadow lands, and about one-twelfth is mountainous, bog, and waste. The principal rivers are the Erne, the Croghan, Annalee, and other streams; and there are several lakes, as Lough Erne, Lough Oughter, Lough Ramor, and Sheelan. Silver, lead, and iron, are found in this county. Manganese is obtained; also pure sulphur, coal, and very small quantities of limestone. The principal manufacture of the county is of yarn and linen. This county is divided into 33 parishes, having 28 parish churches; and it contains 9 market towns; Cavan, Cootehill, Killeshandra, Ballyconnel, Belturbet, King's Court, Shercock, Bailieborough, and Ballyhayes, besides three towns which have no market. Population 90,000.

CAVAN, the principal town of the above county, situated on a small river of the same name. It is of a very moderate size, but has a court-house, and a jail, a strong structure, though small; a county infirmary, and barracks where a military force is always stationed. 41 miles E. S. E. Sligo.

CAVARERE, a town of the Venetian territory, on the Adige. Population 3000.

CAUBE, a small town of Germany, on the Rhine, 20 miles S. Coblenz.

CAUCA, a decayed town of Spain, in Old Castile, 18 miles N. Segovia.

CAUCA, a large and copious river of South America, which has its rise in the province of Popayan, between the great western and middle ridges of the Andes; and after a course of about 600 miles, falls into the Rio Magdalena, in Lat. 4. 30. S.

CAUCASUS, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, stretching to the south of the fortress of Abo, at the mouth of the river Kuban, which falls into the Black sea; and, after running south, traverses Mingrelia in an eastern direction, to the town of Georgievsk, and the source of the river Kuma. Here taking a southern course, the Caucasian chain enters Georgia, near the source of the river Kur, and afterwards turning east, runs along the western shore of the Caspian sea, and through

the Persian provinces Daghestan and Shirvan. Thence it seems to penetrate Ghilan, and perhaps with little interruption is connected with an immense range, known by the name of Hindoo Coosh.

CAUCASUS, **GOVERNMENT-OF**, a province of Russia, embracing, as its name expresses, a large portion of Mount Caucasus; bounded N. by the governments of Saratov, Ekaterinoslav, and the habitations of the Don Cossacs; E. by the Caspian sea, government of Goufa, and the river Ural; S. by the Persian and Turkish dominions, and the territories of independent tribes; and W. by the sea of Azoph and province of Taurida.

CAUNESSE, two towns of France, in Normandy, on the Seine. Pop. 3600—2300.

CAUDETE, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. Population 6000.

CAVENDISH, a post township of the United States, in Windsor county, Vermont, 10 miles S. W. Windsor. Population 1295.

CAVERY, a celebrated river of the south of India, which, after a winding course of nearly 400 miles, falls into the sea through various mouths, in the district of Tanjore.

CAVERYPANA, a large town of Hindostan. Long. 70. 32. E. Lat. 12. 59. N.

CAVITY, a town of the island of Luron, 9 miles S. W. Manilla. Population 4000.

CAULABACH, a town of Afghanistan, on the Indus. Long. 70. 46. E. Lat. 32. 11. N.

CAUMONT, a town of France, in Normandy, with 2150 inhabitants. 20 miles S. W. Caen.—Another 8 miles E. by S. Avignon.

CAUNE, J.A., a town of France, in Langue-doc. Population 2500.

CAVON, a town of Piedmont, 8 miles S. by E. Pignerol. Population 7000.

CAUSSAUD, a town of France, 35 miles N. Toulouse. Population 4150.

CAUTEN, a large river of Chili, which falls into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 39. 20. S.

CAUVERY, or **CAVERY**, a river of Hindostan, province of Tanjore, which passing through the Mysore and the Carnatic, below the Ghauts, falls into the sea, after a course of nearly 400 miles.

CAWNPUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. Long. 80. 21. E. Lat. 26. 30. N.

CAWOOD, a town and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1127.

CAWTHORNE, a township, and parish of England, in Yorkshire. Population 1518.

CAXAMARCA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru. The houses are of clay, and the streets are wide and straight. The parish church, which was erected in 1602, is of finely worked stone. Population 3000. Lat. 6. 54. S.

CAXAMARQUILLA, called also **PATAY** or **RITA**, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru. Population 5000. Lat. 7. 35. S.

CAXATAMBO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru. Lat. 10. 27. S.

CAXTON, a town and parish of England, county of Cambridge. Population 400.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands lying off the N. E. coast of Boreas.

CAYENNE, an island of South America, in French Guiana, about 18 miles in length from N. to S. and 10 broad. It was taken by the British in 1808, but was given back to France at the peace of Paris in 1813. Lat. of the north point S. W. N. long. 53. 15. W.

CAYENNE, the capital of the above island, at the mouth of the river Cayenne. It has a large and convenient port, and contains about 200 wooden houses.

CAYENNE, a river of French Guiana, which, after a course of 300 miles, falls into the Atlantic.

CAYO, a town and parish of South Wales, county of Caermarthen. Population 1880.

CAYOR, a kingdom of Western Africa, situated on the coast of the Atlantic, between the mouths of the Senegal and Gambia. It is about 150 miles long by 120 broad, and contains 188,000 inhabitants.

CAYSTER, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in Nalolia, which flows into the sea, near Ephesus.

CAYUGA, or **CAYAHOGA**, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Erie.

CAYUGA, a county of the United States, in New York, E. of Cayuga lake, bounded N. by Lake Ontario and Oswego county; E. by Oswego, Onondaga, and Cortland counties; S. by Tompkins county, and W. by Cayuga lake, and Seneca and Ontario counties. Pop. 29,840. Chief town Auburn.

CAYUGA, a post village of the United States, in Augulus, Cayuga county, New York. The village of East Cayuga stands on the east side of Cayuga lake. A bridge crosses the lake at this place, and a steamboat plies the lake to Ithaca.

CAYUGA CREEK, a small stream of the United States, in Niagara county, New York, the most northern ford of Buffalo creek.

CAYUGA LAKE, a lake of the United States, between Cayuga and Seneca counties, New York, 40 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. Its outlet is Seneca river.

CAYUTA, a township of the United States, in Tioga county, New York, 10 miles N. Spencer.

CAZANBOY, a town of France, department of the Gers, with 2300 inhabitants.

CAZENOVIA, a post township of the United States, and capital of Madison county, New York, 40 miles W. Utica, and 130 W. Albany. Population 3151. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a courthouse, a jail, a church, and a bank.

CAZIERE, a town of France, on the Garonne, 33 miles S. W. Toulouse. Pop. 2020.

CAZORIA, a town of Spain, province of Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1200.

CAUX, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire, with 1300 inhabitants.

CECIL, a county of the United States, in Maryland, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware, S. by Kent county, and W. by the Chesapeake. Population 13,066. Slaves 2467.

Chief town Ellicott. A township of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1887.

CECLAVON, a town of Spanish Extramadura, 11 miles from Alcantara. Pop. 3000.

CECUM CREEK, two small rivers of the United States, one of which runs into the Atlantic, the other into Delaware bay; also two in Canada, which run into lakes Michigan and Erie.

CEDAR ISLAND, two small islands, one on the coast of Virginia, the other on that of North Carolina.

CEDAR LAKE, a lake of North America, about 60 miles E. Lake Winnipeg.

CEDARS, a small village in Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence.

CEFALU, a town of Sicily, in the Val Demona. Population 5400.

CELANO, a small town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near Lake Celano.

CELBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 10 miles from Dublin.

CELEBES, a large island in the East Indian sea, of a very irregular figure. It consists of three large peninsulas, between which immense bays are formed, affording secure harbours for shipping. Gold is found in Celebes; also iron, copper, and tin. Vegetables grow in vast profusion and variety. The island is well stocked with poultry, and numbers of beautiful birds. There are wild hogs in the woods, goats, large sheep, cows, buffaloes, horses, monkeys, and other quadrupeds. The population of this island has been computed at three millions, though on very uncertain data. The Portuguese established themselves in Celebes in the year 1512, and were expelled by the Dutch in 1667. They were dispersed during the late wars by the British; but by the treaty of Paris, the Dutch settlements have been recently restored. Long. 116. 40. to 121. 40. E. Lat. 3. 0. N. to 5. 10. S.

CELINDRO, a small seaport town and bay of Asia Minor, on the coast of Caramania.

CELLYS, a town of the Netherlands, 11 miles N. E. Tournay. Population 2000. The name also of several other small towns, chiefly in France.

CEZONICO, a small town of Portugal, province of Beira. Population 1100.

CEZEDA, a town of the Venetian territory, 10 miles S. Belluno.

CEZIS MOUNT, a mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, above 9000 feet high.

CEZTALL, a populous village of Piedmont, between Cobi and Fossano.

CEZTO, a town of the States of the Church, 15 miles N. N. W. Bologna.

CEZUANI, a small town of Sicily, in the Val Demona, 39 miles W. N. W. Catania.

CEZTER, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Lycoming county, E. by Northumberland county, S. by Mifflin and Huntington counties, and W. by Clearfield county. Pop. 6000. Chief town Bellefonte. A township in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1500.

CENTREVILLE, a port township of the United States, and capital of Queen Anne county, Maryland, at the head of Carica creek, which flows into Chester river. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, a house of public worship for Methodists, and an academy. 13 miles S. Chestertown.

CEPHALONIA, the first in size, though the second in rank, of the islands forming the Ionian republic, is situated in the Mediterranean, opposite the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto, between Santa Maura, Zante, and the coasts of Morea and Livadia. Its length is about 40 miles, its breadth from 10 to 20, and its circumference nearly 150. The principal capes are Fiscardo in the north, and Capra in the south. It contains three small towns, 130 villages, and 60,000 inhabitants, who are mostly Greeks. In 1809 it was taken by the British, under whose protection it still continues. It sends eight deputies to the legislative assembly. Long. 20. 40. to 21. 18. E. Lat. 38. to 39. 28. N.

CEPHALONIA, a town on the foregoing island. Long. 20. 50. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

CERAM, an island in the Eastern seas, between 100 and 180 miles in length, and about 40 in breadth. Long. 129. to 131. E. Lat. 3. 48. to 3. 38. S.

CERCADO, a province of Peru, with its capital of the same name.

CERE, St., a town of France, department of the Lot. Population 3798.

CERENCE, a town of France, department of La Manche, with 2200 inhabitants.

CERET, a town of France, in Roussillon, 15 miles S. W. Perpignan.

CERIGNOLA, a town of Naples, 20 miles S. E. Manfredonia. Population 12,000.

CERIGO, one of the seven islands in the Mediterranean, which compose the Ionian republic, situated at the entrance of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Maratonisi or Kolokythis, and to the south of the Morea, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It is 17 miles long, 10 broad, and about 45 in circumference. The French were expelled from these islands by the English in 1809. Long. 23. 51. 38. E. Lat. 36. 6. N.

CERIBAO (the ancient *Cythera*), the chief town of the above island. It has a convenient harbour. Population 1200. Long. 22. 57. E. Lat. 38. 10. N.

CERIVO, a seaport on the north coast of Cyprus. Long. 35. 35. E. Lat. 35. 20. N.

CERISY, two towns of France, in Normandy. Population 2600—2150.

CERNE, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, on the Cerne. Population 1090.

CERVEN, St., a town of France, department of the Cantal. Population 4300.

CERZANO (the ancient *Ceridam*), a pleasant town of Milan, on Lake Como.

CESSE, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise, with 270 houses.

CESTANO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Population 2500.

CESTRA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

20 miles N. Tarragona. Population 800.—The name of various small towns in Spain.

CAVIA, a small town of Italy, 18 miles S. E. Ravenna.

CEVEX, MONT, a mountain of Switzerland. Height 12,545 feet.

CERVINI ISLES, a small group of islands in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria.

CESENA, a small town of Italy, 16 miles S. Ravenna.

CESENATICO, a seaport of Italy, 16 miles S. E. Ravenna.

CETON, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. Population 2670.

CETTE, or **SETTE**, a seaport of France, in Languedoc. It has a commodious harbour. Here is an extensive sugar refinery, a soap work, and a tobacco manufactory; and a salt lake in the neighbourhood. Population 8000. 18 miles S. W. Montpellier.

CEVA, an ancient town of Piedmont, district of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Population about 5500. 40 miles W. Genoa.

CEUTA, a fortified seaport of Morocco, immediately opposite to Gibraltar. It is the only one which Spain still retains of her numerous possessions in Morocco. It has a good harbour for small vessels. Long. 6. 11. W. Lat. 35. 38. N.

CEYLON, a large island in the Indian sea, separated from the coast of Coromandel by a channel called the Straits of Manar. Its general outline resembles the shape of a pear; its extreme length is about 300 miles, and its breadth 140. The climate is exceedingly diversified according to situation; in some parts it is hot and oppressive, and liable to frightful storms of thunder and lightning; in others it is more temperate and salubrious. But the woody parts prove particularly destructive to strangers. Ceylon is a mountainous island, and is amply watered by rivers and lakes. Great variety of minerals may be found here, as tin, lead, iron in abundance, and formerly quicksilver; also precious stones in great variety. Gold is said to exist in the interior; but the working of the mines was prohibited by the native government. The most extensive pearl fishery in the globe is carried on in the straits of Manar. In the year 1804, the rent amounted to L. 120,000 for the right of fishing 80 days, with 150 boats. An infinite diversity of vegetables, and the finest fruits, grow on the island; but the most valuable of all the Ceylonese plants is the cinnamon tree, of which the natives estimate ten species, five of which only are esteemed fit for use. Ceylon contains a considerable proportion of the animals indigenous to the east. The great snake or boa constrictor is said to attain the length of 60 feet, and is free of poison; but there are some of the most venomous species, as the cobra di capella, and a number of others which are quite innocent. Alligators, and all the lizard tribe, are numerous; fish are various and abundant; and the birds form a large class of themselves. The elephants of Ceylon are highly celebrated.

d for strength and sagacity. Buffaloes, wild
ogs, deer, and hares, are numerous. The
hunts, or hunting slogs, two species of wild
cats, the bear, and jackal, inhabit the forests.
Flocks of various species swarm all over
the country, and, together with the apes
found here, sometimes do a great deal of mis-
chief. The settlements of the Dutch, who
were the only Europeans in the island, were
captured by the British in 1796, and the
island ceded to them by the peace of Amiens
in 1801. It is now constituted into one of
the British governments of India. From the
time that this island became known to Euro-
peans, it was divided into petty principal-
ities, until the whole was subdued and united
into one monarchy by the king of Candy.
He was taken prisoner, and deposed, in the
year 1814, and his territories annexed to the
British dominions. Population 1,500,000.
Long. 79. 32. E. Lat. 6. 10. N.

CHABRUIL, a town of France, department
of the Drome. Population 4100.

CHABLIS, a town of France, in Champagne.
Population 2300.

CHACEWATER, a town of England, coun-
ty of Cornwall, near valuable copper mines.

CHACO, an extensive country, mostly in-
cluded within the boundaries of Peru, and
frequently called Gran Chaco. It is bound-
ed E. by the river Paraguay, and extends as
far S. as the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.
Towards the N. its breadth is 450 miles from
E. to W., and 750 miles long from N. to S.

CHADDERASH, a township of England,
county of Lancaster. Population 5124.

CHAFADIA, an outlet on the W. bank of the
Mississippi, 240 miles above New Orleans.

CHAGAING, a city of the Birman empire,
situated on the north bank of the Irrawaddy
river, opposite the ancient capital of Ava. It
stands very high, being built on the slope of
several hills, the tops of which are covered
with innumerable temples, most of which
are ornamented with spires and gilded roofs,
forming one of the handsomest landscapes
in the world. The houses are built of timber,
with tiled roofs. Long. 96. E. Lat. 21. 54. N.

CHAGNY, a town of France, department of
the Saone and Loire. Population 2300.

CHAGRE, a large and navigable river of
Panama, which falls into the ocean, 30 miles
W. S. W. Portobello, in Lat. 9. 18. N. Long.
80. 18. W.

CHABAIGNES, a town of France, depart-
ment of the Sarthe, with 220 houses.

CHAILLAIN, a town of France, province
of Maine. Population 2000.

CHAILLOT, a neat village of France, in
the department of the Seine, with 220 houses.

CHALARS, a town of France, department
of the Aude. Population 2000.

CHALCO, a small town of Mexico, 18 miles
S. E. Mexico.

CHAMPAGNE BAY, a large bay of the Atlan-
tic ocean, in the gulf of St Lawrence.

CHAMPAIGN, a village and parish of Eng-
land, in Bedfordshire. Population 710.

CHARENT, a town of France, department
of the Maine and Loire, with 630 houses.

CHARENTAIS, a town of France, in Anjou,
on the Loire. Population 5000.

CHARENTAIS SUR MARNE, a large town of
France, in Champagne, on the Marne, which
divides it into three parts, and is crossed by
several bridges, one of which, erected in 1787,
is admired for its boldness and elegance.
Here is a handsome town-house, a Gothic ca-
thedral, built in the 13th century, 11 parish
churches, three secularised abbays, several
convents, and a fine public walk. Popu-
lation about 11,000. 25 miles S. E. Rheims.

CHARENTAIS SUR SAONE, a town of France,
in Burgundy, on the Saone. It has a wide
circuit, and well built streets and houses.
Population 9000. 170 miles N. Lyons.

CHALUS, a town of France, in the Limou-
sin, 17 miles S. W. Limoges. Pop. 1300.

CHAM, a town of Bavaria, 24 miles N. E.
Ratisbon. Population 1800.

CHAMAS, ST., a town of France, depart-
ment of the Mouths of the Rhone. Popu-
lation 2500.

CHAMBAH, the capital of a district of the
same name, in Hindostan, 110 miles N. E.
Lahore. Long. 74. 33. E. Lat. 32. 28. N.

CHAMBEREL, the capital of the duchy of
Savoy, in a fruitful valley at the conflux of
the rivers L'Alisse and D'Albana. It is pro-
tected by a large castle and several old for-
tifications. Population 11,703. 32 miles N.
by E. Grenoble.

CHAMBERBURG, a post township of the
United States, and capital of Franklin coun-
ty, Pennsylvania, on Conococheague creek.
The situation is healthy, and the surround-
ing country rich and highly cultivated. It
contains a court-house and jail, a bank, an
academy, and seven houses of public worship.
The town is built principally on two large
streets, intersecting each other at right
angles, and having a public square in the
centre. On the creek there are several mills
and manufacturing establishments. Popu-
lation in 1810, 2304. 46 miles S. W. Har-
risburg, 143 W. Philadelphia, 30 S. W. Car-
lisle, 76 N. W. Baltimore. Long. 77. 32.
W. Lat. 39. 37. N.

CHAMBLEE FORT, a fort in Lower Cana-
da, on the Chamblé.—Near it, on the Rich-
lieu, stands the village of Chamblé, contain-
ing 90 houses.

CHAMBLEE RIVER. See Richlieu.

CHAMBOIS, a town of France, department
of La Creuse. Population 1500.—Another
in the department of the Loire. Pop. 1300.

CHAMBOREAU, a village of France, depart-
ment of the Loire and Cher, 10 miles E. Blois.

CHAMBOURIN, CHAMONIX, or CHAMOIX, a
village of Savoy, 42 miles S. E. Geneva. Popu-
lation 1500.

CHAMPAIGNAC, a town of France, depart-
ment of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 1440.

CHAMPAGNE, a province of France, in the
eastern part of the kingdom, adjacent to
Franche Comte and Lorraine. It now forms

the whole of the departments of the Ardennes, the Maine, the Upper Marne, and the Aube; and the greater part of those of the Yonne, and the Seine and Marne.—The name also of several small towns in France.

CHAMPAGNY, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. Population 2000.

CHAMPIGNOLE, a town of France, department of the Jura. Population 1600.

CHAMPAIGN, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on Mad river, a branch of the Miami. Population in 1815, 10,485. Chief town, Urbana.

CHAMPANEE, the capital of a district of Hindostan, of the same name.

CHAMPEIX, **UPPER** and **LOWER**, two small towns of France, department of the Puy de Dome.

CHAMPINIÈRES, a town of France, department of the Charente, with 620 houses.

CHAMPION, a post township of the United States, in Jefferson county, New York, on Black river, at the head of the Long falls. Population 1471. 52 miles N. Rome, 161 N. W. Albany.

CHAMPLAIN, a large lake of the United States, forming the boundary between New York and Vermont, about 160 miles long, and varying in breadth from 1 to 18 miles.

CHAMPLAIN, a post township and port of entry of the United States, in Clinton county, New York, on Lake Champlain. It is watered by the Chazy, and contains many mills. Pop. 1210. 15 miles N. Plattsburg.

CHAMPLITTE, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. Population 2700.

CHAMPTOCEAUX, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 1200.

CHAMUSCA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus. Popul. on 1800.

CHANAC, a town of France, department of the Lozere. Population 1900.

CHANCA, a river of Portugal, which falls into the Guadiana.

CHANCAY, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, 45 miles N. W. Lima.

CHANDANEE, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. Long. 74. 41. E. Lat. 33. 24. N.

CHANDERCOONA, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, with silk and cotton manufactures.

CHANDERUNEE, a town of Hindostan. Long. 91. 20. E. Lat. 22. 55. N.

CHANDERNAGORE, the principal settlement of the French in Bengal. It is situated in a healthy position on the western bank of the Hoogly or Bhaguratty river; 21 miles above Calcutta, in Lat. 23. 49. N. Long. 88. 26. E. It is a very neat town, about three quarters of a mile long. The houses are two stories high, with colonades in front, and green Venetian windows: they are built of brick and mortar, and are entered with fine white chunam both inside and out, and have flat roofs, upon which the proprietors sit, and frequently receive company in an evening.

CHANDERDAR, a town and district of Hindostan, once a Hindoo kingdom. Long.

79. 26. E. Lat. 13. 22. N.—Also a town in the Mysore, 108 miles N. N. W. Seringapatam.

CHANDRA, a town of Hindostan, 80 miles N. W. Aurangabad. Long. 74. 22. E. Lat. 20. 8. N.

CHANDOU, a town of Persia, in the province of Azerbijan, 160 miles N. E. Tabriz.

CHANDRA-GRFTT, a town and fort of Hindostan, with 100 houses. Long. 75. B. E. Lat. 14. 23. N.

CHANDREE, the name of a district and town of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa. The town is the residence of a rajah, and is on the Betwah, in Long. 76. 43. E. Lat. 24. 42. N. Houses 14,000.

CHANDUI, a seaport of South America, in Guayaquil. Long. 80. 35. W. Lat. 2. 23. S.

CHANG-TONG, a province of China. Population 24,000,000. Lat. 34. 30. to 38. N.

CHAN-SI, a province of China.

CHANTEILLE LE CHATEAU, a town of France, department of the Allier. Pop. 1350.

CHANTILLY, a town of France, department of the Oise. Population 2930.

CHANCENAY, a town of France, department of La Vendee. Population 1600.

CHAO-THEOU-FOU, a city of China, province of Canton. Families 10,000.

CHAOUVECE, a town of France, department of the Aube. Population 1700.

CHAPEL-THORPE, a town and parish of England, county of Derby. It has a cotton manufacture on a small scale. Pop. 3234.

CHAPEL-HILL, a post township of the United States, in Orange county, North Carolina, on New Hope creek, which runs into the Haw, a branch of Cape Fear river, 27 miles W. Raleigh. The situation is very healthy, in a high broken country. It contains about 30 houses, besides the public buildings. Chapel Hill is the seat of the university of North Carolina, which was incorporated in 1703, and has been liberally patronised by the state. The donations of the state consist of all escheated property, all real property which accrued to the state by confiscation during the revolutionary war, and all debts due to the state prior to December 31st 1800. The trustees hold likewise, by the donation of individuals, 40,000 or 50,000 acres of the best arable land in Tennessee. This valuable land is also held within the state of North Carolina. The income of the stock in different banks is sufficient to pay the salaries of the president and faculty. The college buildings consist of a chapel and two spacious edifices for the accommodation of students, all of brick, and dwelling houses for the president and faculty. The officers of the college in 1819, were a president, a professor, viz. 1 of mathematics, 1 of chemistry, 1 of languages, and 1 of rhetoric, and 2 tutors. Number of students 114. Attached to the college is an academy, in which the preparatory studies are pursued.

CHERRILSON, a large and populous village of Ireland, on the Liffey; 3 miles W. Dublin.

CHARENTAIS, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Population 2400.—*Chapelle* is the name of a great number of small towns in France.

CHARENTAIS, a town of France, department of Lower Charente. Population 2000.

CHAZ, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which flows into the sea at Charmouth.

CHACAS, an extensive province, formerly of Peru, now in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. Population 100,000.

CHARD, a parish and town of England, county of Somerset. Population 3100.

CHARENTE, a large river of France, which falls into the sea, near Rochefort.

CHARENTE, L.A., a department of France, bordered by the departments of the Lower Charente, the Deux Sevres, the Vienne, the Upper Vienne, and the Dordogne. It is above 56 miles in length, and on an average 30 in breadth, containing 327,000 inhabitants.

CHARENTE, THE LOWER, or LA CHARENTE INFÉRIEURE, a department of France, which is inclosed by the Atlantic ocean and the departments of the Gironde, the Dordogne, the Charente, the Deux Sevres, and La Vendée. It is above 80 miles in length, and varies from 20 to 40 in breadth; the number of square miles is 2800. Population 393,000.

CHARING, a town and parish of England, county of Kent. Population 1103.

CHARIT, L.A., a town of France, department of the Nievre, on the Loire. Pop. 4000.

CHARKOV, or KHARKOV, a town of European Russia, the capital of the government of the same name, situated on the small rivers Charkov and Lapan, and containing ten churches, two convents, 1500 houses (mostly of wood), and 11,000 inhabitants. Four great yearly markets are held here. 640 miles S. S. E. St Petersburg. Long. 30. 20. 32. E. Lat. 49. 59. 43. N.

CHARLBURY, a town and parish of England, in Oxfordshire. Population 2877.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Ireland, county of Armagh, on the Blackwater, 8 miles N. Armagh.

CHARLEMONT, a strong town of French Hainault, near the Ardennes. Pop. 4100. 24 miles S. W. Namur.

CHARLROUX, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the Sambre. Population about 4500. Here are a few manufactures of nails and other hardware; glass, and woollen stuffs; and in the neighbourhood are extensive pits of turf and coal. 20 miles N. E. Maastricht.

CHARLES, a county of the United States, on the west shore of Maryland, between Potomac and Patuxent rivers. Population 20,265. Slaves 12,435. Chief town, Port Tobacco.—2d. A cape of Virginia, on the north side of Chesapeake bay. Lat. 37. 15. N.

CHARLES CITY, a county of the United States, in Virginia, between James River and the Chickahominy. The court-house, where is a post-office, is 35 miles S. E. Richmond. Population 5185. Slaves 5023.

CHARLES RIVER, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which falls into Mystic river, in the harbour of Boston.

CHARLES, ST., one of the six districts or counties into which Louisiana has been divided by the American government. Population in 1814, 3605.—2d. The chief town of the above district, on the left bank of the Missouri, 24 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi. Population 450.

CHARLESTON, a city and seaport of the United States, in Charleston district, South Carolina. It is built on the tongue of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below the city, and forms a spacious and convenient harbour, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's island, 7 miles S. E. of the city. The harbour has a bar at its mouth, through which are two channels for sea vessels; the deepest has 18 feet of water at low tide. The harbour is defended by fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's island, and forts Pinkney and Johnson. Among the public buildings are a state-house, city-hall, a custom-house, theatre, orphan-house, hospital, almshouse, 6 banks, and 18 houses of public worship; viz. 3 Episcopalian, 3 Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, 2 Independent or Congregational, 1 Lutheran, 1 Baptist, 1 French Protestant, 1 Hindu, 1 Roman Catholic, a Jews' synagogue, and an Orphan-house church. The orphan asylum has grown up from small beginnings, to be the most respectable establishment of the kind on the continent. A large and handsome building has been erected, sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 children. Among the other charitable societies, are 2 for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen; one of which is formed by members of the Episcopal church, and the other by those of the Independent church; each of them has large funds. The city is regularly laid out in parallel streets, from 35 to 70 feet in width, running from river to river, and intersected by others at right angles. The new houses are of brick, and many of them are elegant. The commerce of Charleston is extensive and flourishing. It imports the foreign goods consumed in South Carolina, a considerable part of North Carolina, and a part of Georgia. It is connected by a canal 22 miles long, with Santee river. In 1816 it was the fifth town in the United States, in amount of shipping, the number of tons being 34,473. The city is regarded as more healthy than any part of the low country in the southern states. Population in 1790, 10,359; in 1800, 10,712; in 1810, 24,711, of whom 11,668 were whites, and 13,043 blacks. 113 miles N. E. Savannah, and 544 S. W. Washington. Long. 79. 54. W. Lat. 32. 47. N.

CHARLESTOWN, a village and township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Population of the township 1501.

—2d. A post township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, one mile from Boston.

The principal part of the town is beautifully situated on a peninsula, formed by Mystic and Charles rivers, which unite immediately below in Boston harbour. A bridge across Charles river connects the town with Boston, and two others across Mystic river connect it with Malden and with Chelsea. There is also a bridge across a bay of Charles river, on the west side of the town, connecting it with Cambridge. The public buildings are, the state prison, the Massachusetts Insane hospital, an alms-house, town-house, and five houses for public worship; two for Congregationalists, one for Baptists, one for Universalists, and one for Methodists. A navy-yard of the United States occupies the south-east part of the town: Population 4959.—3d, Of Washington county, Rhode Island. Population 1174.—4th, Of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. Population 1580.—The name also of several other townships, most of them insignificant.

CHARLESTOWN, the principal town of the island of Nevis in the West Indies. It is situated on the west coast, and has many good houses and shops, well provided with every necessary. Long. 62. 40. W. Lat. 17. 8. N.

CHARLESTOWN, a town of Barbadoes, with a good port defended by two castles.

CHARLESTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, 3 miles S. Dunfermline.

CHARLESTOWN OF AROVNE, a village of Scotland, 29 miles W. Aberdeen.

CHARLEVILLE, a neat town of France, on the Maase, department of the Ardennes. Pop. 7700. Here is a great manufactory of arms.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, 22 miles S. Limerick.

CHARLIEU, a town of France, department of the Loire. Population 2900.

CHARLOIS, a large village of the Netherlands, with 1900 inhabitants.

CHARLOTTE, a county of the United States, in New Brunswick, bounded S. by the bay of Fundy, and W. by the St Croix and Passamaquoddy bay, which separate it from Maine. Chief town, St Andrew's.—2d, A post township in Chittenden county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 12 miles S. Burlington. Population 1679.—3d, A post village in Gates, Genesee county, New York, at the mouth of the Genesee.—4th, A county in Virginia, on the head waters of the Staunton river, south-west of Richmond. Pop. 13,161. Slaves 7597. Chief town, Marysville.

CHARLOTTE-HALL, a post township of the United States, in St Mary's county, Maryland, 55 miles S. S. E. Washington.

CHARLOTTEVILLYE, a town of Prussia, on the Spree, with 3350 inhabitants.

CHARLOTTE'S TOWN, a town of the island of Dominica, on the west coast.

CHARLOTTE'S TOWN, a town of the island of St John, on the gulf of St Lawrence.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a post township of the United States, capital of Albemarle county, Virginia, 60 miles W. N. W. Richmond.

CHARLTON, a parish of England, county of Wilts. Population 503.

CHARLTON, a post township of the United States, in Saratoga county, New York, 8 miles W. Ballston, 26 N. W. Albany. Population 1946.—2d, In Worcester county, Massachusetts, 15 miles S. W. Worcester, 60 S. S. W. Boston. Population 2180.

CHARMES, a town of France, 15 miles S. Nancy. Population 2700.

CHARMOUTH, a village and parish of England, county of Dorset. Population 607.

CHARNET, a river of England, which joins the Dove, 5 miles N. Uttoxeter.

CHARNOCK HEATH, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 823.

CHARNOCK RICHARD, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 794.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in Burgundy. Population 2400.

CHARTRE, LA, a town of France, department of the Sarthe, on the Loire. Pop. 1600.

CHARTRES, an ancient and considerable town of France, department of the Eure and Loire, on the Eure, which divides it into two parts, and across which there is a bridge planned by the celebrated Vauban. Most of the streets are narrow and crowded, but some of the buildings, comparatively of modern erection, are uncommonly neat. The cathedral is accounted one of the finest edifices of the kind in France. Population 13,000. 38 miles N. W. Orleans.

CHASSENEUIL, a town of France, department of the Charente. Population 1850.

CHATA-HATCHI, a large river of West Florida, which falls into the gulf of Mexico.

CHATAHOOCHEE, a river of North America, which unites with the Flint, in Lat. 31. N. to form the Appalachicola.

CHATAUQUE, a county of the United States, in New York, bounded N. W. by Lake Erie, E. by Cataraugus county, S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Ohio. Population 2581. Chief town Chatauque.

CHATEAUBRIAND, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire. Pop. 3000.

CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a fortified town of French Flanders, on the Sella. Pop. 4000. 15 miles S. E. Cambray.

CHATEAU-CHALON, a town of France, department of the Jura. Population 3350.

CHATEAU-CHIVON, a town of France, 30 miles E. Nievres. Population 2600.

CHATEAU-DATHIN, a strong castle of Piedmont, 30 miles S. S. W. Turin.

CHATEAUDUN, an ancient town of France, near the Loire. This place was entirely burnt down in 1723; but was speedily rebuilt. Population 2000. 27 miles N. W. Orleans.

CHATEAU-GIRON, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 1500.

CHATEAU-GORTIZA, a well built town of France, in Angou. There are here some manufactures of linen and woollen, and a considerable traffic is carried on in wax. Population 2600.

CHATEAUGAY, a river of North America,

which rises in the state of New York, and falls into the St. Lawrence, at Lake St. Louis.

CHATEAU LACHON, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Pop. 3000.

CHATEAU-LIN, a town of France, department of Finistère. Population 2500.

CHATEAU DU LOIRE, a town of France, 135 miles S. W. Paris. Population 2650.

CHATEAU MESTLAY, a town of France, 31 miles S. Bourges. Population 2240.

CHATEAU NEUF, a town of France, on the Charente, with 2200 inhabitants.

CHATEAU NEUF SUR CHER, a town of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 1720.

CHATEAU NEUF DU FAON, a town of France, in Brittany, with 2100 inhabitants.

CHATEAU NEUF SUR LOIRE, a town of France, on the Loire, with 3130 inhabitants. 12 miles E. Orleans.

CHATEAU POINAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 3000.

CHATEAU REWARD, a town of France, in Provence, with 3140 inhabitants.

CHATEAUXOUX, a town of France, on the Indre. Here is a large woollen manufactory. Near this is found some of the best iron in France. Pop. 8420. 150 miles S. W. Paris.

CHATEAU-SALINS, a town of France, with 2110 inhabitants. 13 miles N. E. Nancy.

CHATEAU THIERRY, a town of France, on the Marne, department of the Aisne. Population 4080.

CHATEAU VILLAIN, a town of France, 10 miles S. W. Châumont. Population 2000.

CHATELET, a town of the Netherlands, on the Sambré. Population 2000. 24 miles E. by N. Mons.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, in Poitou, on the Vienne, across which there is here one of the finest bridges in France. It is noted for its manufactures of cloth, and for cutlery. Population 8200.

CHATENOY, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2900.

CHATHAM, a town of England, county of Kent, adjoining to the city of Rochester, of which it is considered a suburb, situated on the river Medway. Here is a fine naval arsenal, disposed in vast magazines and warehouses, which contain every kind of stores, and where all the operations necessary for the most extensive naval architecture, are carried on. There is a hospital here, founded by Sir John Hawkins in 1592, for decayed seamen and their widows. In the year 1588, a fund was instituted by Queen Elizabeth, called the Chatham Chest, for the relief of the sufferers in the Spanish armada. It was removed to Greenwich in 1802. Chatham is defended by the castles of Upnor and Gillingham, the former built by Queen Elizabeth, nearly opposite to the dock; on the west side of the river; the latter is a strong fortress, by which the river is completely surrounded. The church contains some ancient marble monuments; and there is a chapel of ease, supposed to have been part of an hospital for lepers, which is of

Norman architecture. The Dock chapel is a neat, elegant, and extremely light building, completed in 1814, for the accommodation of the officers, artificers, and their families. Fort Pitt, a strong fortress, contiguous to the New Road, was erected in 1663, and originally intended for a military hospital. Here are also very extensive fortifications, called the Lines, which are defended by ramparts, palisades, and a broad deep ditch, and, with the exception of Portsmouth, Chatham may now be considered as the most complete and regular fortress in the British islands. There are spacious barracks, namely, the lower, or marine barracks; the upper barracks; and the artillery barracks, built in 1804. 30 miles E. London.

CHATHAM ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific ocean. Long. of the one, 168° 2. E. Lat. 43. 43. S.; Long. of the other, 172. 12. W. Lat. 13. 32. S.

CHATHAM, a central county of the United States, in North Carolina. Population 12,977. Slaves 3635. Chief town Pittsburg.—2d, In the eastern district of Georgia, on the sea coast, between Savannah and Ogeechee rivers. Population 13,540. Slaves 9748. Chief town Savannah.—3d, A township in Northumberland county, New Brunswick, on Miramichi river.—4th, A post township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the south point of the elbow of Cape Cod, 20 miles E. Barnstable. Population 1384. Long. 69. 50. W. Lat. 41. 42. N.—5th, A township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the east side of Connecticut river, opposite Middletown. Population 3265. Ship-building has long been an important business in this town, and several vessels of war for the United States' service have been built here.—6th, A post township of Chesterfield district, South Carolina, on the west side of Great Pedee river, 101 miles from Columbia. It is well situated for trade, the river being navigable to this place.—7th, A post township of Columbia county, New York, 18 miles N. E. Hudson, and 31 S. E. Albany. Population 3361.—8th, A post township of Morris county, New Jersey, on the Passaic, 13 miles N. W. Elizabethtown. Population 2019.

CHATELON, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles S. E. Aosta. Population 1800.

CHATELON LEZ DOMRES, a town of France, department of the Ain. Pop. 3100.

—3d, **CHATELON**, a town of France, on the Indre. Population 2600.—4d, **CHATELON**, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Population 2000.—5th, **CHATELON**, a town of France. Pop. 2000.—6th, **CHATELON**, a town of France, department of the Vosges. Population 2000.—7th, **CHATELON**, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided by the Saône into two parts. Population 8700.—The name also of various other small towns of France.

CHATEL, a hamlet of England, county of Essex. Population 485.

CHATEL, a town of France, department of Indre. Population 4000.

CHATTERS, a parish and village of England, county of Cambridge. Pop. 3283.

CHATTERBOX, a city of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Long. 79. 53. E. Lat. 24. 57. N.

CHAUDS AIGUES, a town of France, in Upper Auvergne. Population 2050.

CHAUDIERE, a river of Canada. It has its source in Lake Megantic, and after a northerly course of 102 miles, it falls into the St Lawrence, 6 miles above Quebec.

CHAVES, a town of Portugal, province of Trás los Montes. Population 2000.

CHAUFFAILLES, a town of France, in Burgundy. Population 2200.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, department of the Loire. Population 5000.

CHAUMONT EN BASSIONNY, a town of France, in Champagne, near the Marne. Population 6000. The chief manufactures are of coarse woollens, caps, gloves, and cottons. 147 miles S. E. Paris.—The name of several other small towns in France.

CHAENY, a town of France, department of the Aisne, on the Oise. Population 4400.

CHAVIGNY, a town of France, 12 miles E. Poitiers. Population 1600.

CHAUX DE FONDS, &c., a beautiful village of Switzerland, canton of Neuchâtel. It has a manufacture of clocks and watches. Population 3000.

CHAZELLES, a town of France, 21 miles W. S. W. Lyons. Population 2400.

CHAZY, a post township of the United States, in Clinton county, New York, on Lake Champlain, adjoining Plattsburg, 160 miles N. Albany. Population 1406.

CHAZY RIVER, a river of the United States, in New York, which falls into Lake Champlain. It has a township and village of the same name on its banks.

CHIDDLE, a town of England, county of Stafford, surrounded by coal pits; and near it are extensive manufactories in brass, copper, and tin. Population 3862. 15 miles N. E. Stafford.

CHIDDLE BUTKLEY, and **CHIDDLE MOSTLEY**, two townships of England, county of Chester. Population 3229—1534.

CHIDHAM, a village and parish of England, county of Surrey. Population 792.

CHIEF RIVER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which joins the Monongahela river.

CHIEBUCTO, a bay on the coast of Nova Scotia. Long. 63. 31. W. Lat. 44. 40. N.

CHIEBUCTO, or **MILFORD HAVEN**, a large and deep bay of Nova Scotia. Long. 61. 10. W. Lat. 45. 28. N.

CHILTON, a village and parish of England, county of Somerset. Population 1797.

CHILSTON, a township and parish of England, county of Stafford. Pop. 1626.

CHENUBA, an island in the bay of Bengal, 20 miles long and 10 broad. Long. 85. 40. E. Lat. 18. 50. N.

CHER BRUTONNE, a town of France, department of the Two Seines. Pop. 1500.

CHESBORN, a town and parish of England, county of Devon. Population 1503.

CHERICUT, a town of Tigre, in Abyssinia. Long. 10. 37. 17. E. Lat. 13. 21. 34. N.

CHERIDONI, CAPE, a cape of Naxos. Long. 30. 27. E. Lat. 36. 10. N.

CHELM, a town of Poland, 108 miles E. S. E. Warsaw. Population 3000.

CHELMSFORD, a town of England, the principal town of the county of Essex, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Cann, which are crossed by a fine bridge of one arch. It consists of four main streets. At the west end of the church there is a square tower of flint, with a neat spire. It has a good shire-hall, a neat theatre, and two charity schools; also a spacious jail. Population 4994. 22 miles W. Colchester.

CHELMSFORD, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the south side of the Merrimack, 26 miles N. W. Boston. Population 1590. Middlesex canal opens into the Merrimack at this place, through several locks. Here is a glass-house, and extensive quarries of fine granite, much used in building. Many houses in Boston, the University hall at Cambridge, and the elegant Presbyterian church at Savannah, are built of this stone.

CHELSEA, a parish and village of England, in the county of Middlesex, on the Thames, near London, where stands that great national asylum for decayed and maimed soldiers, Chelsea hospital, being the noblest building, and one of the best foundations of the kind in Europe. The building, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was founded by Charles II. in 1682, carried on by James II., by William and Mary in 1690, and completed at the expense of £. 150,000. The principal building is a large quadrangle, open on the south side, having in the centre a bronze statue of the founder, Charles II., in Roman attire. The east and west wings, each 365 feet in length, are chiefly occupied with wards for the pensioners. Its whole length from east to west is 790 feet. The infirmaries are kept remarkably neat, and are supplied with hot, cold, and vapour baths. There is an inclosure of about 13 acres, besides extensive gardens. The whole extent of the premises is about 60 acres. The number of ordinary pensioners is 330. The allowance of private out-pensioners is fivepence a day, and they are always paid half-a-year's pension in advance. Besides these, there are 400 serjeants, out-pensioners, who receive a shilling a day. Connected with the hospital, is a royal military asylum, founded in 1801, for the education and maintenance of soldiers' children. The physic garden here, belonging to the company of apothecaries, is enriched with a great variety of plants. It was a present to the company in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane. Population of the parish 20,860. 4½ mile W. London.

CHELSEA, a township of the United States, in Suffolk county, Massachusetts. There is

a ferry from Boston across the harbour to this place, and it is connected with Charlestown by a bridge. Pop. 804. 3 miles N. E. Boston.—24. A post township of Orange county, Vermont. Pop. 1337. 37 miles N. Windsor.

CHELTEHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Gloucester, on the Chelt, noted for its medicinal waters. The church is a venerable structure. Here are two charity schools, and an hospital; also a commodious theatre, erected in 1804. Population 13,306. 10 miles E. N. E. Gloucester.

CHELVA, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. Population 8000.

CHEMILLE, a town of France, in Anjou. Population 3200.

CHEMNITZ, or **KEMNITZ**, an old but well built town of Saxony, on the river of the same name. It contains three churches, an hospital, and an academy. It has manufactures of canvas; and near it are extensive bleachfields. Population 9900. 30 miles W. S. W. Dresden.

CHEMNITZ, a town of Bohemia. It has manufactures of glass and stockings. 30 miles S. E. Dresden.

CHENANGO, a county of the United States, in New York, bounded N. by Madison county, E. by Otsego and Delaware counties, S. by Broome county, and W. by Broome and Cortlandt counties. Population 21,704. Chief town Norwich.

CHENANGO, a post township of the United States, and capital of Broome county, New York, on the east branch of the Susquehanna. It contains the village of Binghamton, in which are the county buildings. Population 1420. 148 miles W. S. W. Albany.

CHENANGO, a river of the United States, in New York, which runs into the Susquehanna from the N., 18 miles E. Owego, after a course of about 90 miles.

CHENDI, a large village of Nubia, on the Nile, with 250 houses.

CHENDOUL, a river of Cabul, which runs into the Kameh, 26 miles E. Peshawur.

CHENE, a neat village of Savoy Proper, not far from Geneva. Population 1800.

CHENE, **RIVIERE DU**, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence.

CHEN, a province of China. Population supposed 30,000,000.

CHEPIDE, a town of Greece, on the east coast of the island of Paros.

CHICO, **SAN CHRISTOBAL DE**, a small town of Panama, 42 miles N. E. Panama. Long. 78. 52. E. Lat. 9. 8. N.

CHESTOW, a well built market town and seaport of England, county of Monmouth, on the Wye. The castle, built soon after the Norman conquest, is at the N. extremity of the town, on the summit of a high cliff: a considerable part of it yet remains, and evinces its former extent, strength, and magnificence. It is still inhabited in the most entire portion. Chestow exports a considerable quantity of timber, bark, iron, and cyder; wine is brought from Oporto; and planks, hemp,

flax, pitch, and tar, from the Baltic. Population 3000. 15 miles N. N. W. Bristol.

CHER, a river of France, which falls into the Loire, a little below Tours.

CHER, a department of France, which comprises the eastern part of Berry, and portions of the Bourbonnais and Nivernois. The number of square miles is about 2900, and the population about 320,000.

CHERAC, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Population 1800.

CHERASCO, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the borders of the county of Asti, at the conflux of the Tanaro and Stura. It is well built, and is accounted one of the strongholds of Piedmont. It contains seven churches, within the walls, and three without. Population 11,200. 20 miles S. S. E. Turin.

CHERBOURG, or **CHERBURG**, an ancient and important seaport of France, in Lower Normandy, situated on the north coast, at the bottom of a large bay, between Capes La Hague and Barfleur, in the department of La Manche. The public establishments here are a navigation school, a theatre, a garden called Tivoli, the public baths, and the promenade de l'Abbaye. Some woollen and cotton stuffs are manufactured, and small coasting vessels are built here. Cherburg has long been considered one of the principal stations of the French marine, and its improvement has, from time to time, occupied the attention of government for no less than a century and a half. Various plans have been adopted for this purpose; but the violence of the winter tempests has thrown down all the great works which have been constructed; and the ruins now only serve the purpose of a breakwater. The last attempt was made under Bonaparte in 1803, to build on what had formerly been thrown down, as a foundation; but it encountered great difficulties, the mass of small stones proving an insecure foundation for the superincumbent blocks, and the winter storms (particularly on the 11th February 1808), overturning vast pieces of the masonry. After this, it was determined to excavate from the solid ground a harbour capable of containing 60 or 60 sail of the line. The spot fixed on was situated on the west shore of the roadstead, a short distance from the town of Cherburg; the work was prosecuted with great vigour, and by 1813 there was dug a basin extending about 1000 feet in length, 770 in width, and occupying a surface of about 18 acres. This basin has a depth of 56 feet, and is capable of containing fully 60 sail of the line. The next project was a wet dock of equal dimensions; it was begun in 1813, and is now approaching towards completion, after having cost, along with the basin (and exclusive of the breakwater), a sum of nearly five millions sterling. 190 miles W. N. W. Paris. Long. 1. 37. 3. W. Lat. 49. 34. 31. N.

CHEERILL, a hamlet and parish of England, in Wiltshire. Population 340.

CHEERIBON, a town on the south coast of

the island of Java, capital of a principality of the same name, situated at the bottom of a deep bay, now nearly deserted. 178 miles E. Batavia. Long. 108. 35. E. Lat. 6. 43. S.

CHEROKKE RIVER. See *Tennessee River*.

CHEROKEES, an Indian tribe in the northern parts of Georgia, formerly of great note, but now on the decline.

CHESEY VALLEY, a post township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York. The three western turnpikes through the state of New York meet in this place. The village is large, and contains a meeting-house and an academy, and many handsome houses. Population 2775. It is 13 miles S. W. Palatine bridge on Mohawk river, 14 N. E. Cooperstown, 53 N. Albany.

CHERSO, a large island, subject to Austria, and situated in that part of the Adriatic which intervenes between the coasts of Dalmatia and Istria. It is separated from the island of Oserso only by a narrow channel, over which there is a bridge. Both together are about sixty miles in length, but of very unequal breadth.

CHERSO, an old seaport, the capital of the foregoing island, on the west coast. It has a good harbour, capable of sheltering a numerous fleet. Population 4000.

CHERSON, KHERSON, or KOSLOV, a town of European Russia, the capital of the government of the same name, on the Dnieper, about 60 miles from its mouth. It was founded in 1778, and was intended to be a great seaport on the Black sea; but from the difficulty of navigating the Dnieper, and the unhealthiness of the climate, it gradually fell into decline, and is now completely eclipsed as a commercial station, by the neighbouring port of Odessa. The naval office has been removed to Nikoliev, but extensive works are still carried on in the dock-yards and arsenal of Cherson. Here the philanthropic Howard terminated his career of humanity on 20th January 1790. The population in 1788 is said to have been nearly 50,000; in 1803 (after the ruin of its trade), 11,000, and since that time the number has still further decreased: 812 miles S. St Petersburg. Long. 32. 56. 30. E. Lat. 46. 38. 30. N.

CHESTREY, a town and parish of England, county of Surrey, near the Thames, which is crossed by a bridge of seven arches. The abbey is said to have been founded in the year 604. Population 4279.

CHEWELL, a river of England, in Warwickshire. It joins the Thames at Oxford.

CHESEPEAKE, a bay of the United States, and one of the largest and safest in the known world. Its entrance is nearly E. N. E. and S. S. W. between Cape Charles, Lat. 37. 12. and Cape Henry. Lat. 37. in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad. The Susquehanna, Patuxent, Potomac, Appahannock, and York, all large and navigable streams, fall into it.

CHESTER, a town and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire. Population 9632.

CHESHIRE, a county palatine of England, bounded N. by Lancashire, N. W. and W. by the counties of Flint and Denbigh, S. E. and E. by the counties of Derby, Stafford, Salop, and part of Flintshire. It extends 88 miles in extreme length, by 30 in breadth, and is supposed to contain a superficial area of 1648 square miles. The surface is in general flat, with some considerable hills towards the east end; also a high ridge of sandstone, crossing it from north to south. The arable, meadow, and pasture land, has been computed at 620,000 acres; 28,000 waste land; 28,000 peat-bogs and sea-sands. It is chiefly watered by the rivers Mersey, Tame, Dee, Weaver, and Bollin. It is intersected by several navigable canals. It produces, copper, lead, and cobalt; also coal. But the principal mineral consists of inexhaustible strata of rock salt. About 156,000 tons of this article are obtained yearly from pits, besides what is procured from the water of several brine springs, which are usually at the depth of from 20 to 40 yards under the surface. Cheshire is celebrated for the quantity and excellence of its cheese, which forms one of its principal exports. Manufactures are carried on extensively in silk, cotton, and linen; in ribbons, thread, buttons, and tanning leather, in various parts of the county. Cheshire is divided into seven hundreds, consisting of 80 parishes, containing one city, Chester, and 12 market towns, Alfrincham, Congleton, Frodsham, Halton, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Malpas, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich, Sandbach, and Stockport. Roman antiquities are frequently found in this county. Population 270,098.

CHESHIRE, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of New Hampshire, bounded N. by Grafton county, E. by Hillsborough county, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Population 40,988. Chief towns Keene and Charlestown.

CHESHIRE, a post township of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 17 miles N. N. E. Lenox, and 140 W. N. W. Boston. Population 1315.—2d, A post township of New Haven county, Connecticut. The Episcopal academy of Connecticut is established here. It has a fund of 25,000 dollars, and a library of 200 volumes. The institution is under the direction of a principal, and a professor of languages. The academical building is a brick edifice, 56 feet by 34. Pop. 2248. 13 miles N. New Haven.

CHESTER, a town and parish of England, in Hertfordshire. Population 4976.

CHESTER, a city of England, capital of Cheshire, 18 miles from the sea, on the Dee, which is navigable here, and is crossed by a fine bridge of 7 arches. It is surrounded by walls, which are frequented as a favourite promenade by the citizens. Four principal streets lead from the four gates, all terminating, as it were, in a

centre at the cross. Chester contains a cathedral and eight parish churches within the walls, and one, St John's, without them. The cathedral was founded by Henry VIII. Its tower, springing from four beautiful pillars, is 127 feet high, and the construction of the whole building exhibits many subjects interesting to the architect and antiquary. The Unitarians, Quakers, Baptists, and several sects of Methodists, have meeting-houses; and there are several almshouses, and endowments for charitable purposes. There is a blue-coat hospital for maintaining 35 boys; also a similar institution for girls; a poor-house, or house of industry; and several schools, where the pupils are taught after Mr Bell's system. There is a general infirmary, supported by private subscriptions. Adjoining the infirmary is the city jail, which is constructed of brick, but which is considered insecure; it is divided into a jail and house of correction. The old castle has been taken down, and a new jail has been erected. Opposite to this is the shire-hall, a fine edifice. Here also is the county jail, built on an improved plan, with apartments for classing the criminals. At the north-east end of the castle-yard are barracks; and on the south-west side is an arsenal for 27,000 stand of arms. This castle is a royal fortress. The other public buildings are the exchange; the union hall, appropriated for Manchester and Yorkshire goods; the linen hall; and the theatre. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent; and it is not uncommon to see 10 or 12 vessels on the stocks at a time. There are two inland canals. There are annually two fairs for Manchester goods, Yorkshire cloths, Irish linens, and Birmingham wares. The city returns two members to parliament, elected by the resident freemen, amounting to 1200. Chester is a very ancient place, and its walls appear to have been erected by the Romans. Population 19,949. 145 miles N. Bristol, and 181 N. W. London.

CHESTER, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, bounded N. E. by Montgomery county, S. E. by Delaware and Philadelphia counties, S. by Maryland, W. by Lancaster county, and N. W. by Berks county. Population 39,598. Chief town West Chester.—2d, A post township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the east side of the Merrimack, 14 miles N. W. Haverhill, 14 W. Exeter, 25 S. E. Concord, 31 W. Portsmouth. Population 2630. Massachussetts pond lies mostly in the west part of this town.—3d, A post township of Windsor county, Vermont, 16 miles S. W. Windsor, 11 W. Charlestown, New Hampshire. Population 2370.—4th, A post township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 20 miles N. W. Springfield. Population 1534.—5th, A post township of Warren county, New York, on the Hudson, 25 miles W. Ticonderoga, 10 N. Albany. Population 637. Secord lake lies on the east side of this town.—6th, A post township of Morris county,

New Jersey. Population 1175.—7th, A township of Burlington county, New Jersey. Population 1839.—8th, A borough and capital of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, near Marcus Hook, 13 miles N. E. Wilmington, 15 from Philadelphia. Its situation is pleasant, and it is the resort of much company from Philadelphia in the summer months.—9th, A township of Shenandoah county, Virginia, on the point of land between Allen's or North, and South rivers, the two branches of the Shenandoah, 16 miles S. by W. Winchester.—10th, A township of Cumberland county, Virginia, on the south-west side of James river, 6 miles S. Richmond, 15 N. Blandford.—11th, A district of South Carolina, on Wateree river. Population 11,470. Slaves 2743. Chief town Chester.—12th, A post town and capital of Chester district, South Carolina, 22 miles S. Pinckney court-house, 58 N. W. Columbia.—13th, A navigable water of Maryland, on the eastern shore. It is formed by the union of Cyprus and Andover creeks, at Bridgetown. It passes by Chestertown, receives South East creek 3 miles below, and empties into the Chesapeake, at Love Point, 10 miles below Chester.

CHESTER LE STREET, a town and parish of England, county of Durham. Pop. 1892.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of England, county of Derby, on the Rother. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice, and appears to be of considerable antiquity. Here is a grammar school, and several almshouses. The town-hall is a neat structure. There are manufactures of cast-iron, pottery, silk and cotton, shoes, stockings, and carpets, in the town and neighbourhood. Population 5077. 26 miles N. Derby.

CHESTERFIELD, a county of the United States, in Virginia, between James and Appomattox rivers. Population 9379. Slaves 6015. At the court-house is a post-office.—2d, A post township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, opposite Brattleborough, 11 miles S. W. Keene, 25 S. by W. Charlestown. Population 1839.—3d, A post township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 15 miles W. Northampton. Population 1408.—4th, A district of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina. Population 5564. Slaves 1639.

CHESTERFIELD INLET, a bay of the United States, on the west side of Hudson's bay, about 200 miles long and 15 wide. Long. of the mouth 90. 40. W. Lat. 63. 30. N.

CHESTERFIELD KEY, an islet of the United States, near the north coast of Cuba. Long. 77. 20. W. Lat. 22. 15. N.

CHESTERKING, a town and parish of England, county of Essex. Population 755.

CHESTERTOWN, a post township of the United States, and capital of Kent county, Maryland. It is pleasantly situated on Chester river, about 18 miles from its mouth, in Chesapeake bay. It contains 140 houses, a court-house and jail, a spacious college edi-

see, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Episcopalians. An elegant bridge was lately erected over Chester river. The town had formerly considerable trade, but is now on the decline. The amount of shipping in 1805 was 3421 tons; in 1815 it was 1813. Washington college in this town, was incorporated in 1782, and had a fund of £.1250 a year, settled upon it by the legislature, which has since been withdrawn; and the building is now appropriated to the accommodation of a Latin and English school, which is one of the most respectable in the state. 38 miles S. S. E. Baltimore. Long. 77.57. W. Lat. 39. 12. N.

CHETHAM, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 2027.

CHUVIOT HILLS, a ridge of hills in England, dividing Northumberland from Roxburghshire, in Scotland. Height 2680 feet.

CHEVRES, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise. Population 1730.

CHÉZY L'ABAYE, a town of France, department of Aisne. Population 1300.

CHIAPA, or **CIVIDAD REAL**, the capital of a province of the same name, in South America, about 200 miles from the Pacific ocean, in a northerly direction. Families 500. 300 miles N. W. Guatemala. Long. 93. 23. W. Lat. 17. 0. N.

CHIAPA DOS INDIOS, a city of Chiapa province, on the river Tabasco. It contains about 4000 Indian families. 358 miles S. E. Mexico. Long. 93. 53. W. Lat. 17. 5. N.

CHIARENZA, a decayed seaport of European Turkey, on the W. coast of the Morea, 80 miles W. Corinth.

CHIARI, a town of Lombardy, in the Brescian, near the Oglio. Population 7000. 12 miles W. Brescia.

CHIASCIO, a river of the Ecclesiastical states, which falls into the Tiber.

CHIAVARI, a town of Genoa, with thriving manufactures, and yearly fairs. Population 8000. 20 miles S. E. Genoa.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Lombardy, capital of a district of the same name, on the Maira. Population 3000. 38 miles N. Como.

CHIAVERAN, a thriving town of Piedmont, near Ivrea, with 2000 inhabitants.

CHICA NAYAKANA HULLY, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore. Houses 600.

CHIGAMOCUA, **SOGAMOSO**, **GALLINAZOS**, a large river of South America; in Santa Fe de Bogoto, which falls into the Magdalena, in Lat. 7. 10. N.

CHICAPÉ, a river of the United States, which joins the Connecticut at Springfield.

CHICHCOTTA, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Bootan. Long. 89. 25. E. Lat. 26. 42. N.

CHICHESTER, a city of England, and the capital of the county of Sussex, on the Levant. It is surrounded by walls, and formerly had four gates. It consists of four wide and well paved streets, built in the form of a cross, which are kept remarkably neat and clean. This is a bishop's see; and

besides the cathedral, there are six parish churches and a chapel of ease within the walls, as also several places of worship for those who do not profess the established religion. The cathedral is an elegant Gothic structure, 410 feet long, with a central tower, and a steeple 297 feet high. The other public buildings are the bishop's palace, guild-hall, custom-house, work-house, free schools, theatre, market-house, and market-cross. The theatre is small, though neat. On one of the remnants of the wall is an extensive terrace. Two weekly markets are kept, one for cattle every alternate Wednesday, and five annual fairs. This city sends two members to parliament. Population 7362. 36 miles S. E. Winchester, and 61 S. S. E. London. Long. 0. 47. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

CHICHESTER, a township of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 10 miles E. Concord. Population 951.

CHICKAHOMINY, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the north side of James river, 37 miles above Point Comfort.

CHICKANA, a neat village of Spain, in Andalusia, 52 miles S. S. W. Seville.

CHIDECK, **SOUTH**, a parish of England, county of Dorset. Population 715.

CHIERI, an ancient town of Piedmont. It is well built, surrounded with walls, and has 6 gates, 4 squares, several churches and convents, and 10,000 inhabitants. 6 miles E. Turin.

CHIESE, a river of Italy, which falls into the Oglio.

CHIETI, a large town of Naples, on the Pescara. It has four churches, 9 convents, and 12,400 inhabitants. 78 miles N. E. Rome.

CHIEVRES, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 4 miles S. E. Ath. Pop. 2080.

CHIGNAN, **ST.** a town of France, department of the Herault. Population 2550.

CHIGNECTO BAY, the north-west arm of the bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia.

CHIHUAHUA, a considerable town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Durango. It has a small but elegant church. In the public square stands the church, the royal treasury, the town-house, and the richest shops. The principal church is a most superb building, its whole front being covered with statues, and the windows and doors being also ornamented with sculpture. Chihuahua is surrounded with mines of silver on every side. Population 11,000. 180 miles N. W. Mexico. Long. 109. 16. W. Lat. 28. 50. N.

CHILCA, a convenient seaport of Peru, province of Canete. Lat. 12. 32. S.

CHILI, a country of South America, is situated upon the Pacific ocean, between the 24th and 45th degrees of south latitude, bounded W. by the Pacific ocean, N. by Peru, E. by Tucuman and Buenos Ayres, S. by the land of Magellan. Its length is estimated at 1200 geographical miles, but it varies in breadth from 210 to 300 miles, as the great range of mountains called the Cordilleras of the Andes, approach or recede from the sea.

Chili is naturally divided into three parts; the first comprehending the islands; the second Chili, properly so called; and the third the Andes, or the country occupied by that range of mountains. The islands are the three Coquimbones, Muggilan, Totoral, and Pajaro, the two islands of Masafutero and Juan Fernandez, Mocha; and the archipelago of Chiloe, which comprehends 82 islands, inhabited by Spaniards and Indians. The Spanish part of Chili is divided into the following 13 provinces, Copiapo, Coquimbo, Quillota, Aconcagua, Melipilla, Santiago, Rancagua, Colchagua, Maule, Itata, Chillan, Puchacay, Huilquilemu. Chili, properly so called, or that part which is situated between the Andes and the sea, is at least 120 miles in breadth. It is commonly divided into two equal parts, that is, the maritime country and the inland country. The beauty of its sky, the constant mildness of its climate, and its abundant fertility, render it, as a place of residence, extremely agreeable. As the country rises towards the Andes, the cold of course increases; and in the Andes the climate is extremely rigorous, the roads from April to November being continually choked up with snow. The soil is remarkably fertile; and the fertility increases in proportion to the distance from the sea. The soil and climate are extremely favourable to all sorts of European fruits and grain, which are produced in great perfection and abundance. Owing to the great quantity of nitrous and sulphureous substances, the country is subject to volcanic eruptions; and there are said to be 14 volcanoes in a state of constant eruption, and a still greater number that discharge smoke only at intervals. Earthquakes are common, but they are very slight, and little attention is paid to them. The great earthquakes happen but rarely, five having only occurred from the arrival of the Spaniards to the year 1782, comprising a period of 244 years. Chili is remarkable for the equable temperature of its climate, and the inhabitants are generally healthy. Neither tigers, wolves, nor many other ferocious beasts that infest the neighbouring countries, are known. From the situation of Chili, which is a plain, perceptibly inclined from the Andes towards the sea, it naturally receives the waters produced by the melting of that immense body of snow which falls annually on those mountains, and the country is accordingly watered by abundance of rivers, streams, and springs, which are occasionally to be found on the tops of some of the maritime mountains. The rivers of Chili which have their sources in the Andes amount to 123, 69 of which communicate directly with the sea. Of this number are, the Maule, in the province of the same name; the Biobio, which is two miles in breadth; the Cauten; the Toltén; the Valdivia, in the country of Amuzo; the Chaivin; the Rio-bueno, in the country of the Cunches; and the Sinfondo, which discharges itself into the archi-

pelago of Chiloe. Lakes of salt and fresh water are common; and there is a great variety of mineral and hot springs. Chili produces a great variety of barths, clays, stones, bituminous substances, salts, and metals of all kinds. There are abundant quarries of different sorts of stones, such as freestone, flint, rock crystal, and marble. The Chilian marbles are generally of an excellent quality, and take a fine polish. Of spars the species are infinite. The mountains also contain precious stones, such as the agate and the jasper; and the rivers wash down with their sands various kinds of precious stones, particularly rubies and sapphires. All the known kinds of semi-metals are met with in Chili, and are found either in mines by themselves, or combined with metallic ores, and generally in a state of mineralisation. But the working of them, under the despotism of the mother country, was rigorously prohibited. Quicksilver was held as a royal monopoly, and the digging it was in consequence interdicted. The country being now freed from this odious bondage, will have free scope for its industry. There are mines of all the different metals in Chili. Lead is found mixed with gold or silver. There are also mines of tin, which are, however, neglected. The provinces of Coquimbo, Copiapo, Aconcagua, and Huilquilemu, are very rich in mines of iron, which is of the very best quality; but the working of it was formerly prohibited, in order to favour the trade of Spain, from whence all the iron used in the country was brought. There are also gold, silver, and copper mines. The richest mines of the latter are found betwixt the 24th and 36th degrees of latitude. Almost all the copper in Chili contains a greater or less proportion of gold; and veins of pure gold are frequently met with in the deepest copper mines. Only the richest copper mines, of which the ore yields one half its weight in copper, are worked. Between the cities of Coquimbo and Copiapo, there are now in work more than a thousand mines, besides those in the province of Aconcagua. The silver mines of Chili are found only in the highest and coldest parts of the Andes. The richest are in the provinces of St Jago, Aconcagua, Coquimbo, and Copiapo. Gold is of all the metals most abundant in Chili, being found in almost every mountain and hill. It is found also in the sands of the plains; but more especially in those washed down by the brooks and rivers.

Chili is not quite so abundant in animals as the other countries of America. There are but few reptiles, and the indigenous quadrupeds do not exceed 30 species. The classes of worms, of fishes, and of birds, are those that are the most numerous. On the coasts are caught various kinds of excellent fish, of which the different species are calculated to amount to about 76, the most of which differ from those in the southern hemisphere, and appear to be peculiar to that sea. Chili also abounds in a great variety of birds, those

that inhabit the coast amounting to 135 species, while it is impossible to enumerate all those that belong to the sea; and that vast chain of mountains, the Andes, may be considered as the nursery of birds of all kinds. Almost all the European quadrupeds, such as horses, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, many kinds of dogs, cats, and even mice, have been brought hither by the Spaniards, and have multiplied exceedingly. Of the indigenous animals, the most remarkable are the American camel, of which there are different species; the wild goat, the dog, the fox, and the puma, or lion, which it resembles in its shape and its roaring, but has no mane.

Chili was invaded, but unsuccessfully, in 1535, by Almagro. The Spaniards again invaded it in 1541, Baldivia, their leader, entering it without the least opposition. The inhabitants, however, taking up arms in defence of their independence, fought with such resolution, that the Spaniards were unable to subdue them. Chili has, after a severe struggle, and after being conquered by the royal arms subsequent to its first emancipation, at length succeeded in establishing its independence of the mother country, of which the formal recognition is all that is wanting.

CHILLAMBARAM, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of the Carnatic, 120 miles S. S. W. Madras.

CHILLAN, the capital of a province of the same name, in Chili, on the Chillan. Houses 360. Lat. 35. 56. S.

CHILLICOTHE, a post township of the United States, and capital of Ross county, Ohio, and the second town in size in the state, on the west bank of the Scioto, 45 miles in a direct line, and 70 by water, from its mouth, 45 S. Columbus, 76 S. W. Zanesville, and 93 E. by N. Cincinnati. It is laid out on an elevated plain, between Paint creek and the Scioto. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. It contains a court-house and jail, a market-house, 3 banks, including the branch bank of the United States, 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Seceders, and 1 for Methodists, and an academy. In the town and vicinity are many valuable mills and manufactories. Population in 1819, 2600. Long. 82. 55. W. Lat. 39. 14. N.

CHILLIS, **KHILLIS**, or **KLES**, a town of Syria, pachalic of Aleppo, 15 miles N. Aleppo.

CHILLISQUAKE, a township of the United States, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 6 miles above Northumberland. Population 1595.

CHILLMART, a large town of Bengal, on the Brahmapootra. It trades in rice and cotton.

CHILOE, **ARCHIPELAGO**, or a cluster of islands situated in a large gulf or bay at the southern extremity of Chili. They amount to 47 in number, of which 32 have been peopled by the Spaniards or Indians, and the remaining ones are uninhabited. Among the former there is one that is very large, some that are of a moderate size, being from 12 to

15 leagues in length, while the others are small. They are all adjacent to the main island of Chiloe, from which the archipelago, which was formerly known by the archipelago of Ancud, now has its name. This island is situated between Lat. 42. 13. and 43. 47. S. and is about 120 miles in length, and 60 in its broadest part. The few valleys among the hills, and the flat ground on the sea-shore, present the only spots in these islands that are cultivated. On this belt of cultivated ground all the settlements in Chiloe, amounting to 41 in number, are formed.

CHILPANZINGO, a town of Mexico, on the great road from Mexico to Acapulco, 2327 feet above the level of the sea.

CHILQUES Y MASQUES, a province of Peru, containing 10,000 inhabitants.

CHILTERN HILLS, a ridge of chalky hills in England.

CHILVERS COTON, a town and parish of England, county of Warwick. Pop. 2169.

CHILWELL, a hamlet of England, county of Nottingham. Population 523.

CHIMAY, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. Population 1900.

CHIMBORAZO, the most elevated summit of the Andes, in Quito. Height 21,440 feet.

CHINA, an extensive empire in the S. E. of Asia, which, excluding the territories subject or tributary to the emperor of China, which are of vast extent, including Mandshuria and Mongolia proper, Thibet, and the whole of central Asia, between Hindostan on the south, and Asiatic Russia on the north, may be generally stated to be situated between the 20th and the 41st degrees of north latitude, and the 101st and 122d degrees of east longitude. This will give about 1260 geographical miles in length from N. to S., and 1050 in breadth from E. to W. The superficial extent of the empire has been vaguely computed at 1,300,000 square miles. On the E. and S. it is bounded by the ocean, and by those great branches of it called the Yellow sea and the sea of China; on the W. by the imperfectly known tracks of Great Thibet, Sifan, and Kokonor; on the N. by Mongolia proper and Mandshuria. The general aspect of China is that of a level, fertile, and highly cultivated region. Its surface is varied, however, by mountain chains of considerable magnitude, though they seem to be only lower stages of those enormous masses which stretch across central Asia. China is remarkably distinguished by the magnitude and extent of her rivers. The Hoangho or Yellow river, and the Yang-ke-kiang or Blue river, two mighty parallel streams, water the whole extent of its central regions. These primary streams have numerous tributaries, several of which equal the greatest rivers of Europe. The climate of China varies between the extreme heat and cold. The former prevails in the southern provinces, which experience a higher temperature than Bengal; while the climate of Peking is colder than countries under the same

latitude in Europe. China is said to produce gold and silver, but this is considered doubtful; also copper, rock crystal, lapis lazuli, a small but fine species of ruby, and abundance of salt.

The political institutions and manners in China, are very peculiar. Government, literature, manners, the pursuits of industry, and moral habitudes of every description, appear in this singular country, to form parts of one great system. The despotism here established, is perhaps the most complete and deeply rooted that exists any where on the globe. There is no mobility, no priesthood, no privileged body of any description, which can diminish by sharing the respect and influence claimed by the sovereign. In no class, or rather in no individual, does there exist any sentiment of honour or pride which can deter him from laying himself in the dust beneath his imperial master. The cane, as the main instrument of government, is applied without distinction, to the highest and the lowest Chinese. Yet this government, amidst the excess of its despotism, presents in many respects a mild and moderate aspect, quite unknown to the other absolute monarchies of Asia; and this is accounted for by the principle which runs through all its transactions, and which is expressed in all its public acts, that the emperor is the father of his people.

The early history of China is involved in obscurity. It is certain, however, that at an early period they attained to a great degree of civilization, though their country was occasionally a prey to the irruptions of the shepherd tribes, who cover the table land of central Asia. The most memorable modern conquest was that of Genghis Khan, who, in the 11th century, spread his desolating hordes from the shores of the Baltic to those of the Eastern ocean. He appears to have entered China in all the array and terror of a barbarous conqueror. But his successors sought to improve by policy what they had acquired by arms, and diligently applied themselves to repair the ravages made by their first irruption. Their dynasty gradually lost its energy, and was supplanted by one of native Chinese princes, called the dynasty of Ming. These, in the beginning of the 17th century, were checked by an irruption of the Manchoo Tartars, who have ever since continued to hold the sovereignty of this empire. Literature is in China the great passport to political promotion, from the highest offices to the lowest. An annual examination is held, when every candidate, according to the measure of learning which he has displayed, is promoted to a corresponding place in the government. In the case of princes of the blood, or of some Tartar chieftains, interest and favour may operate; but for all the rest, the scrutiny is said to be conducted with very great impartiality. There is nothing more singular than the language of China, which is a modification of hieroglyphical writing,

and which, having lost its original and simple character of picture writing, now consists of a mere collection of arbitrary symbols. It is estimated that they have 40,000 of those marks; and indeed it seems doubtful whether any traveller sufficiently understood their language, to give any proper account of it. The art of printing from blocks, has been long known in China. An official gazette is published every day at Peking, and circulated through every part of the empire. It forms, however, the only vehicle by which the people are allowed to acquire political information. A number of light publications are daily issuing from the press; thousands of novels and tales; books of proverbs and maxims of morality, medical receipts, astrological predictions, almanacks and court calendars. The press is in the first instance free as in Britain; but if any thing appear which gives offence to the government, the proceedings are alike severe and arbitrary; so that no writer ventures to canvass the measures of administration. The mandarins are divided into nine orders, the lowest of whom are entrusted with the collection of the revenue; others are governors of cities, on the magnitude of which their consequence depends; others are overseers, visitors, or inspectors; and the highest class are governors of provinces, or viceroys. Each mandarin exercises over those placed under him an authority equally absolute with that of the monarch. Besides ruling the people, he also preaches to them; and strict instructions are transmitted from the imperial court, as to the matter of his sermons. The penal code of China is severe, and many offences are punished with death. For every inferior transgression, the instrument of correction is the bamboo; so that all China has been compared to a school governed by the rod. China is remarkable for great public works. No nation can produce a parallel to the Great Canal, which extends in a continuous line for 500 miles from Peking to the Yang-tse-kiang. Like the other Chinese canals, it is not constructed on the same artificial and scientific principles as those of Europe, nor composed, like them, of standing water, fed by reservoirs, elevated and lowered by locks. The want of locks obliges the Chinese to conduct the canal by a winding line, round the different elevations which are encountered in its course. Smaller canals, connecting the rivers and larger canals with each other, are said to be almost innumerable. In different parts of the empire, also, there occur bridges highly remarkable for their magnitude, and for the difficulties overcome in their construction. The great roads are likewise very magnificent. But the most stupendous of all these monuments is that known by the name of the Great Wall of China. This mighty rampart has been drawn along the whole northern, and part of the western, frontier, over a vast chain of mountains, the sinuities of which it follows throughout a

course of about 1000 miles. On the plain it is 30 feet high; but when carried over rocks, 20, or even 15 feet, are found sufficient. The population is variously estimated, at from 150 to 200 millions.

The Chinese, in their physiognomy and general appearance, exhibit unequivocal proofs of their Mongol origin, along with some features peculiar to themselves. The square flat face, the nose small, but broad at the root, the colour of a pale yellow, like the root of rhubarb, or a faded leaf, is joined with the oblique and elongated eye, which is peculiar to China and her colonies. Their long black hair is plaited into a long tail, reaching from the crown of the head to the waist, and sometimes to the calf of the leg, the rest of the scalp being closely shaven. The nation in general is substantially clothed, the higher ranks in silks and satins, the lower in cotton. Some of the boatmen, however, who ply on the shores of the Yellow sea, were observed to be destitute even of such clothing as decency required. They are extremely dirty in their persons, and seem to have a rooted aversion for cold water, either for drinking or ablution. Their clothes are worn till covered with filth and vermin; and the assemblage of a number into one place produces a very unpleasant effect on the olfactory nerves. The feet of the females are compressed from the earliest age, in order to render them small, which is considered as the chief ornament of a Chinese beauty.

The national character seems to be such as is naturally formed by the constant operation of watchful and jealous, though not violent and ferocious despotism. Every thing that would indicate energy, or that might lead to efficient action, is studiously discouraged; and the whole system of life brought under subjection to an endless routine of parade and ceremony, which the law regulates in its minutest points, a non-compliance with any of which, is punished with a due number of strokes from the bamboo. To speak but seldom, and only on great occasions, is considered highly becoming; while that quiet and hilarity which enliven an European company, would be viewed with utter contempt. Dancing they have not the remotest idea of. There are no fairs or meetings for the lower ranks; no balls, routes, or concerts, for the higher. They cannot conceive how any one should find delight in the exercise of wrestling, boxing, or fencing, or in active games, such as cricket, golf, or tennis. The Tartars, indeed, delight in hunting; but this taste has never been communicated to the Chinese. The only amusements, therefore, are their feasts, which are conducted in the same cold and ceremonious manner as all their other intercourse. Public intoxication is of very rare occurrence, though they are accused of privately indulging in strong liquors. Other good qualities are, steady and unremitting

industry. To balance these, however, they exhibit all the vices of mean and degraded minds. From the throne to the meanest subject, the most entire disregard of truth prevails. Falshoods of the most glaring description have been asserted to the members of our embassies, by the principal lords at court, and by the emperor himself. Dishonesty in traffic is a kindred vice equally universal; and their unparalleled skill in every branch of the art of cheating, has been remarked with astonishment by all their mercantile visitors. That active and enlightened humanity which is such a distinguishing feature in the European manners, is here entirely unknown. If a Chinese drop from a boat or vessel into the sea, he is suffered to sink, without the smallest attempt being made to save him. The barbarous custom of exposing children affords another proof of the insensibility of the Chinese. The female sex are quite excluded from general society, and seem generally to be held in very low estimation. There is no established religion. The multitude universally believe in a species of spirits, some good and some bad, who preside over the seasons, over mountains, rivers, and other natural objects; over their doors and hearths; and over every thing in which mortals are concerned. China has no congregational worship, no public sacrifices, nothing by which men can be assembled together; an object studiously avoided by this jealous government. In science the Chinese have made little progress; and when they wish to calculate eclipses, which are considered affairs of state, they resort to the aid of foreigners. The fine arts also cannot be considered as in a flourishing state. The public buildings throughout the empire display no sort of taste; and the porcelain tower at Nankin, varnished over like china-ware, and with bells at every corner, which jingle with the wind, can scarcely be considered otherwise than as a huge toy. In gardening they have attained to greater eminence; but as to painting, they are totally ignorant of its first principles, and can only make a close and servile copy of any natural object; and they can make a similar copy of an European landscape, when it is laid before them. Their music is extremely simple, and destitute both of science and system. The drama is a most favourite amusement. Peking is supposed to contain no less than a hundred companies of players, each comprehending about fifty individuals. These, however, do not perform on theatres, like those of Europe: such a crowded assemblage would be altogether foreign to the genius of the government. They are hired by individuals, to enliven the scene of domestic festivity; and they ply continually on the canals, waiting for this employment. Their exhibitions are in the grossest stile of low and disgusting buffoonery.

In China, agriculture takes the lead of

every other pursuit; yet their husbandry is rude and unskilful. The great object is to bring every spot under cultivation. The chief instrument in such a climate is moisture, which is conveyed to every district, and almost to every field, by innumerable canals. The sides of lofty mountains are formed into terraces, to which the water is conveyed up by buckets; or the rain is collected in reservoirs at the top, and conveyed down by conduits. The expedients for collecting manure are of the most unprecedented nature. A number of children and old people, unfit for any other labour, are employed in this service. The chief object of Chinese agriculture; and the general food of the empire, is rice. This fortunately requires little manure, and an annual crop can be raised by mere irrigation. In the more northerly provinces, where the severity of the climate is adverse to the cultivation of rice, its place is supplied by wheat, barley, and other European grains. The next staple is the tea plant, of which vast plantations are found in the provinces to the south of the Yang-tse-kiang. In the southern provinces, vast tracks are covered with the white mulberry, for the production of silk, which has long been one of the staples of the empire. For the use of the lower ranks, large quantities of cotton are raised in the middle provinces, which do not, however, supersede an extensive importation from India. Tobacco, camphor, ginseng, and a variety of leguminous plants, may be added to the list of Chinese agricultural products.

In manufactures, also, this nation displays no common degree of ingenuity. Their porcelain, in the whiteness, hardness, and transparency of the substance, and in the beauty of the colours laid upon it, surpasses any imitation that has been made of it. They possess the art of extracting dyeing materials from a vast variety of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, to a degree scarcely equalled by any other nation. Silks and satins are another staple manufacture, and executed in the most superior style. Cottons are also manufactured to a great extent, though that peculiar species which we call *nankeen* does not seem properly Chinese; their prevailing colours being blue, black, and brown. There are a variety of little ornamental arts, in which we cannot rival them; such as, the cutting of ivory into fans, baskets, &c.; cutting of tortoise-shell and mother of pearl; their silver filigree and lacquered cabinets and the mode of ornamenting their cabinet wares, tea-chests, &c. Their paper, printing, and ink, may challenge comparison with ours.

Foreign commerce is viewed with a very jealous eye. The most ancient and necessary trade of China is that with the Indian islands. From them, in exchange for her manufactures, she receives the singular and favourite luxuries of birds' nests, *beech de mer*, and shark's fins, together with tin, and a varie-

ty of spices. Japan and Cochin-China are allowed, by ancient usage, to send a few annual vessels. But Europeans have only two points at which they are allowed to trade; one at Kiachén, the emporium for the overland trade of Russia; the other at Canton, which is appropriated to the maritime states. The value of exports from Britain to China is about £1,000,000; the imports, chiefly consisting of tea, may be estimated at £4,000,000.

CHINABAKKER, a town in the Birman empire, province of Pogyo. The town is situated in Lat. 16. 20. N. Long. about 95. 45. E.; but no accurate survey has been made of the interior of this part of the country, which is said to resemble the Delta of the Ganges, abounding in woods, containing deer, tigers, and other wild animals.

CHINARALABARAM, a town of Hindostan. Houses 500. Long. 77. 55. E. Lat. 13. 26. N.

CHINAPATAM, a large and handsome town of Hindostan, district of Mysore. Long. 77. 44. E. Lat. 12. 30. N.

CHINCHILLA, a town of Spain, province of Murcia. Population 4500.

CHINCHOO, a town of Hindostan, province of Aurangabad. Population 6000.

CHINCIEPUT, a town and fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, on the Palar river. Long. 73. 53. E. Lat. 12. 56. N.

CHINEY, a town of the Netherlands, on the Boch. Population 1000.

CHINNACHIN, a town of Northern Hindostan. Long. 81. 33. E. Lat. 30. 22. N.

CHINON, a town of France, on the Vienne. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Population 5500. 107 miles S. W. Paris.

CHINOOR, two towns of Hindostan, provinces of Bejapore and Berr. Long. of the former, 76. 34. E. Lat. 15. 46. N. Long. of the latter, 80. 8. E. Lat. 19. 8. N.

CHINROYPUTTUN, a fortress of Hindostan. Houses 900. Long. 76. 40. E. Lat. 12. 53. N.

CHINSURA, the principal Dutch settlement in Bengal, on the western bank of the Hooghly river, 24 miles above Calcutta. Long. 88. 28. E. Lat. 23. 52. N.

CHIOZZA, an old and well built town of the Venetian states, on an island of the same name in the Adriatic. Pop. including the rest of the island, 20,000. 14 miles S. Venice.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon, over which is an elegant freestone bridge. The church is a large, ancient, and interesting structure; and contains some very old and curious monumental devices and inscriptions. It sends two members to parliament, and has a manufacture of the finest broad cloth. Population 3506. 13 miles E. N. E. Bath.

CHIFFEWAY, a small village of Upper Canada, on the river Welland.

CHIFFEWAY RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi, and has a communication with the Montreal river by a short passage.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town and parish of England, county of Oxford. The church is much admired for its windows. Pop. 2640.

CHIPPING-ONGBAR, an ancient town and parish of England, in Essex. Pop. 768.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, a town and parish of England, in Gloucestershire, 11 miles N. E. Bristol. Population 1059.

CHIRAC, a town of France, in Languedoc, department of the Lozere. Population 2100.

CHIRK, a parish and village of Wales, in Denbighshire. Population 1453.

CHIRNSIDE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Berwick. Population 1139.

CHISAMO, a town on the north coast of the island of Candia.

CHISME, or **CISME**, a seaport town of Anatolia, 40 miles N. Smyrna.

CHITWICK, a parish and village of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames. Population 4336.

CHITLONG, a town of Hindostan, in Little Nepal. Long. 85. 52. E. Lat. 27. 29. N.

CHITRON, or **CHITRON**, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, the capital of a district of the same name, which lies about the 25th degree of N. Lat. and between the 74th and 75th degrees of E. Long.

CHITTORE, a large and flourishing town of Gujerat, on the Saurashtra river, celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes. Long. 73. 3. E. Lat. 23. 45. N.

CHITTAGONG, an extensive district on the south-east extremity of Bengal, lying between the 21st and 25d degrees of N. Lat. and in the vicinity of the 92d degree of E. Long. This district contains 3000 square miles of unproductive mountainous or arable land. Its principal productions are rice, salt, timber, ivory, indigo, cotton, hemp, pepper, some coffee, and a small quantity of spices.

CHITTAPET, a town and fortress in the Carnatic, 75 miles S. W. Madras.

CHITTENDEN, a county of the United States, in Vermont, on Lake Champlain, intersected by Union river. Population 13,120. Chief town Burlington.

CHITTENINGO CREEK, a small stream in the state of New York, joins Oneida lake.

CHITTEDMOO, a celebrated fortress and town of Hindostan. Long. 76. 29. E. Lat. 14. 10. N.

CHITTOR, a town and fortress of the south of India, 80 miles E. Madras.

CHITTRA, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 100 miles S. by W. Patna.

CHITWAX, a town of Hindostan, province of Malabar. Long. 76. 12. E. Lat. 10. 23. N.

CHIVASCO, a town of Piedmont, situated on the Po, where it receives the waters of the Orco. It contains several churches and cloisters. Population 5450.

CHIVSA, LA, a town of Piedmont, south-east of Coni. Population 6000.

CHOCZIM, a town and fortress of European Russia, government of Podolia, on the Dniester. It is built very irregularly, and was first defended only by a castle; but

in 1718, it was erected into a regular fortress of great strength. It now belongs to the Russians. Long. 26. 35. E. Lat. 48. 31. N.

CHOLAT, a town of France, on the Mayenne, department of the Maine and Loire, 11 miles S. Beaupreau. Population 4700.

CHOLMOGOBY, a town of European Russia, situated on an island of the Dwina, below Archangel, 30 miles S. Archangel.

CHOLULA, a city of Mexico, formerly the capital of an independent district of the same name. It was famed as the seat of piety and religion during the Mexican empire; and had a magnificent temple, which still remains, and to which the Mexicans still resort in crowds, at the festival of the Virgin. The perpendicular height of this edifice is 164 feet, and at the base it measures at each side 1450 feet. This temple, which is to the east of the city, on the road leading to Puebla, is the most ancient and the most celebrated of all the Mexican religious monuments. Population 16,000. 80 miles E. Mexico. Long. 98. 7. 45. W. Lat. 19. 2. 6. N.

CHONAD, a town of Hungary, on the Marosch, 25 miles N. Temesvar.

CHONBHUT, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad. Long. 81. 48. E. Lat. 24. 29. N.

CHOPERSK, a fortified town of European Russia, 140 miles W. Saratov.

CHOPTANK, a navigable river of North America, which falls into the Chesapeake.

CHORLEY, a tolerably well built town and parish of England, in Lancashire. The cotton manufacture is here carried on; and near it is abundance of coal, lead, alum, flint and mill stones. Population 7316.

CHORTISK, a town of European Russia, 590 miles S. S. E. St Petersburg. Pop. 1700.

CHOUL, LOWER and UPPER, two seaport towns and forts in Aurangabad. Long. of the one, 72. 46. E. Lat. 13. 36. N.; Long. of the other, 72. 48. E. Lat. 13. 33. N.

CHOUZE, a neat town of France, in Angou, on the Loire. Population 3350.

CHOWAN, a county of the United States, in Edenton district, North Carolina, on the N. side of Albemarle sound. Population 5297. Slaves 2700. Chief town Edenton.

CHOWAN, a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which is formed by the union of the Nottaway, Meherrin, and Blackwater rivers, and falls into the N. W. corner of Albemarle sound. It is 3 miles wide at its mouth.

CHOWSAR, a village of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 7 miles S. Buxar.

CHRISTCHURCH, a town of England, in Hampshire, between the Avon and the Stour. Its church is very ancient. The Avon is famous for its salmon fishery. It has a considerable trade in knit silk stockings and watch chains, and sends two members to parliament. Pop. 4044. 12 miles E. Poole.

CHRISTIAN, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on Cumberland river. Population 11,080. Slaves 1766. Chief town Hopkinsville.

CHRISTIANA, a post township of the United States, in Newcastle county, Delaware, on Christiana creek, 37 miles S. W. Philadelphia.

CHRISTIANA CREEK, a river of the United States, in Delaware, which unites with the Brandy-wine below Wilmington, and flows into the Delaware.

CHRISTIANIA, the capital or seat of government of Norway, is situated at the bottom of a gulf, in the province of Aggerhusus. The town, though not large, is the best built and most thriving place in the kingdom, having regular streets, neat stone houses (about 1500 in number), and about 9000 inhabitants. The public buildings are the great military hospital, erected in 1806, of wood; the house of correction, the academy, the military school, and the two theatres. This town has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. The principal manufactures are of coarse cloth and cordage. The chief exports are fish, tar, soap, vitriol, alum, iron, copper, and timber, chiefly to Britain, but also to France and Denmark: 250 miles W. Stockholm, 300 N. by W. Copenhagen. Long. 10. 43. 45. E. Lat. 59. 55. 20. N.

CHRISTIANOPOL, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Bekingen, 36 miles S. W. Calmar.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a seaport of Norway, and capital of a government of the same name, containing 133,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the south coast. This place was founded by Christian IV. of Denmark, in 1641, with the view of making it the principal station of his navy. The houses are generally neat and well built, and the streets broad and straight. The most remarkable building is the cathedral. The town has one of the best sheltered harbours in Norway. The inhabitants, amounting to 5000, are principally employed in ship-building, and particularly in the repair of vessels forced, by the storms of the Cattegat, to take refuge here to refit. 220 miles N. W. Copenhagen. Long. 9. 3. 13. E. Lat. 59. 3. 5. N.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a township of the United States, and capital of Montgomery county, Virginia, 200 miles W. S. W. Richmond.

CHRISTIANS-ØE, a group of islands in the Baltic. Long. of the principal one, 14. 47. E. Lat. 55. 13. N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, 57 miles W. by S. Carlscrona. Population 2260. The province of this name contains 120,547 inhabitants.

CHRISTIANSTED, the principal town of Santa Cruz. Long. 63. 23. W. Lat. 17. 46. N.

CHRISTIANSTUND, a town on the east coast of Norway, 36 miles N. W. Drontheim. Population 1650.

CHRISTIANHAM, a thriving town of Sweden, province of Carlstadt, 16 miles E. Carlstadt. Population 2020.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a small seaport of Russian Finland. Long. 21. 9. E. Lat. 62. 16. N.

CHRISTMAS HARBOUR, a good and safe bay on the north coast of Kerguelen's Land.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in the Pacific

ocean, 30 leagues in circumference. Long. 218. 33. E. Lat. 59. 57. N.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a bay on the south coast of Terra del Fuogo. Long. of the entrance, 70. 10. W. Lat. 55. 27. S.

CHRISTOPHE, St., a town of France, 15 miles N. N. W. Tours. Population 2000.—The name of several other small towns.

CHRISTOPHER'S ST., an island in the West Indies, discovered in 1493 by Columbus. It is about 15 miles in length, and in general about 4 in breadth. About half of it only is fit for cultivation. It is, however, remarkably fertile, and produces the most abundant crops of sugar. In the year 1702 it was taken by a French armament, and restored to Great Britain at the peace of 1703, to whom it still belongs. It is separated from the small island of Nevis by a narrow channel. Population in 1794, 4000 whites, and 21,000 negroes; in 1805, the whites and people of colour amounted to 1998.

CHRISTOVAL, St., one of the five lakes at the bottom of the valley of Mexico, in the vicinity of that city.

CHRISTOVAL, St., a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, with a fine and well defended port. Population 500 housekeepers. Long. 37. 30. W. Lat. 12. 40. S.

CHUDIN, a well built town of Bohemia, on the Chudinka, capital of a circle of the same name. Houses 700. 50 miles E. Prague.

CHIVATYNSK, a town of European Russia, on the Volga, 350 miles S. E. St Petersburg. Population 700.

CHUCKWAN, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 13 miles S. E. Bahar.

CHUCUITO, a province of Peru, bounded E. by the great lake of the same name, which is situated between the two Cordilleras of Peru, in the north-western part of the province of Los Charcos. Lat. from 13. 35. to 17. 20. S.

CHUDLEYCH, a parish and town of England, in Devonshire. Population 2053.

CHUDLEYCH, a parish and town of England, in Devonshire. Population 1806.

CHUMBIVILCAS, a province of Peru. Population 16,000.

CHUMBUL, a large river of Hindostan, which enters the Jumna, 26 miles below Etawah.

CHUNARGUN, a town and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, and district of Chunar, on the Gaages, in Lat. 25. 9. N. Long. 62. 54. E.

CHUPPARAH, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad. Long. 60. 2. E. Lat. 22. 22. N.

CHUPRAH, a large town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, on the Ganges.

CHUQUISACA, a city of South America, and capital of the province of Los Charcas. The houses in the great square, and those adjoining to it, are of two stories, but in the remainder of the town only of one. They are covered with tiles, very roomy and convenient, with pleasant gardens planted with European fruits. The cathedral is large, and

of good architecture, much ornamented with painting and gilding. There is another church, and five convents, all spacious buildings with splendid churches. Population, Spaniards and Indians, 14,000. Long. 66. 46. W. Lat. 19. 30. S.

CHURCH CREEK, a township of the United States, in Dorchester county, Maryland, at the head of Church creek, a branch of Hudson river, 7 miles S. W. Cambridge.

CHURCH HILL, a post village of the United States, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, 8 miles N. E. Centreville.

CHURCH ISLAND, a small island in Currituck sound, near the coast of North Carolina. Long. 76. 8. W. Lat. 36. 22. N.

CHURCH STREETON, a parish and town of England, in Shropshire. Population 1220.

CHURCH TOWN, a post township of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles E. N. E. Lancaster, 50 W. N. W. Philadelphia.

CHURN, a river of England, in Gloucestershire, one of the four streams which unite to form the Thames.

CICACOLE, the capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal. Long. 83. 57. E. Lat. 18. 21. N.

CICARICA, a province of Peru. Population 50,000. The capital is of the same name.

CIERS LA LANDE, St. a town of France, in Guienne. Population 2300.

CIGLIANO, a thriving town of Piedmont, with 3100 inhabitants.

CILLEY, or **ZILLI**, a town of Austria, with 250 houses. 130 miles S. S. W. Vienna.

CINALOA, sometimes called **CINOLLO**, a province of Mexico, now forming part of the intendancy of Sonora.

CINALOA, a town of Mexico, in the above province, on a river of the same name, which falls into the gulf of California. Population 9500. Long. 100. 8. W. Lat. 25. 50. N.

CINCINNATI, a post township of the United States, and capital of Hamilton county, Ohio, near the south-west corner of the state, on the north bank of Ohio river, 20 miles above the mouth of the Great Miami. It is regularly laid out, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and is one of the most flourishing towns west of the Alleghany mountains. The growth of Cincinnati has been rapid, almost without a parallel. In 1800, the population was 500; in 1810, 2540; in 1815, it was estimated at 6500; and in 1820, it was 9732. In 1819, it contained a court-house, 3 brick market-houses, 4 printing-offices, a steam flour-mill, built of stone, 9 stories high, a steam saw-mill, 1 woollen, and 4 cotton-factories, 2 glass-houses, and several other manufacturing establishments; 4 banks, and a Lancasterian school, and 9 or 10 houses of public worship for different denominations. Cincinnati is the most flourishing commercial town between Pittsburg and New Orleans. 93 miles W. by S. Chillicothe.

CRISTIAN POULS, seaports of England, on the coast of Kent and Sussex, viz. Dover,

Sandwich, Hith, and Romney, in Kent; and in Sussex, Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Seaford. Their number, as the name imports, was originally five. These ports were anciently bound to furnish to the sovereign a certain number of ships of war in any emergency, in return for which their freemen were styled barons, and ranked among the nobility. Each of the ports sent two members to parliament, and enjoyed several other privileges and immunities.

CINTEGABELLE, a thriving town of France, 17 miles S. Toulouse. Population 3000.

CINTRA, or **SINTRA**, a large village of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. Here was concluded (after the battle of Vimaira) the well known convention between Sir Hew Dalrymple and the French general Junot. Pop. 1900. 15 miles N. W. Lisbon.

CIOTAT, a trading town of France, in Provence, on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour. Pop. 5770. 12 miles S. E. Marseilles.

CIRCARS, **NORTHERN**, an extensive province of Hindostan, lying on the western side of the bay of Bengal, between the 15th and 20th degrees of N. Lat., but little more than one degree in breadth. The superficial contents of this country have been calculated at 17,000 geographical miles, nearly one-half of which is supposed to be capable of culture or pasture, and the remainder woods, water, barren hills, or a sandy waste, 3 miles broad, bordering the whole of the sea coast.

CIRCASSIA, a country of Asia, occupying a great part of the territory between the Black and the Caspian seas. It is situated on the northern declivity of that vast chain of mountains known under the appellation of Caucasus, and is bounded N. by the rivers Terak and Cuban. The limits, and even the name of this country, are very ill defined. This territory is filled with a multitude of small, independent, and hostile tribes, which it were difficult and tedious to enumerate. They have maintained their independence with surprising perseverance against that gigantic extension of the Russian power to which all the neighbouring states have yielded. They acknowledge, indeed, a species of vassalage; but they neither pay tribute nor perform military service; and they even indulge in regular plundering excursions into the Russian territories. Circassia is governed by a feudal aristocracy, almost precisely similar to that which existed in Europe during the 12th century. The ruler of each state is called a *prince*, who has under him a number of *uzdens* or nobles, who attend him in all expeditions for war and plunder, but in peace are nearly independent. The Circassians are distinguished in a remarkable degree by the elegance of their external appearance: the men are tall, and of an athletic, though slender form; their features are expressive, their air haughty and martial. The beauty of the females has been long celebrated throughout Europe; and Circassian captives are considered as the brightest ornaments of

an eastern seraglio. The favourite employment of the Circassians consists in expeditions for war against the neighbouring tribes, or for plunder, into the Russian territory. At home their time is mostly employed in hunting and feasting. Their chief pride is placed in their arms and their horses.

CINCINNATI, a post township of the United States, capital of Pickaway county, Ohio, 19 miles N. Chillicothe.

CIRENCESTER, a market and borough town of England, in Gloucestershire, on the Churn. Of the three churches which once decorated this town, one only remains; but that is scarcely surpassed in magnificence by any structure of the same kind in the kingdom. Of the abbey, no ruins now remain, except an ancient gateway. The town contains meeting-houses of Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers. It has some manufactures of wool. It sends two members to parliament. Population 4987. 17 miles S. E. Gloucester.

CRIE, a town of Piedmont, on the Doria. Population 3470. 8 miles N. N. W. Turin.

CISTERNINO, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. Population 3600.

CITADELLA, a town of the Venetian territory. Pop. 6000. 19 miles N. N. W. Padua.

CITTA NUOVA, a maritime town of Istria, 60 miles E. Venice.

CITTA VECCHIA, or **MEDINA**, of **MALTA**, a strong town of Malta, situated on a hill in the centre of the island. It was formerly the capital of the island.

CITTA VITTIMIOSA, a fortified town of Malta, situated on a narrow neck of land, to the left of La Valetta. It has a strong citadel. On each side a broad natural canal runs up into the land, and forms near the town an excellent harbour. The principal edifice is the arsenal. It is sometimes considered a suburb of La Valetta. Population 3000.

CIUDA DELLA, or **JAMNA**, a town of Minorca, on the north-west coast, about 30 miles from Port Mahon, with which it disputes the pre-eminence. The cathedral is a spacious and imposing edifice. Long. 3. 40. E. Lat. 39. 50. N.

CIUDAD, or **CIUDAD RODRIGO**, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, on the Agueda. The streets are tolerably regular, and the public buildings numerous. On the Plaza Mayor, or principal square, are three Roman columns, with inscriptions. It was taken by the French in 1810, from whom it was taken by storm by the British in 1812. Population 10,000. 30 miles E. by N. Coimbra.

CIUDAD REAL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the capital of the province of La Mancha. The streets are broad, straight, and well paved. The principal square is 150 paces long by 75 broad. It has been long noted for its manufacture of glove leather. Population 9000. 57 miles S. Toledo.

CIUDAD DEL FRIULI, a town in the Venetian territory. Population 4000.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a small town of Italy, 24 miles N. Rome.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a seaport of the States of the Church, in a bay of the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, population 9000. 38 miles N. W. Rome.

CLACKMANNAN, a county of Scotland, is bounded S. E. by Fife, S. and S. W. by the river Forth, W. by Alva, an isolated district of Stirlingshire, and on every other quarter by the county of Perth. Its greatest length is 8 miles, its mean breadth 6, and its superficial area contains 48 square miles, or 30,720 English acres. The northern district is traversed by the Ochil hills from south-west to north-east. The principal rivers are the North and South Devon. The soil is fertile, many acres of rich carse-land having been recovered from the Forth by means of embankments. Coal is found in great abundance; also iron-stone. Clackmannan returns a member to parliament alternately with the county of Kinross. The principal towns are Alloa and Clackmannan. Population 13,263.

CLACKMANNAN, a town and parish of Scotland, county of the same name. Pop. 4056.

CLAUFENFURT, or **KLAGENFURT**, a town of the Austrian empire, the capital of the duchy of Carinthia, on the Glan. It is well built, and its streets are broad. It has several squares, two parish churches, besides three convents and an hospital. The other public establishments are the meeting-place of the states, the lyceum, the university founded in 1801, and the military orphan-house erected in 1707. Here are a few manufactures of fine cloth, silk, ribbons, and muslin. The French entered it in 1809, and demolished the fortifications. Population 10,000. 32 miles S. W. Vienna.

CLAIN, St., a county of the United States, in Illinois, on the Mississippi. Population in 1818, 4519. Chief town Cahokia.—2d, A township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. Population 3080.—3d, A township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Population 1847.

CLAIR, St., a river and lake of North America. The river is the channel of communication between Lakes Huron and Erie. The lake is of sufficient depth for ships of the largest burden.

CLAIRAC, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Lot. Population 6900.

CLAIRBORNE, a county of the United States, in Mississippi, on the Mississippi. Pop. in 1816, 3506. Slaves 1790. Chief town Port Gibson.—2d, In East Tennessee, on Clinch river. Population 4798. Slaves 327. Chief town Tazewell.

CLANIC, a town of France, department of the Nièvre. Population 6250. 18 miles S. Auxerre.

CLARE, a parish and town of England, county of Suffolk. The appearance of the town is extremely mean. The church, however, is handsome. Population 1487.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, about 47 miles long, and

32 broad. It is almost insulated, being separated by the river Shannon from the county of Limerick on the south-east, the Atlantic ocean encompasses it on the west, the bay of Galway bounds it on the north, and a portion of the counties of Galway and Tipperary joins it on the east. The surface of the country is mountainous, and the soil light, but extremely fertile in the vallies. Lead and iron ores have been discovered; and it abounds in inexhaustible stores of coal mines. Ennis is the capital. The principal river is the Shannon. It returns two members to the imperial parliament. Pop. 100,000.

CLARE, a decayed village of Ireland, in the county of Clare, 17 miles N. W. Limerick.

CLARE, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Corrib, 4 miles N. Galway.

CLAREMONT, a county of the United States, in Sumpter district, South Carolina. Chief town Statesburg.—2d, A post township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, opposite Windsor, Vermont, 11 miles N. Charlestown. Pop. 2094.

CLARENDON, a post township of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont, 28 miles W. Windsor. Population 1798.

CLARK'S CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehanna, in the United States.—(RIVER), A tributary of the Ohio.

CLARK, a county of the United States, in Alabama, on the west side of the Tombigbee. Chief town Woodstown.—2d, In Kentucky. Population 11,519. Slaves 2934. Chief town Winchester.—3d, In Georgia, in the Western district, bounded N. W. by Jackson, S. W. by Apalachie river, and N. E. by the Oconee. Chief towns Athens and Watkinsville. Population 7628. Slaves 2594.—4th, In Ohio, formed in 1818, from Champaign and Green counties. Chief town Springfield. Population in 1818, 8065.—5th, In Indiana, on the Ohio. Population in 1815, 7000. Chief town Charleston.—6th, In Illinois, bordering on Indiana.

CLARKE'S FORK, a river of North America, so called by captain Clarke. It falls into the Yellow Stone river, in Lat. 45. 35. N.

CLARKESBURG, a post township of the United States, and capital of Harrison county, Virginia, on the east side of the Monongahela, 40 miles W. Morgantown.

CLARKSTOWN, a post township of the United States, and capital of Rockland county, New York, on the Hudson, 38 miles above New York. Population 1996.

CLARKSVILLE, a post township of the United States, and capital of Montgomery county, Tennessee, on the north side of Cumberland river, 30 miles below Nashville. Long. 88. 37. W. Lat. 36. 25. N.

CLARTHY, a small river of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, which joins the Clarwen.

CLATSOP, a nation of Indians, who reside near the shores of the Pacific ocean, on the Columbia river.

CLATT, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Population 551.

CLAUDE, ST., a town of France, department of the Jura. Population 3000.

CLAUDE, ST., a town of France, department of the Charente. Population 2000.

CLAVELACK, a township of the United States, in Columbia county, New York, 3 miles E. Hudson. Population 3593.

CLAUSENBURG, the capital of Transylvania, and of the county of the same name, on the Little Szamos. It contains a handsome public square, and several elegant streets, churches, and private houses. The gardens and public walks are also elegant. It is divided into Old and New, and is inclosed by a wall and ditch. Population 14,522. 145 miles N. N. E. Belgrade.

CLAUSTHAL, a large open town of Hanover, in the Upper Hartz, close by Zellerfeld. The public buildings are a mine-office, two churches, a public school, and an orphan house. Population 8000.

CLAY, a parish and town of England, in Norfolk. Population 742.

CLAY, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Population 2393. Slaves 141. Chief town Manchester.

CLAYTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 3609.

CLAYTON-LE-MOOR, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1863.

CLARE, CAPT, a cape of Ireland, at the most southern extremity of the island of Clare or Clear. Long. 9. 24. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

CLAREFIELD, a county of the United States, in the central part of Pennsylvania, on a creek which runs into the west branch of the Susquehanna. Population 675.

CLECY, a town of Normandy, department of Calvados. Population 2290.

CLEDAGH, the name of several small streams in Wales.

CLECYMONT, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Population 4060.

CLEOSURY, a parish and town of England, in Shropshire, on the Teme. Population 1002.

CLERKE'S ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific ocean. Long. 190. 30. E. Lat. 63. 15. N.

CLERKE'S RIVER, a large river of North America, which falls into the Columbia in about the 40th deg. of N. lat.

CLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome, situated between two small rivers. It has rather a gloomy appearance. The cathedral, which stands in the centre of the town, is one of the finest in France, though in an imperfect state. The college is a beautiful edifice, and contains a small public library. There is also a cabinet of natural history, a botanical garden, a neat theatre, and several hospitals. There are four public squares, the largest of which serves as a market-place. In one of them is an elegant obelisk, erected by the town to the memory of General Demix, who was born in the neighbourhood. Its trade is considerable, and it has manufactures of paper, hats, leather, pottery, linen, serge, matreans,

druggets, and other woollen stuffs. 76 miles W. Lyons.—The name of several other small towns in France.

CLERMONT, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Ohio, on Ohio river. Population in 1815, 12,340. Chief town Williamsburg.

CLERMONT, a township of the United States, in Columbia county, New York, on the Hudson, 15 miles below Hudson, 45 below Albany. Population 1690.

CLERMONT EN ANGOISSE, a town of France, in Champagne. Population 1600.

CLERMONT EN BEAUVAISIS, a town of France, department of the Oise. Pop. 2100.

CLEVELAND, a post township of the United States, and capital of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, on Lake Erie, 54 miles N. W. Warren.

CLERMONT LODÈVE, a town of France, 12 miles W. Montpellier. Population 5430.

CLEVES, a duchy of Westphalia, on the frontier of Holland, belonging to the king of Prussia, and forming part of the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine. It is about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. It contains 880 square miles, with 123,000 inhabitants.

CLEVES, the capital of the foregoing duchy, about 2½ miles from the Rhine. It is neatly built in the Dutch style, and surrounded with walls, but not strongly fortified. Population 5000. 12 miles S. E. Nimwegen.

CLIFTON, a small village of Scotland, in the county of Perth, near Tyndrum.

CLIFTON, a parish and village of England, in Gloucestershire. Population 6311.

CLIFTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 603.

CLIFTON, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland, 2½ miles S. Penrith.

CLIFTON, a village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

CLINCH, a branch of the Tennessee river, in the United States, which joins the Tennessee, 35 miles below Knoxville.

CLINTON, a county of the United States, in the north-east part of New York, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Essex county, and W. by Franklin county. Population 8032. Chief town Plattsburg.—2d, A post township in Dutchess county, New York, on Hudson river, below Hudson. Population 5494. It contains 3 post villages, Staatsberg, Pleasant Valley, and Hyde-park, and 8 houses of public worship, 3 for Quakers, 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Dutch Reformed, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians; and has many manufactures.—3d, A post village of Oneida county, New York, in the north part of the township of Paris, pleasantly situated on Oriskany creek, 9 miles W. S. W. Utica, 109 W. N. W. Albany. Hamilton college, near this village, was incorporated in 1812, and has been liberally patronized by the legislature and by individuals. It has a president, and 3 professors, viz. 1 of languages, 1 of mathematics and

natural philosophy, and 1 of chemistry; 3 tutors, and a library of about 2000 volumes. The number of students is fast increasing, and in 1820 the trustees petitioned the legislature for a grant to enable them to erect a new building for their accommodation, and for assistance in completing the chemical and philosophical apparatus.—4th, Of Kennebeck county, Maine, 26 miles N. Augusta. Population 1050.—5th, A county of Ohio, between Warren and Fayette counties. Population in 1815, 4600. Chief town Wilmington.

CLITHERO, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the Ribble. It sends two members to parliament. Population 3213. 217 miles N. W. London.

CLIVEGIR, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1314.

CLOCHER, an ancient city of Ireland, now a straggling village. It is a bishop's see. 70 miles N. N. W. Dublin.

CLONAKILTY, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty bay. It has a good market for yarn. 20 miles S. W. Cork.

CLONAR, a village of Ireland, county of Meath, 11 miles S. S. W. Trim.

CLONES, a town of Ireland, county of Monaghan, 19 miles S. W. Monaghan.

CLONFERT, a city or village of Ireland, county of Galway, 36 miles E. Galway.

CLONMELL, a town of Ireland, county of Tipperary, pleasantly situated on the river Suir, which is navigable to Waterford, with which county it is also connected by a bridge consisting of 20 arches. It consists of four cross streets, regularly built, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in the woollen manufactures. Its public buildings are of stone, and are well built. The town is ancient, and was formerly defended by a very strong wall, which was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. It sends one member to the imperial parliament. 22 miles W. N. W. Waterford.

CLONNIGES, a town of Ireland, 15 miles S. W. Wexford.

CLONTARF, a village of Ireland, about 2½ miles N. E. from the castle of Dublin.

CLOSTER-SEVEN, or **ZEVEN**, a small town of the duchy of Bremen, on the Aue, 24 miles N. N. E. Bremen.

CLOREN, a large village of Switzerland, 6 miles N. N. E. Zurich.

CLOUD, St. a town of France, in the province of the Isle of France, situated on the Seine. It has 1500 inhabitants, with a palace, one of the most beautiful in Paris or its neighbourhood.

CLOYNE, a small town of Ireland, county of Cork, 12 miles E. Cork.

CLUDEN, or **CAIRN**, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which joins the Nith.

CLUNY, a river of Scotland, county of Aberdeen, which falls into the Dee.

CLUNY, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire, 46 miles N. N. W. Lyons. Population 4200.

CLUSE, LA, a town of Savoy, 23 miles S. E. Geneva.

CLUSONE, a town of Lombardy, 18 miles N. E. Bergamo. Population 3000.

CLYDD, a river of North Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Irish sea, about 6 miles below St Asaph.

CLYDE, one of the largest rivers of Scotland, which has its rise in the southern part of Lanarkshire, and forms an arm of the sea, called the frith of Clyde, near the castle of Dumbarton. It becomes navigable at the city of Glasgow; and its whole course, in a direct line, is less than 60 miles, but following its windings, it is upwards of 70. This river is celebrated for several romantic falls.

COA, a river of Portugal, province of Tras los Montes, which falls into the Duero.

COALEY, a parish and town of England, in Gloucestershire. Population 1117.

COAXOO, a great river of Western Africa, and one of the chief tributaries to the Congo.

COANZA, a large river of Congo, in Western Africa.

COAST CASTLE CAPE, or **CABO CORSO**, the capital of the British settlements on the Gold coast of Africa. The fort has 10 pieces of cannon. The town is irregular and dirty; the houses are built of clay, mostly in a square form. Population 8000. Long. 22. W. Lat. 5. 18. N.

COBUR, the principal town of the country of Darfur, in Central Africa. Long. 28. E. Lat. 14. 11. N.

COCHESSECONTE, a river of the United States, in Kennebec county, Maine, is formed of two branches, which unite in Gardiner, and fall into the Kennebec.

COBELSKILL, a post township of the United States, in Schoharie county, New York, on Cobus creek, 7 miles W. Schoharie, 35 from Albany. Population 2494.

COBER, a small river of England, in Cornwall, which falls into the English Channel.

COBHAM, a township of the United States, in Surrey county, Virginia, on the south bank of James river, opposite Jamestown, 8 or 9 miles S. W. Williamsburg.

COBLENTZ, a town of the Prussian states, the capital of the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle, opposite the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. The bridge across the latter river is of freestone, but that over the Rhine is of boats. The town is well built, the streets being regular, the houses of stone, and the public buildings handsome. The chief of these is the magnificent palace erected in 1779, for the residence of the elector of Treves. The two handsome quays on the Rhine and the Moselle are used as public promenades. Population 19,500, including the suburbs. 36 miles N. W. Mentz.

COBURG, the capital of a principality of the same name, in Germany, on the river Itz, or Elz. It has a castle. The market-place is in the square, and contains the government offices and town-house. Here is a ce-

lebrated academy, founded in 1597. The inhabitants carry on some traffic in wool. Population 7000. 100 miles E. N. E. Frankfurt on the Maine.

COCHABAMBA, a province of Peru. Population 70,000.

COCHIN, or **KOCHIN**, a town of the Prussian states, on the Moselle. Pop. 1600.

COCHIN, a seaport, and principal town of the province of Cochin, which is on the western side of the peninsula intersected by the 10th degree of N. lat. The town, which is fortified, stands on an island at the mouth of the Cali Coylang river. The form of the city is nearly semicircular, and is about a mile and a half in circumference. The streets are wide and commodious. The principal buildings are the church, the governor's house, the barracks, and a public hotel. The trade carried on at this place is still extensive; and ships are built here, as well as in any part of Europe. It was taken by the English in 1795. Long. 76. 8. E. Lat. 9. 53. N.

COCHIN-CHINA, a country situated in the south-east of Asia, forming part of the peninsula between China and Hindostan. It extends upwards of 400 miles along the sea of China, and has for its inland boundaries Tunquin, Siam, Cambodia, and Taloumpa. It consists of a long plain or stripe, included between the sea coast and a chain of mountains running parallel to, and often approaching within a short distance of it. This plain is of most exuberant fertility, producing copiously all the tropical productions, but more peculiarly rice and sugar. The forests are also very fine, and produce a variety of aromatic woods. The coast abounds with gelatinous animal substances, as sharks' fins, *beech de mer*, and a peculiar species of birds' nests, which are eagerly sought for in China. A species of cinnamon is also produced, which, though much coarser than that of Ceylon, is preferred to it by the Chinese. A considerable quantity of gold is brought down from the mountains, or collected in the sands of the rivers; and silver also of late has become plentiful. The wet season occurs in the months of September, October, and November. At this time the rivers overflow, and a great part of the plain is inundated. In the three following months a cold north wind blows, accompanied with more moderate rains. The trade of this country is principally with China.

COCKBURN-PATH, a village and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Population 360.

COCKE, a county of the United States, in East Tennessee, on the south side of French Broad river. Population 544. Slaves 436. Chief town Newport.

COCKENZIE, a maritime village of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, 14 mile N. E. Prestonpans.

COCKE, a river of England, in Cumberland, which joins the Derwent at Cockermouth.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of England, in Cumberland, at the confluence of the Cocke and Derwent. It is divided into two parts.

by the Cocker, over which there is a bridge of one arch. The streets, though spacious, are irregular; yet many of the houses are neatly built. The castle, of which the ruins are still to be seen, seems to have been a place of great strength. It sends two members to parliament. There are several excellent schools, and a dispensary for indigent patients. The principal articles of manufacture here are hats, coarse woollen cloths, shalloons, checks, coarse linens, and leather. Pop. 3799. 306 miles N. N. W. London.

COCOS ISLANDS, two small islands near the west coast of Sumatra. Long. 95. 50. E. Lat. 2. 58. N.—The name of several small islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

COE, CAE, a cape of North America, on the north side of Boston bay. Long. 70. 10. W. Lat. 42. 4. N.

CODBECK, a small river of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

CODOGNO, a neat town of Lombardy, near the conflux of the Adda and Po. Pop. 8000.

CODORUS, a township of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania, on the Codorus. Population 1975.

CODORUS CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.

CODRORIO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on the Stella, 10 miles S. S. W. Udina.

COE, a river of Scotland, in Argyllshire, which falls into Loch Leven.

COEVEDER, a fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Aa. Population 1530.

COEYMANE, a post township of the United States, in Albany county, New York, on the Hudson, 11 miles below Albany. Pop. 3574.

COGGESHALL, a parish and town of England, in Essex, on the Blackwater. Pop. 2896.

COGNAC, a town of France, department of the Charente, on the Charente. Pop. 2850.

COHANZY, or **CANAREA CREEK**, a river of the United States, in New Jersey, which joins Delaware river, opposite Bombay Hook.

COHASSET, a seaport and post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 25 miles E. Dedham, 25 S. E. Boston. Population 994.—Cohasset rocks, which have been fatal to many vessels, lie off this place, three miles from the shore.

COMBERTON, the capital of a district of the same name in the south of India, situated between the 10th and 12th degrees of N. lat. It is defended by a citadel or small fort, and contains a handsome mosque, built by Tippoo Sultan, and about 2000 houses, with barracks for a regiment of cavalry. Along with the district it came into possession of the British in the year 1799. Long. 77. 6. E. Lat. 14. 5. N.

COMBRA, an ancient city of Portugal, the capital of the province of Beira, on the Mondego, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, with a double row of arches. In the interior it is narrow, ill-paved, dirty, and very steep. It is the see of a bishop; and has, exclusive of the cathedral, eight parish churches, a like number of convents, and

a famous university, founded originally at Lisbon in 1390, but transferred hither in 1300, and now the only establishment of the kind in Portugal. The ancient walls and towers still remain, and form its only defence. It suffered considerable damage from the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon in 1755. 60 miles S. S. E. Oporto.

COIRE, a well built town of Switzerland, the capital of the canton of the Grisons, on the Plessur, a tributary of the Rhine, 55 miles S. Coustance. Population 2500.

COKALAHISKIT, a river of North America, which enters Clark's river, a branch of the Columbia, in Long. 113. W. Lat. about 47. N.

COL DI TENNA, a well known passage of the Alps, between Piedmont and Nice, 5800 feet above the level of the sea.

COLAPOOR, a small independent Mahratta state, on the western coast of India, between the 15th and 17th degrees of N. lat. Its capital, of the same name, is in Long. 74. 40. E. Lat. 15. 40. N.

COLAR, a town and fortress of India, in Mysore. Long. 78. 19. E. Lat. 13. 8. N.

COLBERG, a seaport of the Prussian states, in Farther Pomerania, with a harbour in the Baltic. The chief edifices are the town-house and the large cathedral. The aqueduct which supplies the town with water is an ingenious structure. Population 3000. 98 miles N. N. E. Custring.

COLCHAGUA, a province of Chili. Population 15,000.

COLCHESTER, a town of England, in Essex, on the Colne, which is crossed by three bridges. It has been encircled by walls, still partly standing, though greatly decayed; and contains a castle, which was a place of great strength, now converted into a house of correction. Colchester contains 12 parish churches. St Peter's is considered the chief, and it has lately been enlarged and beautified. It existed previous to the Norman conquest, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was held by two priests for a small quit rent. Excepting St Peter's, St James's, and St Mary's, which are spacious and handsome within, the churches are of indifferent architecture. There are various charitable foundations, for benevolent purposes and for education. Here is a town jail, a custom-house, and barracks; also a commodious theatre. The principal manufacture consists of woollen cloths, particularly baize. Oysters, dredged from the Colne, are carried as an article of traffic to London, where they are highly esteemed. Several large vessels have been built here. There is a fine quay on the river, which has been rendered navigable. Vessels of 100 tons or more can come up to it; and Colchester is considered a port, though 8 or 9 miles from the nearest sea. There are two weekly markets, and three annual fairs; and also an annual fair for wool. Colchester returns two members to parliament. The number of the electors is 1500. Colchester is a place of

antiquity; and ancient remains are frequently dug out from it. Population 14,016. 18 miles S. S. W. Ipswich, 51 N. E. London.

COLCHESTER, a township of the United States, in Chittenden county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, 5 miles N. Burlington. Population 657.—2d, A post township of New London county, Connecticut, 15 miles W. Norwich, 25 S. E. Hartford. Population 2697. Bacon academy, in this town, was founded in 1801.—3d, A post township of Delaware county, New York, 21 miles S. Delhi. Population 865.—4th, A township of Fairfax county, Virginia, on Occoquan creek, 4 miles above its confluence with the Potomac, 16 S. W. Alexandria, 106 N. Richmond. The creek is navigable to this place for boats.

COLDING, or **KOLDINGEN**, a small trading town of the Danish states, in Jutland, 65 miles N. N. W. Sleswick. Long. 9. 29. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

COLDINGHAM, a town and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Population 2675.

COLBITZ, a town of Saxony, 36 miles W. Dresden. Population 1600.

COLDESTREE, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Berwick. Population 2501.

COLERNOOK DALE, a village of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, noted for its iron works, and for the magnificent cast iron bridge which was thrown over the Severn here, in 1790. 143 miles N. W. London.

COLERNOOK, a township of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut. Population 1243.

COLERAINE, a town of Ireland, county of Londonderry, agreeably situated on both sides of the river Lann, about four miles from the sea. Here is one of the most extensive salmon fisheries in the island. The town is of tolerable size, is neatly built, and has barracks to accommodate three companies of foot. It sends one member to the Imperial parliament. 25 miles E. N. E. Londonderry.

COLERAINE, a post township of the United States, in Franklin county, Massachusetts, 5 miles N. W. Greenfield. Population 2016.—2d, A township in Hamilton county, Ohio, on Miami river, 15 miles above its junction with the Ohio. Population 1053.

COLESHILL, a parish and town of England, in Warwickshire, situated near the river Cole. The houses are in general respectable in appearance; and some of the modern buildings are large and elegant. The church is a beautiful specimen of the decorated Gothic style. Pop. 1700. 104 miles E. Birmingham.

COLFORD, a town of England, in Gloucestershire. Population 1804.

COLGONG, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Long. 87. 10. E. Lat. 26. 18. N.

COLIGNY, a town of France, department of the Ain. Population 1700.

COLIMA, a small town of Mexico, intendancy of Guadalajara, 450 miles W. Mexico.

COLMAN, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, with 490 houses and a castle.

COLINDA, a town of Bengal, district of Tipperah. Long. 91. 4. E. Lat. 22. 58. N.

COLINABURGH, a village of Scotland, county of Fife, 2 miles N. of the Ely.

COLL, or **COLLA**, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, annexed to the county of Argyll, about 14 miles long, and from 34 to half a mile in breadth. Population 1364.

COLLACE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Perth. Population 691.

COLLAHUAS, a province of Peru, 53 leagues long, and 16 wide.

COLLARUS, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. Long. 77. 42. E. Lat. 25. 18. N.

COLLEBA, a town of Saxony, on the Unstrut, with 400 houses.

COLLEGAL PETTAN, a town of the south of India, province of Coimbatore. Houses 600.

COLLESSIE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Fife. Population 1630.

COLLETON, a district of the United States, in South Carolina. Population 26,359. Slaves 21,558. Chief town Dorchester, or Parker's Ferry.

COLLIOURE, a strong town of France, on the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. E. Perpignan. Population 3000.

COLLUMPTON, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Cubne. It consists chiefly of one long street. The church is a respectable Gothic structure. Population 3410. 11 miles N. Exeter.

COLMA, a town of France, formerly the capital of Upper Alsace, and now of the department of the Upper Rhine, on the Pecht and Laucht. It contains a great public school, an hospital, an arsenal, and very agreeable public walks. Here are some manufactures of cotton, as well as of linen and woollen. 34 miles S. S. W. Strasburg.

COLMENAR DE OREJO, a large town of Spain, in Toledo, 21 miles N. W. Talavera de la Reyna.

COLMENAR VIEJO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 28 miles N. Madrid. Pop. 4000.

COLMOWELL, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Ayr. Pop. of the parish 1980.

COLN, a river of England, in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Thames at Staines.—Also of Essex, which, passing Colchester, expands into an estuary near that town.

COLNA, a town of Bengal, district of Jessore, on the Muddumuty. Long. 89. 38. E. Lat. 23. 11. N.

COLNBROOK, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 17 miles W. London.

COLNE, one of the head streams which unite to form the Thames in England.

COLNE, a town of England, in Lancashire. It has manufactures of cotton goods, chiefly calicoes and dimities. Population 7374. 518 miles N. N. W. London.

COLOENA, a thriving town of the Venetian territory, 20 miles S. S. E. Vicenza. Population 6200.

COLOREZ, an ancient and celebrated town, capital of the electorate of this name, situated on the Rhine. It is built in the form

of a crescent, close to the river. The walls have a number of towers, and form a circuit of nearly 7 English miles; but a part of the included space is laid out in promenades, gardens, and vineyards. The streets are in general narrow, winding, and gloomy, and the houses ill built. The only public edifices deserving attention are the churches. The cathedral or minister of St Peter is a vast and imposing edifice, but is not completed; it is of Gothic architecture, and was begun about the year 1248. The church of St Mary is remarkable for its antiquity, and that of St Gestian for a subterranean church under its choir. The town-house is a handsome building; and in the arsenal are shewn many curious specimens of ancient armour. A modern bridge of boats connects Cologne with the opposite town of Deutz. There are 9 collegiate churches, 2 abbeyes, 2 establishments for noble ladies, an archiepiscopal seminary, 19 parish churches, 17 monasteries, 39 nunneries, commanderies of the Teutonic and Maltese orders, and 49 chapels. The university was established so far back as 1388: the French suppressed it, and erected in its place a central school or lyceum. Cologne has long been noted for its commerce. The principal objects of export are wine, timber, earthenware, slates, and other minerals, hard-ware, fire-arms, and various kitchen utensils. The principal articles manufactured in Cologne are linen, woollen, and silk stuffs, with lace, thread, and the famous eau de Cologne. Pop. 39,000. 20 miles S. E. of Dusseldorf. Long. 6. 56. 15. E. Lat. 50. 55. 21. N.

COLOMBE, St, the name of several inconsiderable towns in France.

COLOMBIE, a township of the United States, in Albany county, New York, on the west side of the Hudson, 1 mile above Albany. Population 1400.

COLONNA CAPE, on the east coast of Calabria. Long. 17. 29. E. Lat. 39. 6. N.

COLONNA CAPE, the south-east point of the province of Iivadia, in Greece.

COLONSAY and **ORONSAY**, two of the smaller Hebrides of Scotland. Population 904.

COLORADO, a river of Mexico, about 1000 miles long. It enters the gulf of California at its head, in the 33d degree of N. lat.

COLOSOS, an island of Greece, near Athens, in the gulf of Egeia. Population 1000. Long. 23. 36. E. Lat. 38. N.

COLUMB, St MAJOR, a parish and town of England, in Cornwall. Population 2493.

COLUMBIA, a county of the United States, in New York, on the E. side of the Hudson; bounded N. by Rensselaer county, E. by Massachusetts, S. by Dutchess county, W. by the Hudson. Population 33,370. Chief town Hudson.

COLUMBIA, a county of the United States, in Georgia, on Savannah river. Population 11,412. Slaves 5980. Chief town Applington.

COMARCA, DISTRICT OF, a tract of country, 10 miles square, on both sides of Pota-

mac river, 130 miles from its mouth. It was ceded to the United States, by Maryland and Virginia, in 1790, and in 1800 became the seat of the general government. It is under the immediate government of Congress. Pop. 24,028. Slaves 5395. The principal towns are Washington city, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

COLUMBIA, a post township of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA, a post town of the United States, in Fluvanna county, Virginia.

COLUMBIA, a post town of the United States, in Richland district, South Carolina, and capital of the state, at the confluence of Broad and Saluda rivers, which unite to form the Congaree, 113 miles N. N. W. of Charleston. It is regularly laid out on an elevated plain, and contains a state-house, court-house and jail, and 4 houses for public worship. It has a well conducted college.

COLUMBIA RIVER, a large river of North America, which, we are informed by Mackenzie, rises in the Rocky mountains, in about 54. 23. N. lat. and 121. W. long. from Greenwich, and falls into the Pacific ocean, in 46. 10. N. lat. and 122. 45. W. long.

COLUMBIANA, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on the Ohio river, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Population in 1815, 13,625. Chief town New Lisbon.

COLUMBO, the capital of a district of the same name, and of the island of Ceylon; also the seat of the British government in that island. The houses are regularly built, though few of them are above one story high. Population above 50,000. For six months of the year, this side of the island is subject to extremely heavy rains, which render it very unhealthy. Long. 70. 50. E. Lat. 7. 4. N.

COLUMBUS, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Population 3022. Slaves 703. Chief town Whitesville. At the court-house, a post-office is kept.—2d, A post township in Franklin county, Ohio, and capital of the state, 45 miles N. Chillicothe. Pop. 1500.

COLUMBLAAT, a Dutch village in the province of Zealand, with 1300 inhabitants.

COLWTON, a parish and market town of England, in Devonshire. Population 1845.

COMAYAGUA, or **VALLADOLIN**, the capital city of the province of Honduras. Long. 87. 51. W. Lat. 14. 10. N.

COMB MARTIN, a town of England, in Devonshire. Population 1023.

COMBERMERE, a lake in Cheshire, England.

COMBOURS, a town of Brittany, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 1800.

COMINES, a town in French Flanders, on the river Lys. Pop. 2200. 8 miles N. Lille.

COMMECEY, a neat town of France, in Lorraine, on the Maese. Population 3700.

COMMEWENA, a river of Guiana, which falls into the Surinam, 10 miles from its mouth.

COMORRO ISLANDS, a group in the Indian sea, between Madagascar and Africa.

COMO, an old town of Upper Italy, at the extremity of the lake of the same name. The houses are neatly built of stone, and the public

buildings magnificent. There are 12 churches, exclusive of the cathedral, which is entirely of white marble. In Compo are manufactured velvet, taffetas, gloves, stockings, and other silk stuffs; here are also metal foundries and statuary. Pop. 14,700. 20 miles N. Mban. Long. 9. 4. 45. E. Lat. 45. 43. 10. N.

COMO, LASOBI, a lake of Italy, in Lombardy. Length 36 miles, breadth from 1 to 4.

COMORIN, Cape, the S. extremity of the Indian continent. Long. 77. 35. E. Lat. 7. 57. N.

COMORN, a town and celebrated fortress of Lower Hungary, in the county of the same name. The citadel is accounted the strongest in Europe. The inhabitants carry on a considerable traffic in corn, flax, wine, fish, and honey. Pop. 9000. 38 miles S. E. Presburg. Long. 16. 7. 50. E. Lat. 47. 45. 34. N.

COMPIEGNE, a town of France, department of the Oise, on the Oise. Population 1290.

COMPOSTELLA, or ST JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, a town of Spain, capital of Galicia, on the Soria. The principal church is the cathedral. It has a university, founded in 1532. Pop. 12,000. 98 miles W. Astorga.

COMPOSTELLA, a rich town in Mexico, intendancy of Guadalupe, 400 miles N. W. Mexico. Long. 104. 40. W. Lat. 21. 10. N.

COMPTON, a township of Lower Canada. Population 700.

COMRIK, a village and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. Population 2614.

CONAN, a river of Scotland, county of Ross, which falls into Cromarty frith.

CONCAN, an extensive district of Southern India, province of Bejapore, between the 16th and 19th degrees of N. Lat.; bounded E. by the Western Ghauts, and W. by the sea. Length 200 miles; breadth about 40.

CONCARNEAU, a small seaport of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2200.

CONCEPCAO, a village of Brazil, province of Rio Grande. Population 2000.

CONCEPTION, LA, a town of Chili, in the province of Puchacay. It is the second in the kingdom. At its commencement it flourished greatly, from the vast quantities of gold that were dug in its vicinity; but was afterwards taken and burned by the Araucanians, from whose hostility, though it was afterwards rebuilt, it suffered much. In 1730 it was destroyed by an earthquake; and in 1791, this devoted city was again destroyed by an earthquake and an influx of the sea, which entirely covered it. A new city was then founded at the distance of a league from the old, in a beautiful plain called Mocha, upon the northern shore of the Biobio. Population 15,000. Long. 73. 8. W. Lat. 36. 48. 15. S.

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riches consist entirely in animals, which they export. 185 miles S. S. W. Barcelona, 84 S. E. Caracas. Long. 65. 10. W. Lat. 8. 42. N. The name also of various other insignificant settlements in South America.

CONCHAS, or CONCHOS, a river of Mexico, in Durango, which rises in Lat. 28. N. and joins the Rio del Norte in Lat. 31. N.

CONCHES, a town of Normandy, department of the Eure. Population 2300.

CONCHUCOS, a province of Peru. Also a river in that province, which enters the Amazonas.

CONCIZE, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Neuchâtel. Population 2350.

CONCORD, a post township of the United States, Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Pop. 2393. Long. 71. 30. W. Lat. 43. 12. N.

CONCORD, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Pop. 1633.—2d, In Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1061.—3d, In Ross county, Ohio, 12 miles W. Chillicothe. Pop. 1810.

CONCORD, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which joins the Merrimack in Tewksbury.

CONDAPILLY, the capital of a district of that name in India. Long. 80. 23. E. Lat. 16. 39. N.

CONDATCHY, a town of Ceylon, which gives name to the bay, in which is a pearl fishery. Long. 80. E. Lat. 8. 45. N.

CONDE, a very strong town of France, department of the North, at the junction of the Haine and Scheldt, with 5900 inhabitants. 6 miles N. N. E. Valenciennes.

CONDE LA FERTE, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Houses 600.

CONDE SUR NOIREAU, a town of France, in Normandy. Population 3900.

CONDE SUR VIRE, a town of Normandy, on the Vire. Population 2400.

CONDESUROS DE ABEQUIPA, a province of Peru. Capital, Chuquibamba.

CONDOM, a town of France, in Gascony, department of the Gers, 28 miles S. E. Bourdeaux.

CONDON, PULO, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. Long. 106. 42. E. Lat. 6. 40. N.

CONDRËT, a thriving town of France, on the Rhone. Pop. 4050. 18 miles S. Lyons.

CONEGLIANO, a town of the Venetian territory, 10 miles N. N. E. Treviso. Pop. 3650.

CONEMAUGH CREEK, in the United States, Pennsylvania, runs into the Alleghany 29 miles N. E. Pittsburg.

CONESTAGO, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, joins the Susquehanna.

CONEWAGO, a river of the United States, joins the Alleghany at Warren, Pennsylvania.

CONFLANS, a small town in Savoy proper. Pop. 1800. 18 miles E. Chambéry.

CONFLANS ST HONORINE, a town of France, at the conflux of the Oise and Seine. Population 1900.—The name of various small towns in France.

CONFOLENS, or CONFOLENT, a town of France, department of the Charante. Population 2500. 27 miles N. W. La Rochelle.

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CONGO, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 46 miles W. Tuam.

CONQUAKEE, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which joins the Wateree.

CONSLINGTON, a town of England, in Cheshire, of the Dane. The staple articles of manufacture are silk and ribbons. Population 6495. 16½ miles N. W. London.

CONGOO, an extensive country in the southwest of Africa, bounded on the N. by the river Zaïre, or Congo, which separates it from Loango, and on the W. by the Atlantic. It was discovered in 1482, by a Portuguese squadron, and the most exaggerated accounts were published of its wealth and population. Captain Tuckey, however, who was sent by the British government to explore this country, and who accordingly sailed up the river Zaïre, or Congo, found on its banks only very small villages, and the country far from being highly improved.

CONGOO RIVER. See Zaïre.

CONGOOX, a town of Lamiestan, in Persia, on the Persian gulf. Pop. 6000 or 7000. 110 miles S. Shiraz. Long. 52. 5. 1. Lat. 27. 50. N.

CONNOTON CHURCH, in the United States, in New York, runs into the Tiooga.

CONI, a considerable town of Piedmont, and the see of a bishop, at the conflux of the Stura and Gerzo. The principal street is tolerably wide, and not devoid of elegance. The other streets are short and narrow, and there is no public building of interest. It was a place of great strength till it was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo. The ramparts now serve for promenades. Population 10,000.

CONJEVERAM, a considerable town of India, in the Carnatic, where is a famous Hindoo temple. Long. 79. 15. E. Lat. 12. 13. N.

CONIL, a walled town of Spain, in Andalusia. Pop. 3000. 18 miles S. S. E. Cadix.

CONISBROUGH, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1142. 6 miles S. W. Doncaster.

CONISTON, a village of England, in Lancashire, near a lake of the same name.

CONITZ, or CHOINIZ, a town of West Prussia. Pop. 2500. 60 miles S. W. Dantzic.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided, containing the counties of Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon. It is bounded E. by Leinster, W. by the Atlantic ocean, N. and N. W. by the ocean and Ulster, and S. by Munster, being about 130 miles long, and 84 broad.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States, bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York. It lies between Long. 71. 30. and 73. 43. W. and between Lat. 41. and 42. N. It is 96 miles long, 70 broad, and contains 4764 square miles. The face of the country is greatly diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys. There are but few level tracts, nor any considerable mountains. The hills are generally of moderate size, and occur in quick succession, presenting to the

traveller an ever varying prospect. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though intermixed with portions that are comparatively thin and barren; and the whole is well watered. The principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts, oats, barley, buck wheat, flax in large quantities, some hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, pease, beans, &c. Orchards are very numerous, and cider is made for exportation. The state is, however, generally better adapted to grazing than to tillage. The quantity of butter and cheese made annually is great, and of well known excellence. Beef and pork of superior quality, are also abundant. The state is generally laid out in small farms, from 50 to 300 and 400 acres. The climate is healthy, though exposed to the extremes of heat and cold. The foreign trade of this state is principally with the West Indies; but its coasting trade is the most considerable. Its exports consist of beef, pork, cattle, horses, mules, butter, cheese, maize, rye, flax-seed, fish, candles, and soap. The whole amount in 1816, was 593,406 dollars. Almost all the produce of the western part of the state is carried to New York. Connecticut has considerable manufactures of various descriptions, consisting of wool, cotton, paper, iron in different forms, glass, snuff, powder, buttons, hats, clocks, &c. Tin ware is extensively manufactured, and sent to all parts of the United States. The climate of Connecticut is upon the whole healthy, though it is subject to the extremes of heat and cold. Ores of iron, copper, silver, lead, and antimony, are found in the state; also fire-stone in many places, serpentine, marble, limestone, and coal, and a variety of other minerals. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, the Thames, with their tributary streams. The whole of the sea coast is indented with harbours, many of which are safe and commodious. Of these the most important are New London and New Haven. A great number of pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, are to be found within the precincts of this state. Population in 1790, 237,946; in 1800, 251,002; in 1810, 261,942, of whom 6453 were free blacks, and 340 slaves.

CONNECTICUT RIVER, a river of the United States, the largest in New England, rises near the borders of Lower Canada, and running south, divides New Hampshire from Vermont, and passing through Massachusetts and Connecticut, flows into Long Island Sound, between Saybrook and Lyme. Its whole length is 410 miles.

CONNOX, a village of Ireland, county of Antrim, 17 miles N. Belfast.

CONNOTOWAY CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which joins the Delaware, near Hancock's town, Maryland.

CONNETT, a considerable town of the Venetian territory. Population 5700.

CONSTANZ, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, the capital of the Circle of the Lake;

situated on the lake of Constance. It is the see of a bishop, and contains an old Episcopal castle, with a cathedral church, in which are several fine specimens of Gothic sculpture. Constance is memorable for the meeting of the famous council (between 1414 and 1418), which condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames. The house where Huss was arrested, and where is his bust, is still shewn. 30 miles N. E. Zurich.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF, a lake, 35 miles long and about 12 broad, between Suabia and Switzerland. The greatest depth is 350 fathoms, the medium 100.

CONSTANTINA, a large province, comprising the eastern part of the territory of Algiers, bounded E. by Tunis, W. by Titterie or Algiers proper, S. by the desert, and N. by the Mediterranean. It is upwards of 250 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

CONSTANTINA, a large city, capital of the province above described, on the site of Cirta, celebrated as the ancient bulwark of Numidia. It is built upon a high rock, formed into a species of peninsula by the Rummel. Here are found many beautiful remains of antiquity. Besides its situation, Constantina is defended by excellent walls, built of a kind of black stone, and by a strong garrison. The interior exhibits nothing remarkable; the streets are straight, but dirty; the houses low, and without windows.

CONSTANTINOPLE, called by the ancients *Byzantium*, was built anew by the Emperor Constantine the Great, in the year 330, and named after him. It continued the seat of the eastern empire above 1000 years, until, in 1453, it was taken by the Turks, and rendered the metropolis of their dominions. It is beautifully situated on the west side of the Bosphorus, or straits of Constantinople, between the Black sea and the sea of Marmora. It stands chiefly on a slope, on seven eminences, which rise above each other in beautiful succession, presenting a fine view to the approaching spectator. The harbour is not on the side of the sea, but in a long, capacious inlet, running along the north side of the town. It is of sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and can contain 1200 sail, and has an open navigation to the Euxine on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south. The form of the city is triangular, with one side on the harbour, another on the sea of Marmora, and the third and longest towards the land. On the side fronting the sea of Marmora is a wall from 14 to 20 feet in height, flanked at intervals with towers; this wall has six gates. On the land side, that is, on the side of the triangle fronting the west, stands a much more remarkable structure, the ancient wall of Theodosius, five miles in length, still bearing the marks of the breach effected by the Turks in 1521. The strength of the current of the Bosphorus is of considerable inconvenience to the harbour; the stream from the northward being cut in two by the

projecting point of the seraglio, and a part forced to the westward up the harbour, making a considerable current all along its south side. On preparing to put to sea, precautions are necessary, to avoid being taken by the current of the Bosphorus, and driven on the seraglio point, where there is a perfect torrent. The imports are tin, cotton goods, groceries, glass, furniture, and other manufactures; while the exports, gold, money, or diamonds, discover the indolence of the population. Nearly 10,000 looms are driven by Armenians, for the fabrication of a sort of silk stuff interwoven with cotton. Whatever may be the exterior beauty of Constantinople, the interior is very different, the streets being in general narrow, gloomy, and slanting; badly paved, and incumbered with dust or mud; the houses in general low, and built of wood and earth. Conflagrations are of very frequent occurrence. Of the streets, the one leading from the seraglio to the Atmeidan (the ancient Hippodrome) is by far the most regular and elegant. The other erections deserving attention are the bazars or market places, the khans for the bankers, the fountains and baths. The Cisterna Maxima is situated near St. Sophia; the pillars and arches supporting the roof still remain; and the area beneath them is very extensive, though now used as a rope-walk. The aqueduct by which the city cisterns were principally supplied, was first erected by Adrian, and subsequently repaired by one of the Constantines, and even by Solymán the Magnificent. It consists of a double tier of arches, built with alternate layers of stone and brick, like the walls of the city. The seraglio does not include merely the apartments of the women, but signifies palace, and is applied by way of eminence to the vast range of buildings inhabited by the sultan, his court, and the offices of government. In the first court are the mint, the principal mosque, an hospital, and offices connected with the palace. In the second court, where none but the sultan enters on horseback, are the divan, and the principal offices of government. In the third court are the apartments of the women, the terraces and flower gardens. Other apartments of the seraglio are ornamented with mirrors, or with resplendent armour, such as pistols, swords, and poignards; and in what is properly the armoury, are to be seen numerous weapons, shields, and military engines of the Greek emperors. There are in Constantinople about 300 mosques. The principal are to be met with in the squares and public places, and are generally surrounded with cyprus trees, and provided with fountains. The oldest and most interesting of all is that of St. Sophia, which was originally built by Constantine the Great; but being destroyed in a popular sedition, was rebuilt with greater sumptuousness and elegance by the Emperor Justinian. The form is quadrangular; the length from

east to west 370 feet, the breadth from north to south 240. The cupola rests on pillars of marble. The four minarets were added by the Turkish Emperor Selim II. The interior of the church, though many ornaments have been defaced by the Turks, still retains much of its ancient grandeur. The pavement is entirely of marble, worked in different ornamental compartments; the building appears to the greatest advantage when illuminated for a Turkish festival; at other times it is gloomy from want of light. All the interior of the dome is lined with Mosaic, disposed into figures and ornamental work; but there is a degree of bad taste in several of its interior decorations, and a want of order in the piers and buttresses around it. Of the Turkish mosques, the best is that of Sultan Soliman, and that of Sultan Ahmed, near the Hippodrome. The number of Christian churches in Constantinople and its neighbourhood is 22. They have externally the appearance of private houses, no spires or bells being permitted but in the mosques. This want is compensated in some by the elegance of their interior. One of the finest is the patriarchal church of the Greeks, in which are the remains of St Euthymia, and of the Empress Theodora. Of the Armenian churches, the principal is that of St George. The Catholics have an archbishop and several cloisters in the suburbs of Pera and Galata. Three Protestant envoys have chaplains attached to their suites, viz. the English, Swedish, and Dutch. The population of Constantinople is computed, according to the most accurate estimate, at 300,000. It is of a very mixed description, consisting, above all of Greek Christians, with a large proportion of Jews and Armenian Christians. The filth in Constantinople is very disgusting to a European. Among other annoyances are the swarms of rats which infest at night, not only the buildings, but the streets. The rooms in the houses are always small; the windows disfigured by coloured glass; the panelling of the windows of diminutive, as in our old fashioned houses. The menagerie, which they are in the habit of pointing out to the admiration of strangers, is a filthy neglected place. The prevalence of the plague in Constantinople is owing to the obstinate carelessness of the Turks; still the climate of this city is not healthy, being subject to very frequent transpositions, and particularly to cold winds from the north-east. The suburb of Galata stands opposite to the seraglio on the north side of the harbour. To the westward is the suburb Topkapi (capita turcorum). On the heights above this suburb stands Pera, built of wood and burned bricks, and principally occupied by individuals in the suites of ambassadors to the Porte, from the different European powers. On an adjacent hill stands the suburb of Demetri, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Scutari, though standing in Asiatic ground, and separated from Constantinople

by the Bosphorus is still accounted a suburb of the great city. It is a town of considerable extent; built on the site of the ancient Chrysopolis. The castle of the seven towers is a state prison near the sea, of Marmora, 1800 miles E. by S. Paris. Long. 26. 50. E. Lat. 41. N.

CONSTANTINOW, *Newa*, a town of European Russia, government of Podolia.—Also another town in the government of Volhynia.

CONTAL, a town of Bengal, district of Belasore. Long. 87. 54. E. Lat. 21. 48. N.

CONTRES, a town of France, department of the Loir and Cher. Population 1400.

CONWAY, a river of Wales, which falls into the Irish sea at Aberconway.

CONWAY, a post township of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire, on Saco river, 56 miles N. N. E. Concord. Population 1080.—2d, A post township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, 6 miles W. S. W. Greenfield, and 13 N. W. Northampton. Population 1784.

COOLNECHER, a very extensive district of Hindostan, province of Bengal, lying between the 26th and 27th degrees of N. Lat.

COOK'S INLET, or RIVER, a large inlet on the W. coast of North America, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Douglas, or between Long. 207. 9. and 207. 45. E. Lat. 59. 42. and 59. 10. N. It was found to terminate, by Vancouver, in Long. 211. 17. E. Lat. 61. 29. N.

COOLIN, a river of Ireland, which runs into Ardninglass bay, 5 miles S. W. Sligo.

COOLGREN, a town of Ireland, county of Wexford, 3 miles S. S. W. Arklow.

COOLON, a town of Hindostan, on the Bayah. Long. 75. 48. E. Lat. 33. 20. N.—Also two other towns of Hindostan, province of Orissa.

COORN, a navigable river of the United States, which mingles its waters with Ashley river, below Charleston city, in South Carolina.

COOS, a county of the United States, in New Hampshire, bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Maine, S. by Grafton and Strafford counties, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Population 3991. Chief town Lancaster.

COOSA, the north branch of Alabama river, in the United States, in Georgia.

COOSAW, or COOSAWATCHIE, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which runs S. S. E. into Broad river and Whale branch.

COOSAWATCHIE, a post town of the United States, in Beaufort district, South Carolina.

COOSFRAN, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Long. 85. 47. E. Lat. 25. 0. N.

COOTEHILL, a seat and well built town of Ireland, 11 miles N. E. Cavan.

COPENAME, or CUPANAMA RIVER, a river of Guiana, which enters the Atlantic ocean.

COPENHAGEN, the metropolis of the Danish monarchy, and one of the best built cities in Europe, stands on the east coast of the island of Zealand, in the channel of the Baltic called the Sound, about 20 miles from the narrow passage of that name. Its

position is on a low track, surrounded with small lakes, and partly intersected by inlets of the sea. The form of the town is oblong, the walls extending nearly five English miles. They are surrounded with a chain of bastions and a broad ditch; but these defences proved inadequate against the British attack of 1807. Some of the streets are narrow and inconvenient, others broad and well paved. It is forbidden to build with wood; the customary material is brick or white calcareous stone: the finer edifices are of freestone or Norwegian marble.

Copenhagen is made up of three distinct parts, viz. the Old Town, (which having been in a great measure destroyed by the fires of 1728 and 1794, is the last erected of the whole); the New Town, or Fredericks-town; and Christianshavn. Of these, the old town is the largest and most populous, forming what is properly called the city.

That part of the new town called Amalienburg was built entirely anew by Frederick V. between 1740 and 1765; it is extremely beautiful, and consists chiefly of an octagon, known by the name of Frederick's-square, and opening into four broad rectangular streets. In the centre is a fine bronze statue of Frederick V. on horseback. One of the streets proceeding from the octagon leads to the harbour, another to Frederick's church, an elegant edifice, though unfinished. Not far from this is the king's new market, a spacious but irregular area, containing in one of its sides the castle of Charlottenburg, formerly the residence of the queen, but now appropriated to the royal academy of fine arts. Here also is the theatre, the artillery house, the great hotel, and other stately buildings; and in the centre is an equestrian statue of Christian V. erected in 1688. The harbour of Copenhagen is formed by a narrow arm of the sea, or rather channel, running between the city and the opposite island of Amack or Amager: it is capable of containing 500 merchantmen; and though the entrance is so narrow that one ship only can enter at a time, the depth is sufficient to admit vessels of the largest size. The part of the town called Christianshavn was built by Christian IV. on the adjacent part of the island of Amack; it is separated from Copenhagen by the inlet that forms the harbour, but which becoming afterwards narrower, is crossed by two bridges. The island is several leagues in circuit, and forms a succession of kitchen gardens and meadows, which furnish Copenhagen with vegetables, milk, butter, and cheese. Copenhagen draws from Norway cannon shot, and anchors, and hardware; from Russia, flax, hemp, masts, sailcloth; and cordage; from Sweden, pitch and tar; and from Germany, oak. The principal manufacturing establishments are those of coarse and glazed linen, sailcloth, flannel, cotton stuffs, woollen stuffs, leather, various liquors, and a manufactory of porcelain belonging to the government.

Here are also anchor foundations, roperies, and extensive dock-yards.

Exclusive of the cathedral, which was destroyed during the last siege, there are in Copenhagen 20 churches, and several Jewish synagogues. Of the 22 hospitals, the most splendid is that of Frederick V.; but the most interesting, from its regulations and extensive usefulness, is the lying-in hospital, to which is attached a school of midwifery, and a foundling hospital. Other public offices are the arsenal, the exchange (a large Gothic building), the barracks, the residence of the Bernstorffs, and of other families, chiefly in the new town. The citadel, which stands at the north-east extremity of the town, is small. The small Gothic castle of Rosenburg is on the north-west side of the town, within the walls. The spire of Trinity church is accounted a masterpiece of art. The university was established in 1479, and has considerable funds. Divinity, law, medicine, and philosophy, are taught here. Here is also a large botanic garden; and societies in considerable numbers, as well for art and science, as for the less familiar subjects of Scandinavian literature, Icelandic literature, genealogy and heraldry, &c. The royal library is a superb collection of more than 250,000 volumes.

Copenhagen has, in the course of its history, been often exposed to the calamities of war. In October 1728, a dreadful fire broke out, which consumed two-thirds of the town; in February 1794, another fire destroyed nearly 1000 houses; this was followed by a third conflagration in June 1795. In the attack by the British in 1807, above 300 houses, including the cathedral and part of the university, were destroyed, while double that number was damaged. The population of Copenhagen, in 1769, was 71,000; in 1801, 90,000; and at present it is computed at 103,000. 170 miles N. E. Hamburg, and 315 S. W. Stockholm. Long. 12 35 E. Lat. 55. 41. 4. N.

COPENICK, a town of Prussia, 9 miles S. E. Berlin. Population 1400.

COPET, or COPPET, a neat town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva. Pop. 1000. 8 miles N. N. E. Geneva.

CORMO, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, on a river also of the same name, which enters the Pacific ocean, and serves as its port. Long. 32. 54. W. Lat. 28. 50. S.

COPINSHAY and CORNWALL, two of the Orkney islands, 2 miles in length.

CORLAND ISLANDS, a small cluster of islands off the coast of Ireland, nearly opposite Donaghadee.

CORRA-MI-ZE RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the sea. Long. 111. 5. W. Lat. 60. N.—Also a river of Upper Canada.

CORNET, a small river of England, which falls into the ocean, opposite Conquet island, off the coast of Northumberland.

CORONADO, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, at nearly a mile's distance from the Pacific ocean. The city has 500 families of Spaniards and people of colour, with some Indians. Its port is convenient, and much frequented. 174 miles N. W. Santiago. Long. 71. 18. W. Lat. 30. S.

CORACIN, or **KURACIN**, a seaport town of Afghanistan, province of Sinde, district of Tattah, supposed to be the Sangada of Arrian, or the port of Alexander. Houses 3000. Long. 67. 17. E. Lat. 24. 52. N.

CORAN, the capital of a district of Hindostan, between the Jumna and the Ganges, and lying between the 26th and 27th degrees of N. lat. It is situated nearly half way between the two rivers, in Long. 80. 40. E. Lat. 26. 6. N.—The name also of another town, in Long. 69. 5. E. Lat. 23. 38. N.

CORNACH, the capital of the principality of Waldeck, on the Ilse, 70 miles L. Cologne.

CORNEAU, RIVER DE, a tributary of the Mississippi, in North America. Lat. 45. 40. N.

CORNEIL, a town of France, 18 miles S. Paris. Population 3600.

CORRIE, a town of France, in Picardy, 10 miles E. Amiens. Population 1900.

CORBIGNY ST LEONARD, a town of France. Pop. 2300. Long. 3. 45. E. Lat. 47. 16. N.

CORNBURGE, a parish and town of England, in Northumberland. Population 1254.

CORDOVA, a small province of Spain, forming the middle part of Andalus, with a population of about 260,000.

CORDOVA, the capital of the foregoing province, on the Guadalquivir. It forms an oblong square, built like an amphitheatre, and is surrounded with walls flanked with large towers. The streets are generally narrow, winding, and dirty; but the *Plaza Mayor*, or principal square, is remarkable for its size, regularity, and neat piazzas. The bishop's palace is a massy structure; and there are the remains of a palace of the Moorish kings; but the most interesting edifice in Cordova is the cathedral, which is a magnificent monument, unique in its kind. It is an ancient mosque, built by Abderame, king of the Moors, about the year 692. Several of the other churches are remarkable either for their architecture or their paintings. The bridge across the Guadalquivir was built by the Moors, and consists of 16 arches. Cordova is remarkable for the kind of leather called, from this town, *Cordovan*, or *Cordwain*, the manner of preparing which was invented here by the Moors. Population 30,000. 120 miles N. E. Cadiz. Long. 4. 45. W. Lat. 37. 32. N.

CORNOVA, a city of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Tucuman, of which it is now considered to be the capital, situated on the Rio Primero. The Spanish inhabitants, amounting to about 1500, with about 4000 negroes, are chiefly employed in tilling the ground, and manufacturing cloth, both of cotton and wool, which they send to Peru. Mules also form a

considerable branch of the island traffic of Cordova. The cathedral is reckoned a handsome edifice. 468 miles N. N. W. Buenos Ayres. Long. 63. 30. W. Lat. 31. 30. S.

CORDOVA, or **CORDONA**, a considerable town of Mexico, intendency of Vera Cruz. It has numerous domes, towers, and steeples, and a large square in the centre, with Gothic arcades on three sides, the cathedral filling the fourth, and a fountain of delicious water being in the middle. It contains 800 families of Spaniards, Mestizos, Mulattoes, and Indians. 150 miles E. N. E. Mexico. Long. 96. 46. E. Lat. 18. 50. N.

CORNOVA, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, about 300 miles in length and 200 in breadth.

CORRA, a large country of Asia, situated immediately E. of China, and consisting of a peninsula formed on one side by the Yellow sea, and on the other by the sea of Japan.

CORREIA, a town of Spain, 8 miles W. Tindela. Population 4000.

CORLENTIN, a river of Guiana, which falls into the Atlantic ocean, in Lat. 5. 50. N.

CORRE-CASLER, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, situated in the peninsula, or the Isle of Purbeck. It is chiefly noted for its castle. Population 823.

CORU, an island in the Ionian sea, situated at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, on the coast of South Albania, from which it is separated by a channel, varying from 2 to 8 miles in width. Its medium length is 45 miles; its breadth 25; and its circumference 112. It was placed in 1816, under the dominion of Britain. Population 60,000.

CORU, (the *Coronin* of the ancients) the capital of the foregoing island, situated on the east coast, and built in the form of an amphitheatre. It is neither large nor well built, but is extremely strong, and has two citadels. The harbour is rather small; but the road is spacious and secure. In front of Corfu, at the distance of about a mile, is the island of Vido, where the *Lazarillo* is kept; it is protected by a triple range of batteries, and forms a strong outwork to the fortifications of the harbour. In November 1718, the explosion of a powder magazine during a thunder storm, destroyed the old castle, the arsenal, and a number of private buildings, killing above 1500 people. Pop. 15,000. Long. 20. 17. E. Lat. 38. 40. N.

CORIA, a town in Spanish Extremadura, 110 miles W. S. W. Madrid. Pop. 1600.

CORINGA, a seaport of Hindostan, and the best port on the coast of Coromandel. Long. 82. 28. E. Lat. 16. 49. N.

CORINTH, a post township of the United States, in Orange county, Vermont, 41 miles N. Windsor. Population 1674.

CORINTH, a town of Greece, in the Morea, situated near the isthmus of Corinth. At the present day, Corinth presents more the appearance of a village than a town, the houses being scattered in groups, and separated by gardens and corn fields. The traces of the

ancient walls are still discernible; but the principal and only interesting monument of antiquity is the citadel, or *Acro-Corinthos*. It is situated above the town; but being guarded by the Turks with the greatest jealousy, its interior is little known. Population 1400. 342 miles S. W. Constantinople. Long. 23. 28. 29. E. Lat. 37. 68. 23. N.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, the narrow neck of land which separates the gulf of Lepanto from that of Egina, and connects the peninsula of the Morea with the rest of Greece. In its narrowest part it is only five or six miles across.

CORK, a county of Ireland, which greatly exceeds all the others, both in population and in extent. It stretches along the south coast of the island, from Youghal bay to the westernmost point of Beerhaven, a distance considerably exceeding 100 English miles. Its breadth is not great at the extremities; but in the centre, from the Seven Heads to Charleville, it may be estimated at about 50 miles of the same measure. It contains 19 baronies, 269 parishes, 76,739 houses, and 416,000 inhabitants. It is divided into 137 parishes, under the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of three bishoprics, Cork, Ross, (which now form one see) and Cloyne, comprising 1,038,799 acres, Irish plantation measure, of which 231,959 acres are bogs, mountain, or waste. The surface of the country is varied; in many places it is extremely beautiful, and the valleys are fertile. The south coast abounds with excellent harbours. The principal rivers are the Lee, the Bandon, the Blackwater, the Ilen, the Funcheon, the Bride, and the Awbeg. The county sends two members to the imperial parliament, and its boroughs send four.

CORK, a city of Ireland, capital of the above county, situated on the river Lee, over which are several elegant stone bridges. The town has of late years been improved both in elegance and size, and its commerce has increased in proportion. The public buildings of Cork are generally of a plain exterior. It has a stately cathedral, a handsome exchange and commercial buildings; and a spacious market-house: the new custom-house is a splendid pile of hewn stone. It has also several handsome parish churches, a town hall, several fine hospitals, two theatres, with various other public structures. Its barracks are on a very large scale, and are fine buildings. Great quantities of salt provisions are exported from Cork; and during the slaughtering season, 100,000 head of black cattle are prepared. The other exports consist of butter, candles, soap, whisky, hides raw and prepared, pork, rabbit skins, linen, collens, yarn, &c. Its manufactures are full cloth, sheeting, paper, leather, glue, glass, coarse cloth, with other articles of less consequence. Cork stands about 15 miles from the sea; and its harbour, or the Cove, is about 9 miles below the town, has long been celebrated for its safety and capaciousness. Population, some years ago 75,000.

now computed at 80,000. Long. 8. 38. 16. W. Lat. 51. 53. 54. N.

CORLEONE, a well built town of Sicily. It contains several churches, convents, and public buildings. Population 12,000. 34 miles S. S. W. Palermo.

CORMANLINE, a town on the Gold coast of Africa, where there is a Dutch fort called Amsterdam. The Ashantees, in 1807, destroyed the town, and plundered the fort. 3 miles F. Anamaboe.

CORRE, a town of France, in Anjou, situated on the river Authion. Population 1900.

CORRIAM, a post township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 16 miles S. Dartmouth college, and 34 N. W. Concord. Pop. 1606.

CORNWALL, a maritime county of England, forming the south-western extremity of Great Britain, is surrounded by the sea, except on the eastern side, where it is separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar, and by an artificial boundary of a few miles in length at its northern extremity. Its extreme length, from the Land's End to its north-eastern angle, is about 90 miles, and from the above named promontory to the Ram Head, 70 miles; its greatest breadth, from N. to S., is a little more than 43 miles; while, in its narrowest part, it is not more than 4 miles across: its superficial area has been found, by actual survey, to contain 758,484 statute acres, or 1407 square miles. It is divided into 9 hundreds and 206 parishes. The climate of Cornwall is broken and uncertain, and subject to tempests and heavy rains. It is, however, mild; so that myrtles and other tender shrubs thrive well in the open air. Fruit trees everywhere abound, and attain considerable perfection; even the mulberry tree flourishes, and its fruit ripens in the western parts of the county. The general aspect of Cornwall is abundantly dreary, a ridge of bleak and rugged hills stretching through its whole length. Amidst this dismal waste the eye is occasionally relieved by valleys of great fertility and beauty, watered by streams, which, if not large, are sometimes interesting, from the romantic scenery that they enliven. Of these rivers the principal are the Tamar, the Lynner, the Looe, the Fawy, the Fal, the Hel or Heyl in Kirriar, a river of the same name in Penwith, and the Alan or Camel. By far the most interesting scenery of Cornwall; however, occurs along the coasts, where huge masses of granite, bidding defiance on one side to the violence of the waves, and forming on the other a stupendous barrier to the fertile plains beneath, exhibit a new vision of the sublime and beautiful. Comparatively little attention is paid to agriculture in Cornwall, and most of its operations are still conducted in a very rude manner. Its principal wealth is derived from its mines; of which, according to an accurate map made in 1800, it appears that there were then 49 of copper, 28 of tin, 18 of copper and tin, 2 of lead, 1 of

Lead and silver, 1 of copper and silver, 1 of silver, 1 of copper and cobalt, 1 of tin and cobalt; and 1 of antimony; some mines of manganese have been opened since that time. Of the minerals of this county, which are numerous, one of the most interesting is the *step rock*, particularly used in the manufacture of porcelain. The whole rock is rented by the proprietors of the porcelain manufactory at Worcester. The *china stone*, which is raised in great quantities near St Austell, forms a principal ingredient in the Staffordshire potteries. A great variety of fish frequent the coasts of this county; by far the most important of these are the pilchards, in the fishing of which a great capital is employed. Cornwall can boast of but few manufactures, except the preparation of its metals. The principal trading ports are, Padstow, Boscawen, Portrieth, the river Hayle, St Ives, Penzance, Falmouth, Truro, Fowey, and Looe. Antiquities, generally supposed to be Druidical, abound in Cornwall. This county sends 44 members to parliament. Population 257,447. The Scilly islands lie about 9 leagues W. by S. of the Land's End, and are supposed to have been formerly connected with Cornwall. The intermediate and surrounding rocks are innumerable.

CORNWALL, CAPE, on the W. coast of Cornwall, England. Long. 5. 53. W. Lat. 50. 10. N.

CORNWALL, a township in St Ormond county, Upper Canada, on the St Lawrence, 60 miles below Prescott.—2d, Of the United States, in Addison county, Vermont, on Otter creek, 36 miles S. Burlington. Population 1279.—3d, A post township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the east side of Housatonic river, 10 miles N. W. Litchfield. There is a Foreign Mission school in this place, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, established in 1817, for the purpose of educating heathen youth from various parts of the world. Population 1902.—4th, Of Orange county, New York, on the Hudson, 52 miles N. New York. Population 1769.

CORNWALLIS, a county comprehending that part of Lower Canada which lies on the S. side of the St Lawrence, between Devonshire and the district of Gaspé.

COROA, a seaport town of South America, in the province of Venezuela. The inhabitants amount to 10,000, and carry on some trade in mules, goats, hides, sheepskins, cheese, &c. 240 miles W. Caracas. Long. 69. 49. W. Lat. 11. 24. N.

COROMANDEL, a long line of sea coast on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, extending from the Kistnah river to Point Calymere, being nearly 850 miles in length. It does not possess a good harbour in its whole extent.

CORON, an old and strong seaport of the Morea, 80 miles S. E. W. Corinth.

CORRIENNE, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Population 2100.

CORRAL DE ALMAQUER, a ruinous town of Spain, 21 miles from Ocaña. Population 4000.

CORRIGIO, a small neat town of Italy, 10 miles N. W. Modena.

CORRAZE, a department of France, which comprises the southern or lower division of the former province of Languedoc. It contains 265,000 inhabitants, on 2400 square miles.

CORREZE, a town of France, in the above department, with 1400 inhabitants.

CORRIENTES, CAPE, on the east coast of Africa. Long. 37. 3. E. Lat. 23. 48. S.

CORRIENTES, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, at the junction of the Parana and Paraguay. Population 4500. 400 miles N. Buenos Ayres. Long. 58. 23. W. Lat. 27. 47. S.

CORRIENTES, St. JUAN DE, a river of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.

CORRIGOR, a town of Ireland, county of Wexford, 7 miles S. W. Newborough.

CORRIGOR, a town of Ireland, county of Clare, 7 miles N. N. W. Ennis.

CORSHAM, a town of England, county of Wilts. Population 2737.

CORSICA, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Genoa and the island of Sardinia. Its length is about 110 miles; its breadth very unequal; the superficial extent is estimated at 4300 square miles; and the population, which amounted in 1740 to only 120,380, was, in 1815, 174,702. Corsica is covered with mountains, which rise to a great height, and have their tops covered with snow. It is watered by a number of streams and rivulets. It lies under the 42d degree of latitude, but the heats of summer are moderated by the sea breezes; the cold of winter, on the other hand, is very intense. The soil, though stony, and but little cultivated, is productive in corn, excellent wine, oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits, but the wealth of the island lies in its oil, chestnuts, and timber. Among the metallic treasures are reckoned silver, copper, lead, and iron; here also are mines of saltpetre and alum. The silk raised here is used by the Genoese for the manufacture of their damasks and velvets, as also by the French at Lyons. The fisheries on the coast are productive. This island has been successively occupied by the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Goths, the Saracens, the Franks, the Pope, the Pisans, and the Genoese; and lastly by the French, in whose possession it now remains.

COUSSEN, a small town of Denmark, 82 miles N. W. Copenhagen, with a strong castle and a good harbour.

COWTORPHINE, a village and parish of Scotland, 3 miles W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1321.

CORTZ, a small neat town of Corsica, 27 miles S. W. Bastia. Population 2100.

CORTLAND, a town of Piedmont, 13 miles S. E. Alba. Population 1900.

CORTLANDT, a county of the United States, in New York, bounded N. by Oneida county, E. by Chenango county, S. by Broome county, W. by Tompkins and Cayuga counties. Population 6800. Chief town Homer.

CORTLANDT, a post township of the United States, in West Chester county, New York. Pop. in 1810, 3051. 40 miles N. New York.

CORTONA, a fortified town of Tuscany. It contains 7 churches (including the cathedral) and 12 convents. It is a place of great antiquity. Pop. 4000. 45 miles S. E. Florence.

COSUÑA, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the north-west coast, on a peninsula at the entrance of the bay of Bie-tanza. The streets of the upper town are narrow and ill-paved. The lower town stands on a small tongue of land, and has tolerably broad and clean streets. The chief objects of interest are the royal arsenal, and an ancient tower, admired for its elevation and solidity. The harbour is spacious and secure, and is protected by two castles. About 3 miles from the harbour is a light-house. In 1809 the British were attacked at this place previous to embarking, when Sir J. Moore was killed. Pop. 4000. 30 miles N. W. Lugo. Long. 8. 20. 23. W. Lat. 43. 23. 32. N.

CORWEN, a parish and town of Wales, in Merionethshire, on the Dee. Pop. 1809.

CORVON, a post township of the United States, in Harrison county, and capital of Indiana. Population 1000.

COSTENZA, a city of Naples, the capital of Calabria Ultra, situated on seven small hills, at the foot of the Appennines. The streets are, for the most part, narrow, slanting, and ill built. The castle is a large edifice, situated near the confluence of two rivers. The trade of Costenza consists in silk, chiefly with Naples. The only manufactures are those of earthen-ware and cutlery. Population 16,000. 150 miles S. N. E. Naples.

COSTLIN, or **KORSFELD**, a town of the Prussian states, 18 miles W. Munster.

COSHOCOTON, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on Muskingum river. Population 3000. Chief town Coshocoton.—2d. A post township and capital of Coshocoton county, Ohio, 24 miles N. Zanesville.

COSLIN, a thriving and well built town of the Prussian states, on the Nesebach, above 4 miles from the Baltic. Population 3500. 23 miles E. Colberg.

COSNE, a town of France, on the Loire, 110 miles S. Paris. Population 1700.

COSPORE, the capital of the district of Cachar, in Bengal. Long. 93. 10. E. Lat. 25. N.

COSSACKS, the name of a warlike people, who inhabit the Ukraine, or the countries bordering on Russia, Poland, Little Tartary, and the north of Turkey.

COSSE LE VIVRE, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Population 3400.

COSSE, a seaport of Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea, by which the communication between that country and Arabia is chiefly maintained. Caravans from Keds and Kene, travelling through a mountainous and desolate country, bring hither the corn and other provisions of Egypt, to be exchanged chiefly for the coffee of Mocha. The port and road are formed by reefs. The country

in its immediate vicinity is frightfully desolate. Long. 34. 8. E. Lat. 26. 8. N.

COSIMBÁVAR, a large manufacturing town in the province of Bengal, situated on the Bhagurutti river, and comprising the English, Dutch, and French factories. It has been long celebrated for its silk manufactures, and at present derives a considerable profit from cotton stockings, which are knit by all the women and children of the vicinity. Long. 88. 13. E. Lat. 24. 10. N.

COSSONEV, a neat little town of Switzerland, 12 miles S. Yverdon. Population 2230.

COSSOVA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, the scene of a great victory obtained by the sultan Amurath I. over the Hungarians, in 1386.

COSTA RICA, a province of Spanish America, to the south of Nicaragua.

COSTIGUOLA, a town of Piedmont, near Asti, with 4500 inhabitants.

COSTIGUOLA, a town of Piedmont, 11 miles S. W. Savigliano. Population 2600.

COTABAMBA, a province of Peru. Population 10,000.

COTACO, a county of the United States, in Alabama, on the south side of Tennessee river. Chief town Somerville.

COT D'OR, a department of France, which comprehends the N. part of Burgundy. Its form is irregularly oval; length 65 miles, breadth from 25 to 50; superficial extent 3130 square miles. Population 365,500.

COT ST ANDRÉ, a town of France, department of the Isere. Population 3700.

COTIS DU NORD, a department of France, so called from its geographical position, as it comprehends the northern maritime part of the ancient province of Brittany. The superficial extent is about 2300 square miles, and the population 620,000; its length is 65 miles, and its breadth from 27 to 45.

COTIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Var. Population 3300.

COTOPAXI, an enormous conical mountain and volcano of the Andes of Quito, 12 leagues to the south-east of the city of Quito. It is 18,398 feet above the level of the sea.

COTRONE, or **CROTONA**, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 10 miles S. E. St Severina. Population 4640.

COTSWOLD HILLS, hills of England, in the county of Gloucester, extending 30 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth.

COTTBUS, a town of the Prussian states, on the Spree, 30 miles S. E. Berlin. Pop. 6000.

COTWICK RIVER, in Guinea, falls into the Commewina river.

COTTON PORT, a post town of the United States, capital of Limestone county, Alabama.

COVE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. From the great resort of fleets during the late war, it has become a large handsome town, with magnificent quays, and all conveniences for ships. It is also the resort of bathing parties. 9 miles N. Cork.

CORVENTRY, a city of England, usually depicted as in the county of Warwick. In

conjunction, however, with certain adjacent villages, it constitutes a separate county. It is watered by two streams, the Redford and the Sherbourn, and many of the houses have an antique appearance. There have been lately, however, several recent improvements. The religious and other public edifices are highly worthy of attention. St Michael's church is a beautiful specimen of the English, or pointed style of architecture; and its fine tower and spire rank among the principal ornaments of this ancient city. Trinity church is a respectable structure, having also a lofty spire, but inferior in beauty to St Michael's. There are places of worship for Independents, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Quakers. There are various charitable institutions, two hospitals, almshouses, and charity schools. A free school was founded in the reign of Henry VIII. The most important of the buildings connected with civic business, or ceremonies, is St Mary's hall. The principal manufactures are those of ribbons and watches. Two representatives to parliament are now elected by the freemen, amounting to nearly 4000. A weekly market is held here; and there are several fairs, one of which is called the great or shew fair, and continues eight days. Coventry is a place of great antiquity. Frequent parliaments were convened within its walls by the ancient monarchs of England, some of whom occasionally resided in it. In the civil war of the 17th century, it was conspicuous for its activity in the parliamentary interest. The walls which surrounded the city were, for this offence, levelled with the ground, by order of Charles II. Pop. 24,242. 49 miles N. W. Oxford.

COVENTRY, a township of the United States, in Kent county, Rhode Island, 15 miles S. W. Providence. Population 2928.—2d, A post township in Tolland county, Connecticut, 18 miles E. Hartford. Population 1936.—3d, A township in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the south side of the Schuylkill, opposite Pottsgrove. Population 1008.—4th, In Portage county, Ohio, 15 miles S. W. Ravenna. The portage between the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas, is at this place.—The name of several other townships.

COUMON, a town of France, 7 miles W. Nantes. Population 2500.

COVILHAS, an open town of Portugal, province of Beira. Population 3300.

COULAM, a town, of the south of India, on the coast of Travancore, with a considerable traffic. Long. 70. 48. E. Lat. 8. 51. N.

COULOMMIERS, a town of France, 33 miles E. Paris. Population 3600.

COUCHEVERRY, a town of France, department of the Loire and Cher. Houses 340.

COUCITZ, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Houses 350.

COURLAND, formerly a duchy dependent on Poland, now a government of European Russia, separated on the N. E. from Livonia by the Dyina, and bounded in other direc-

tions by the Baltic, and the governments of Wilna and Witewsk. It contains, on 11,300 square miles, a population of 450,000. Courland was incorporated with the Russian empire in 1795.

COURFIERRE, a town of France. Population 3200. 9 miles S. Thiers.

COURSAN, a town of France. Population 1500. 3 miles N. Narbonne.

COURTANVAUX, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Houses 330.

COURTINAY, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Population 2500.

COURTENON, a town of France, department of Yveline. Population 1830.

COURTMASHERRY BAY, a bay of Ireland, county of Cork. Long. 8. 19. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

COURTRAY, a considerable town of the Netherlands, on the Eys, which divides it into two parts. It is celebrated for linen and lace manufactures. Population 14,000. 13 miles N. W. Tournay. Long. 3. 16. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

COULANCES, a town of France, in Lower Normandy. It contains several fine churches, particularly the Gothic cathedral. Its manufactures are chiefly of linen and lace. Pop. 11,000. 50 miles W. Caen.

COURTAY, a town of France, department of the Gironde, 24 miles N. E. Bourdeaux.

COUVIN, a town of the Netherlands. Population 3300. 14 miles S. W. Charlemont.

COWNING, a town of Wales. Pop. 650. 12 miles W. Cardiff.

COWLESKIP RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the Columbia river, about 100 miles from its mouth.

COWEN, in Wales, a tributary of the Tanaf.

COWEN, **WLES**, a town of the Isle of Wight, on the Medina, with a safe and commodious harbour. Its streets towards the sea are narrow; but the buildings rising above one another on the brow of a hill, command delightful views, and have a picturesque effect. The trade of Cowen is considerable, chiefly in provisions and other articles for shipping. It is much frequented in summer as a bathing place. 12 miles W. S. W. Portsmouth.

COWEN, **EAST**, a hamlet of the Isle of Wight, directly opposite to West Cowen.

COWIE, a small river of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, which enters the sea at Stonehaven.

COXACKIE, a post township of the United States, Greene county, New York. Pop. 4007.

COYL, a small river of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, which falls into the Lugar.

COZIQUELACEL, **SANTA ROSA DE**, a town of Mexico; intendancy of Durango, surrounded with silver mines.

COZUMEL, an island of North America, near the east coast of Yucatan. 40 miles long, and from 3 to 10 wide. Long. 87. 58. W. Lat. 19. 50. N.

CHACATON, a small island in the straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java.

CHACOW, a free city of Poland, in West Galicia, at the confluence of the Vistula and Rudowa. This town has every appearance of decay and disrepair; the streets are

crooked; the pavements wretched; and the houses, though massy and spacious, are very old, and in many cases going to decay. In the cathedral, which is dedicated to St Stanislaus, were formerly deposited the crown jewels and regalia. Population 25,000, 128 miles S. S. W. Warsaw. Long. 19. 57. 9. E. Lat. 50. 3. 38. N.

CRAIL, a royal burgh and pariah of Scotland, county of Fife, at the north entrance of the frith of Forth. It consists of two parallel streets, now falling into decay. It returns a member to parliament in conjunction with Kilsenny, the two Anstruthers, and Pittenweem. On the east of the harbour are the remains of a castle, at which King David I. frequently resided. The church is of great antiquity. Population 1861. 10 miles S. E. St Andrew's.

CRAILING, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Roxburgh. Population 748.

CRAMOND, a village and parish of Scotland, on the south side of the frith of Forth. Population 1804. 5½ miles W. Edinburgh.

CRANBORNE, a parish and ancient town of England, in Dorsetshire. Population 1823. 11½ miles S. W. Salisbury.

CRANBROOK, a town of England, in Kent. Population 3683. 49 miles S. S. E. London.

CRANGANORY, a seaport of India, on the Malabar coast. Long. 76. 6. E. Lat. 10. 15. N.

CRANSTON, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Edinburgh. Pop. 954.

CRANSTON, a township of the United States, in Providence county, Rhode Island. Population 2101.

CRACON, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Population 1500.

CRAPONNE, a town of France, in Auvergne. Population 3300.

CRATI, a river of Naples, in Calabria Citra, which falls into the gulf of Tarento.

CRAYLN, a county of the United States, in Newbern district, North Carolina. Pop. 12,676. Slaves 5030. Chief town Newbern.

CRAWFORD, a village and parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. Population 1914.

CRAWFORD, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Erie county, E. by Warren county, S. by Venango and Mercer counties, and W. by Ohio. Population 6178. Chief town Meadville.—2d, In Indiana.—3d, In Illinois, on the Wabash. Population in 1818, 2074.

CRAWICK, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Nith.

CRAY, a small river of England, in Kent, which falls into the Darent, near Dartford.

CRAY, St Mary, a township of England, in Kent. Population 874.

CRAYE, a small river of Wales, which falls into the Cak, in Glamorganshire.

CRAYFORD, a parish and town of England, county of Kent, on the Cray. It has a large and elegant church. Population 1806. 2 miles W. Dartford.

CRECA, a town of France, department of the Seine, on the Maye, celebrated for the

great victory gained over the French on 20th. August 1346, by Edward III. Population 1320. 100 miles N. Paris.—The name also of two other small towns in France.

CREDITON, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Creedy. It consists of two parts, called the East and West towns, the latter of which has suffered greatly by fire. Serges are manufactured here to a considerable extent. There is a weekly market on Saturday. Pop. 6618. 7 miles S. E. Exeter.

CREI, a river of Scotland, which runs into Wigton bay, at the burgh of Creetown.

CREEDY, a river of England, in Devonshire, which flows into the Ex, near Exeter.

CREETOWN, a village of Scotland, county of Kirkcubright, at the entrance of the river Cree into the bay of Wigton.

CREMA, a town of the Venetian territory, on the rivers Serio and Travacene. It is the see of a bishop, and has a splendid cathedral, besides other churches and religious houses. Pop. 8800. 20 miles N. W. Cremona.

CREMIEU, a town of France, department of the Isere. Population 2200.

CRYMILN, a town of the Prussian states, Population 1500. 22 miles N. N. W. Berlin.

CREMNITZ, or **KREMNITZA**, the oldest mining town in Hungary, in the county of Barsch, amidst lofty mountains. The castle, built on an eminence, is encompassed with a double wall and several bastions. This town is famous for its mines of gold and silver. The number of miners is 1800, the total population 10,200. 18 miles N. W. Schonnitz. Long. 18. 53. 45. E. Lat. 48. 42. 2. N.

CREMONA, a city of Lombardy, the capital of the Cremonese, in the duchy of Milan. It is about five miles in circumference, and has spacious and regular streets, with several squares, but the houses are in general ill built. Here are 44 churches and chapels, 43 convents, and an obscure university. It is the see of a bishop; the cathedral is a massy structure, with a façade of beautiful white and red marble, ornamented in the interior with various paintings and pictures in fresco. The tower of Cremona is a very curious edifice, consisting of two octagonal obelisks, surmounted by a cross, and is 378 feet in height. The silk manufactures of this place are considerable; and it has long been noted for its superior violins. This city is of great antiquity, having been created a Roman colony in B. C. 201. Population 30,000. 38 miles S. E. Milan. Long. 10. 2. 12. E. Lat. 45. 7. 43. N.

CREMA, a town of Lower Austria, at the influx of the river Crems into the Danube. Houses 440. 48 miles S. E. Vienna.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 4000. 20 miles N. E. Turin.

CRESTY, a town of France. Population 2300. 28 miles N. E. Paris.

CREST, Le, a town of France, on the Drome. Pop. 4500. 45 miles S. W. Grenoble.

CREVACUORE, a town of Piedmont, on a river of the same name. Population 5500.

CREVELT, a well built town of the Prussian states. It has a trade in fine linen. Population 7430. 6 miles N. W. Dusseldorf.

CREVILLIENTE, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Population 9000.

CREUSE, a river of France, which falls into the Vienne.

CREUSE, a department of France, which takes its name from the foregoing river, and is composed of portions of the old provinces of the Limosin, Auvergne, and Berry. Population 227,000.

CREUTZ, a town of Upper Slavonia, 118 miles S. Vienna.

CREUTZBURG, a town of Silesia, principality of Brieg. Population 1780.—Also a town in East Prussia. Population 1453. 15 miles S. S. W. Königsberg.

CREUTZENACH, a town of the Prussian states. Pop. 3200. 18 miles S. W. Mentz.

CREWKERNE, a town of England, in Somersetshire. Its church is a very fine Gothic edifice. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, girt-web, dowlas, and stockings. Population 3021. 20 miles S. E. Taunton.

CRICHTON, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Edinburgh. Pop. 1195.

CRICKHOWELL, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire. Population 1008. 6 miles N. W. Abergavenny.

CRICKKEITH, a town of Wales, in Caernarvonshire. Pop. 330. 21 miles S. Caernarvon.

CRICKLADE, a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Thames. It sends two members to parliament. The Thames is navigable to this town. Pop. 1506. 8½ miles W. N. W. London.

CRIFEY, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Earn. It has manufactures of linen, paper, and leather, and a bleachfield. Population of the town and parish 4216. 18 miles W. Perth.

CRIFTEL, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright, near the mouth of the river Nith. Height 1831 feet.

CRILLOX, a village of France, department of Vaucluse.

CRIMEA, or **CRIM TARTARY**, a peninsula of European Russia, in the south of the government of Taurida, lying between Lat. 44. 30. and 46. N., and formed by the Black sea on the west and south, the straits of Caffa and the sea of Azoph on the east, and on the north by the isthmus of Perekop, by which it is placed in connection with the eastern part of Noghli Tartary. The superficial extent of the Crimea is estimated at about 3,600,000 English statute acres, the length being 200 miles, and the breadth 124. The chief riches of this immense tract are its flocks of sheep, and salt-marshes. Population about 300,000.

CRIMMITSCHAU, a town of Saxony, on the Pleisse. Population 1400.

CRIMORN, a parish of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. Population 990.

CRICQUETOT, a town of France, in Normandy, with 1650 inhabitants.

CROATIA, a province of the Austrian em-

pire, with the title of kingdom, extending from the river Drave to the gulf of Venice, between Lat. 44. 8. 48. and 46. 25. 50. N. It is bounded E. by Slavonia and Bosnia, W. by Carniola and Styria. Its length is 160 miles, and its breadth about 100. It consists of two great divisions, Upper Slavonia and Croatia proper; and contains 9421 square miles, and 800,000 inhabitants. It is an exceedingly mountainous country. The principal rivers are the Save, the Drave, the Culpa, and the Unna, all navigable. The upper division of Croatia has an exceedingly rigorous climate. The other part enjoys a climate of tolerable mildness, particularly the tract on the sea coast. The southern division, being mountainous and rocky, is nearly barren throughout. In the north, on the other hand, there are tracts of the greatest fertility, where the vine is cultivated, and where, with proper management, silk, and the fruits common in the south of Europe, might be raised with success. At the peace of Vienna, in 1809, the whole of this country lying to the south of the Save was ceded by Austria to France, and incorporated by Bonaparte with the Illyrian provinces; but at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, it was restored to its former possessor.

CROCK, St, the name of various towns in the Austrian empire, and in Italy, all trifling.

CROISIC, LE, a seaport of France, with 2300 inhabitants. 40 miles W. Nantes.

CROIX, St, a small town of France, department of the Upper Rhine.—The name also of several other small towns.

CROIX DE VELVENTRE, St, a town of France, department of the Arriège. Population 1500.

CROMARTY, a county of Scotland, formed of several detached portions within the county of Ross. The boundaries of these districts are not well defined, and it is therefore difficult to determine the extent of each; but the whole county is said to contain an area of 345 square miles, or 220,800 English acres. The climate is moist and cold. The eastern districts are in many places fertile and cultivated, but the interior and western are almost uniformly wild and mountainous. Agriculture is yet in its infancy. The herring fisheries were at one time very flourishing, though now on the decline. This county sends a member to parliament alternately with the county of Nairn. It contains only two towns, Cromarty and Ullapool.

CROMARTY, a seaport town and parish of Scotland, in the above county, situated in the peninsula between the friths of Cromarty and Murray. It has a safe and commodious harbour, though but little commerce. Population of the town and parish, 2049. 19½ miles N. E. Inverness.

CROMARTY FRITH, a bay of Scotland, extending nearly 20 miles between the county of Ross on the north and west, and Cromarty and Ross on the south and east.

CROME, a maritime town of England, on

the north-east coast of Norfolk: From the encroachments of the sea on this coast, a considerable portion of it has been swept away by the waves. It is still a considerable resort for sea-bathing. Population 1923. 130 miles N. N. E. London.

CROMFORD, a town of England, in Derbyshire, on the Derwent. Here Sir Richard Arkwright erected his first cotton spinning mill. It has manufactures of stockings and lace. Pop. 1342. 142 miles N. W. London.

CROMPTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 6482.

CRONACH, a town of the Bavarian states, 30 miles N. E. Bamberg. Population 2360.

CRONBORG, or **CRONENBORG**, a strong fortress of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, a little N. of Elsinore, and opposite Helsingborg, in Sweden. 24 miles N. Copenhagen.

CRONSTADT, or **KRONSCHTAT**, a seaport and fortress of Russia, in the government of St Petersburg, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the island of Retusari, in the gulf of Finland, 2 miles from the coast of Ingria, and 8 from that of Carelia. Some of the streets are tolerably regular; but the houses are in general built of wood, and there is scarcely any pavement. The principal public buildings are the imperial hospital for sailors, the civil hospital, the barracks, the English and German churches, &c. The population amounts to about 40,000, of whom at least 10,000 are sailors. The harbour is very spacious, and consists of the three divisions of the Merchants' Harbour, the War Harbour, and the Man of War's Mole. The War Harbour is the principal station of the Russian fleet. Adjoining it are the docks, for building and careening ships of war: they can hold ten men of war, and are faced with stone, and paved with granite: they are 40 feet deep and 105 broad. The Man of War's Mole is an interesting structure, inclosed by a strong rampart of granite, built in the sea, under the direction of the late Admiral Greig. Here is a foundry for casting cannon, and a rope-work for manufacturing cables of all sizes, with great magazines of naval stores. Cronstadt is defended towards the sea by fortifications projecting into the water, and towards the land by ramparts and bastions. The principal exports from this harbour are iron, flax, hemp, lintseed, oil, and tar. 22 miles W. St Petersburg. Long. 29. 49. 30. E. Lat. 59. 59. 26. N.

CRONSTADT, a large trading town of Transylvania, on the river Pareus. Here are three Lutheran and three Catholic churches, a Waldensian church, and a bishop of the same nation; a Lutheran and a Catholic academy, and a good public library. Population 23,000. 50 miles E. N. E. Hermannstadt.

CROOKED ISLAND, one of the Bismarck islands, or rather a cluster of islands, of which North Crooked island, about 20 miles long and 2 broad, South Crooked island, commonly called Acklin's island, and Long Key, or Fortune island, are the principal.

Long. of the middle of Crooked island, 74. W. Lat. 22. 30. N.

CROOKED LAKE, a lake of the United States, in New York, 18 miles in length. 40 miles S. Lake Ontario.

CROSS RIVER, in Western Africa, falls into the sea, at the head of Old Calabar bay.

CROSS CREEK, in the United States, Virginia, a tributary of the Ohio.

CROSS ROADS, a village of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 27 miles S. E. Lancaster.

CROSS SOUND, a large opening, discovered by Cook, on the W. coast of North America. Long. of the entrance, 223. 40. E. Lat. 53. 3. N.

CROSSEN, a town of the Prussian states, 60 miles E. S. E. Berlin. Population 3500.

CROSSYOND, a village of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 2 miles W. Dunfermline.

CROSSGATES, a village of Scotland, county of Fife, between Edinburgh and Perth.

CROTENBORN, a large village of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge. Population 1700.

CROTEN, a head branch of the Hudson river, in Connecticut.

CROTON, i. e. a small seaport of France, with a good harbour. Houses 160. 12 miles N. W. Abbeville.

CROUCH, a river of England, in Essex, noted for its oyster beds.

CROWLAND, a town of England, in Lincolnshire. It had once a fine abbey, now in ruins. Crowland has now sunk to a large village. Population 2113. 88 miles N. London.

CROWLE, a parish and town of England, in Lincolnshire, 36 miles N. Lincoln. Population 1961.

CROWN POINT, a post township of the United States, in Essex county, New York, on Lake Champlain, 15 miles N. Ticonderoga. 184 from Montreal. Population 1022.

CROYDON, a town and parish of England, in the county of Surrey. It consists chiefly of one well built street, nearly a mile in length. The church contains some elegant monuments of the archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor once belonged. The summer assizes are held alternately here and at Guildford; and an elegant and commodious town-hall has recently been erected, for the accommodation of the judges. Population 9254. 10 miles S. London.

CROZON, a trading town of France, department of Finisterre. Population 6000.

CRUMLIN WATER, in Ireland, county of Antrim, falls into Lough Neagh.

CUZ, SANTA, one of the Carribee islands, in the West Indies, about 21 miles in length, and 9 in breadth; belonging to the Danes, to whom it was given back at the peace of 1814. It is in a high state of cultivation, and has about 3000 white inhabitants, and 30,000 slaves.

CUZ, SANTA, an island in the North Pacific ocean, 50 miles in circumference. Long. 244. 43. E. Lat. 34. 7. N.

CUZ, SANTA, DE LA SIERRA, a province of Peru. Population 16,000.

CRUZ, SANTA, a town of Honduras, 76 miles N. E. Valladolid.

CRUZ, SANTA, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, 150 miles N. Durango.

CSATH, a market town of Hungary, 24 miles S. by W. Tokay.

CSEPREG, a market town of Hungary, county of Oedenburg. Long. 16. 39. E. Lat. 47. 23. N.

CSORNA, a town of Hungary, county of Oedenburg, 22 miles W. S. W. Raab.

CUBA, a large island in the West Indies, at the entrance into the gulf of Mexico. From E. to W. it is 764 miles in length; its greatest breadth is 134 miles; and where it is narrowest it is only 74 miles. It lies between 19. 48. and 23. 15. N. lat. and from 74. 2. to 84. 55. W. long. A chain of mountains extends from E. to W. along the whole length of the island, and divides it into two parts. From these mountains about 158 rivers pour down into the plains, washing down in their impetuous streams a very fine species of gold. The plains afford pasture to numerous herds of cattle, both wild and tame, which are hunted by the inhabitants chiefly for their skins. The soil is of great fertility, so that the fields are always covered with flowers and odoriferous plants, and the trees with foliage; and it produces in abundance ginger, long pepper, and other spices; aloes, mastic, cassia, fistula, manioc, maize, cocon, &c. Tobacco grows to great perfection; also sugar, coffee, &c. Iron is also found, and gold in small quantities. Cuba was discovered by Columbus in the year 1492; but it did not submit to the jurisdiction of Spain till 1511. Havana and Cuba are the two principal towns. Population in 1774, 171,623, including 44,328 slaves, and from 5000 to 6000 free negroes; in 1804, 432,000, including 108,000 slaves.

CUBA, a city of Cuba, with a good port, defended by a castle. It has now fallen into decay. Long. 76. 3. W. Lat. 20. 1. N.

CUBAGUA, a small island near the coast of Cumana. Long. 63. 30. W. Lat. 10. 42. N.

CUCKFIELD, a town of England, in Sussex, 46 miles S. London. Population 2335.

CUCKMERE, a small river of England, in Sussex, which falls into the English channel.

CUCKOLD'S POINT, on the east coast of Barbadoes. Long. 58. 28. W. Lat. 13. 32. N.

CUDALOWE, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, on the W. shore of Bengal bay. Long. 79. 50. E. Lat. 11. 40. N.

CUDAPAH, a town and fortress of Hindostan, and the capital of a district of the same name. Long. 79. E. Lat. 14. 28. N.

CUDIBEN, a town of Hindostan, province of Simle. Long. 69. 4. E. Lat. 24. 46. N.

CUDWA, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Long. 80. 48. E. Lat. 26. 6. N.

CUDREFIN, a small town of Switzerland, 5 miles S. E. Neuschâtel.

CUELLAR, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, 36 miles from Segovia. Pop. 3000.

CUENÇA, a city of Spain, in New Castile,

the capital of the province of La Sierra de Cuenca. Cuenca is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, an Episcopal palace, 13 parishes, 6 monasteries, and a like number of nunneries. The other public establishments are a seminary, three colleges, and an hospital. The cathedral is in the Gothic style, more than 300 feet long and 180 broad, and was founded in the 12th century by Alphonso IX.; it contains a beautiful chapel. The bridge across the Huecar is a noble structure of five arches. Population 6000. 75 miles E. Madrid.

CUENÇA, a province of Spain, which forms the eastern part of New Castile.

CUENÇA, SANTA ANA DE, the capital of a province of the same name, in Quito. The streets run in parallel lines, and the city has a beautiful appearance. Pop. 14,000. 180 miles S. Quito. Long. 70. 50. W. Lat. 2. 55. S.

CUERNAVACCA, a town of Mexico, 40 miles S. S. W. Mexico, 5400 feet above the level of the sea.

CUERS, a town of France, in Provence, 11 miles N. N. E. Toulon. Population 4900.

CUIABA, a river of Brazil, which falls into the Paraguary, Lat. 17. 50. S.

CUIANA, a town of Brazil, province of Matto Grosso, near which are rich gold mines. 280 miles E. Villa Bella. Long. 56. 2. W. Lat. 15. 33. S.

CUINZAC, the name of various bays in the West Indies.

CULEMBURG, a town of the Netherlands, on the Leek, 27 miles S. S. E. Amsterdam.

CULHAC, a town of France, in Auvergne, with 2900 inhabitants. 10 miles E. Riom.

CULIACAN, a town of Mexico, on the river Culiacan, in a district of the same name, and now included in the intendency of Sonora. The river enters the gulf of California, in Lat. 25. N.

CULLEN, a small and ill-built seaport of Scotland, in the county of Banff, at the conflux of the small stream of Cullen with the Murray frith. It has manufactures of linen yarn, and linen and damask cloths. Cullen sends a member to parliament in conjunction with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, and Inverury. Population 1452. 58½ miles N. W. Aberdeen.

CULLERA, a town of Spain, 21 miles S. Valencia. Population 4000.

CULLY, a neat little town of Switzerland, on the lake of Geneva. Population 2110.

CULM, a town of West Prussia, 18 miles N. N. W. Thorn.

CULM, or **CHULM**, a market town of Bohemia, circle of Sautz, 8 miles N. E. Egra.

CULMACH, a town of the Bavarian states, 15 miles N. N. W. Bayreuth. Pop. 3700.

CULNA, a town of Bengal, district of Burdwan, on the Bhagarutty river.

CULNA, a town of Bengal, district of Jessore. Long. 89. 32. E. Lat. 22. 50. N.

CULPÉE, a town of Bengal, district of Hooghly, on the Bhagarutty river. Long. 88. 25. E. Lat. 22. 6. N.

CULROSS, a county of the United States, in Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters. Population 18,967. Slaves 8312. Chief town Fairfax.

CULROSS, a parish and ancient town of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the north shore of the frith of Forth. At the east end are the ruins of St Mungo's chapel; and near these the remains of a monastery, built in 1217 by Malcolm, earl of Fife. Farther west are the ruins of the old church. A small distance to the eastward stands the abbey house, an ancient building. Culross joins with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry, in sending a member to parliament. Population 1434. 5 miles W. Dunfermline.

CULTER, two small rivers of Scotland, which fall, the one into the Clyde, the other into the Dee.

CUMANA, a province and government of the Caraccas, in South America, bounded N. and E. by the Caribbean sea, W. by the river Unara, which divides it from Venezuela, and S. by the river Orinoco, except on those parts where the north bank of this river is inhabited. From the river Unara to the city of Cumana, the land is tolerably fertile. The soil on the sea coast is dry and barren, but contains an inexhaustible mine of marine and mineral salt. The country which borders on the Orinoco is only fit for pasturage, to which purpose it is applied, consisting chiefly of extensive commons, on which numerous herds of cattle are allowed to range. The soil in the remainder of the province is of wonderful fertility. The interior is mountainous, and from these high grounds numerous streams descend to water the plains. Pop. 24,000.

CUMANA, a city of South America, and capital of a province of the same name, in the government of the Caraccas, situated near the mouth of the gulf of Cariaco, about a mile from the sea, on an arid and sandy plain. The castle of St Antonio forms the only defence of the place. The town has no remarkable edifice, and the frequency of earthquakes forbids all embellishments. The houses are, for the same reason, low and lightly built. The suburbs are nearly as populous as the ancient city. Population, estimated by Depons at 24,000, and by M. Humboldt at 18,000 or 19,000. The city has been frequently destroyed by earthquakes; the last of which happened in 1797, when four-fifths of the city were thrown down. Long. 64. 13. W. Lat. 10. 37. N.

CUMANACOA, a town of the Caraccas, 14 leagues S. E. Cumana. Population 4200.

CUMMAGE, a town of Ireland, county of Down, 8 miles S. E. Belfast.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, bounded N. by the Solway frith, Adrian's wall, and the river Liddal, which separate it from Scotland, for 30 miles; W. by the Irish sea 67 miles; S. by Westmoreland 48, and Lancashire 21 miles; and E. by Northumberland 51, and Durham 7 miles. It is situated between 2. 13. and 3. 30. W. long.

and 54. 6. and 55. 7. N. lat. Its extreme length is 72 miles, its greatest breadth 38, its circumference 224, inclosing an area of 1516 square miles, or 370,240 acres. According to a survey, published in 1793, there were 470,000 acres of old inclosures, 180,000 acres of improveable common, 342,000 occupied by the mountainous district, and 9900 by the lakes and waters; nearly 300,000 acres have since been inclosed. This county is divided into 5 wards, and 104 parishes. It contains 1 city, Carlisle, and 18 market-towns. Its only boroughs are Carlisle and Cocker-mouth. The county is mountainous, with fine vallies interspersed; and it abounds in numerous lakes. Of its numerous rivers and rivulets, the principal are the Eden, Eamont, Duddon, Derwent, Greata, Cocker, Caldew, Esk, Liddal, and Irthing. Cumberland abounds in mineral productions, the most important of which are lead, plumbago, coals, and limestone. The blue slate of Cumberland is of the finest quality, but little or none of it is sent out of the county. Owing to its great extent of coast, and numerous mountains, the climate of Cumberland is extremely variable, being on the low grounds mild and temperate, while on the mountains snow may be seen for 6 or 8 months. Everywhere it is subject to great rains. Varieties of excellent fish are procured from the coasts, lakes, and rivers; the only kinds exported are cured cod for the Liverpool market, salmon, and potted char, for London. The manufactures of this county, neither numerous nor extensive, consist chiefly of gingham, calicoes, corduroys, and other cotton goods; sail-cloth, carpets, paper, pottery, and glass bottles. The chief ports are Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Harrington. Cumberland cannot boast of many monuments of antiquity. This county sends two members to parliament. Population 156,124.

CUMBERLAND, a county of the United States, in New Brunswick, at the head of the bay of Fundy.—2d, A county in the south-west part of Maine, bounded N. by Oxford, E. by Lincoln, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by York. Population 42,631. Chief town Portland.—3d, A county of New Jersey, on Delaware bay, bounded N. by Gloucester county, E. by Cape May county, S. by Delaware bay, and W. by Salem county. Population 12,670. Chief town Bridgetown.—4th, A county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Mifflin, E. by the Susquehanna, which separates it from Deuphin, S. by York and Adams, and S. W. and W. by Franklin. Population 26,757. Chief town Carlisle.—5th, A county of Virginia, on the N. side of Appomatox river, which divides it from Prince Edward. Pop. 9892. Slaves 6102. Chief town Cartersville.—6th, A county of Fayette district, North Carolina. Pop. 3302. Slaves 2796. Chief town Fayetteville.—7th, A county of Kentucky. Pop. 6101. Slaves 922. Chief town

Berksville.—8th, A township of Providence county, Rhode Island, 8 miles N. Providence. Pop. 2110.—8th, A township of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Population 1521.—10th, A post town and capital of Allegheny county, Maryland, on the Potomac, 10½ miles N. W. Washington.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, an island near the coast of Georgia, in North America, about 20 miles in circumference. Long. 81. 40. W. Lat. 31. N.

CUMBERLAND ISLANDS, near the northern coast of New Holland. Long. 211. 28. W. Lat. 20. 36. S.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the Allegheny mountains, in Virginia.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, and after a course of 450 miles, falls into the Ohio, 10 miles above the mouth of the Tennessee.

CUMBERNAULD, a village and parish of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire. Pop. 2864.

CUMBRAY, GREAT AND LITTLE, two small islands of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde. Population 637.

CUMIANA, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles S.W. Turin. Population 4600.

CUMMINGTON, a post township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 20 miles N. W. Northampton. Population 1009.

CUMROCK, OLD, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Ayr. Population 2343. 15 miles E. Ayr.—2d, NEW, a parish in Ayrshire. Population 1666.

CUNDAPOUR, a seaport of India, province of Malabar. Long. 74. 50. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

CUNEHAT, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 2000.

CUNERSDORF, a village of Prussia, 3 miles E. N. E. Frankfort on the Oder.

CUNNOON, a town of the south of India, province of Mysore, 25 miles from Mysore.

CUORONE, a neat town of Piedmont, on the Orco, with 9250 inhabitants.

CUPAR, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife. The town is situated at the junction of the river Eden with the stream St Mary, and consists of three streets, with a number of lanes and detached houses. A convent and chapel formerly stood at the Castle hill, of which only a part of the latter is now seen. A new street, formed on a regular plan, contains the county-hall, and other public buildings. A new prison has now been erected on the south bank of the Eden. The church is a plain modern edifice; but its steeple is of some antiquity, and is admired for its graceful architecture. The principal manufacture is linen. Cupar is a royal burgh, and joins with Perth, Dundee, Forfar, and St Andrew's, in sending a member to parliament. Population 6892. 22 miles E. E. Perth.

CUPAR-ANGUS, a parish, and an irregularly built town of Scotland, in the counties of Perth and Forfar, on a small rivulet which falls into the Isla. It has manufactures of

linen and leather. Population 2622. 19½ miles N. N. E. Perth.

CURE, ST LEWIS DE, a town of South America, in the Curacao. Population 4000. 68 miles S. W. Curacao. Lat. 9. 45. N.

CURACOA, an island in the Caribbean sea, about 75 miles from the coast of the Curacao, with several good ports; 30 miles long and 10 broad. Long. 68. 2. W. Lat. 12. 6. N.

CURACOA, a city of the above island, which is large and well built, with a good port.

CURICO, a town of Chili, province of Maule. Lat. 34. 14. S.

CURISCHE HAFEN, i. e. the Gulf or Bay of Courland, an arm of the sea in East Prussia, which communicates with the Baltic, about 70 miles long, but of unequal breadth.

CURRAH, a town of Hindostan, on the Ganges. Long. 81. 24. E. Lat. 25. 44. N.

CURRIE, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. Pop. 1715.

CURRITUCK, a county of the United States, on the coast of Edenton district, North Carolina, bounded N. by Virginia, E. by Currituck sound, S. by Albemarle sound, and W. by Camden county. Population 6985. Slaves 1631.—Dismal swamp is in this county. Currituck sound communicates with Albemarle sound, and also by several inlets with the Atlantic.

CURRUANASS, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. Long. 78. 14. E. Lat. 28. 20. N.

CURZOLA, an island in the Adriatic, 24 miles long, separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello, in Dalmatia. Population 6500.—Its capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour.

CURZOLARI, five small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece. Long. 21. 18. E. Lat. 38. 36. N.

CUSSET, a town of France, in Auvergne, on the river Allier, with 3959 inhabitants.

CUSI, a village of Dalmatia, near Montenegro. Population 1500.

CUSTEE, a flourishing town of Bengal, district of Ranjashy, situated on a branch of the Ganges. Long. 80. 3. E. Lat. 23. 57. N.

CUSTUM, a fortified town of the Prussian states, capital of the New Mark of Brandenburg, at the union of the Wartha with the Oder. It is small, but has three spacious suburbs. Pop. 4500. 48 miles E. Berlin.

CUSO-LUYU, a large river of South America, in Patagonia, which falls into the Atlantic, in Lat. 41. S.

CUTCEN, an extensive district of Hindostan, lying principally between Long. 69. and 71. E. Lat. 23. and 24. N.

CUTTACK, the capital of an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Orissa, lying chiefly between the 20th and 22d degrees of N. Lat. It was formerly fortified, and contained a number of good houses and good bazars; but has now fallen to decay. It stands in an island formed by the Mahanuddy river. Long. 86. 10. E. Lat. 20. 31. N.

CUTWA, a town of Bengal, district of Burdwan, on the Bhagarutty river.

CUXHAVEN, a village and seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, situated on the left bank of the Elbe, at its mouth. The harbour is large and commodious. During the French revolutionary war, Cuxhaven was (after 1795) a place of the utmost importance, for the maintenance of intercourse between England and the continent. 60 miles N. W. Hamburg.

CUYAHOGA, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river. Pop. in 1815, 2500. Chief town Cleveland.—**ZIL**, A river of Ohio, which enters Lake Erie, after a course of 60 miles.

CUYO, or **CUJO**, a large province of South America, on the eastern side of the Andes.

CUZCO, a city of Peru, and the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, in South America, founded, according to the common tradition, in 1043, by Manca Capac, the first Inca of Peru. The grandeur and magnificence of the edifices, of the fortresses, and of the temple of the sun, struck the Spaniards with astonishment in 1534, when the city was taken possession of by Francis Pizarro. On a hill towards the north are yet seen the ruins of a fortress built by the Incas, which had a communication by means of subterraneous passages, with three forts built in the walls of Cuzco. All the descendants of the Incas resided in a particular quarter. Cuzco is at present a large city, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. The houses are almost all built of stone, and are of fine proportions. The cathedral is large, beautiful, and rich, and of elegant architecture. There are, besides, nine other parish churches; likewise convents and hospitals, some of which have very ample revenues. The city preserves many monuments of its ancient grandeur. 550 miles E. S. E. Lima. Long. 71. 4. W. Lat. 13. 42. S.

CYCLADES, the name given by the ancients to a group of islands in the Archipelago. Their names are Andros, Santorin, Naxos, Amorgo, Paros, Peripho, Milo, Zea, Tino, and Stampalia.

CYPRUS, a large island of Asiatic Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, about 140 miles in length and 75 in breadth. It was much celebrated in the ancient world. In 1480, it fell into the hands of the Venetians, from whom it was wrested in 1570 by the Turks, who have ever since continued masters of the island. It has now declined greatly from its ancient wealth and importance, and is not supposed to contain above 60,000 inhabitants. Cyprus is nearly traversed from east to west by two chains of mountains, which are lofty, and covered with snow during winter. To the south of these mountains, the plains, during the summer, are hot and sultry, and are exposed, without shelter, to the burning blasts which blow from the deserts of Africa and Arabia. On

the other hand, the cold of winter is very severe. The corn of Cyprus is of excellent quality; but wine is the staple product of the island. The wines are sweet, and require to be kept forty years before they are used. All the valuable kinds are white, the red being merely used *ad vinum*. The apricots of Cyprus are delicious, and may be purchased at three shillings a bushel; many varieties of the gourd and pumpkin are also produced. Other products are cheese, wool, cotton, silk, and salt. Cyprus is noted for the common Turkey manufactures of leather, carpets, and printed cottons. The first is remarkable for its brilliant and lively colour. The carpets are also of excellent workmanship. The printed cottons have this valuable quality, that the colours, instead of fading, become more splendid by washing. Two-thirds of the inhabitants of Cyprus are Christian, but are cruelly oppressed by their Turkish masters, under whom, from being one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the world, it has been converted almost into a desert. The principal towns of Cyprus are Nicosia, Famagusta, and Larnica.

CYR, **SR**, the name of a number of small towns and villages in France.

CYRUS, **ST**, a village and parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. Population 1641.

CZARNIOW, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Netz, with 1700 inhabitants.

CZARTORYSK, a small town of Russia; 42 miles E. S. W. Prague.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia, the capital of the circle of the same name. Pop. 2000.

CZASNIKI, a small town of Russian Lithuania, 45 miles S. E. Polotzk.

CZATALDZA, a town of Greece, in Thessaly proper. Population 3000.

CZENSTOCHOWA, **NEW**, a town of Russian Poland, with 170 houses. Old Czenstochowa is in the vicinity, and contains 280 houses. 50 miles N. N. W. Cracow.

CZERNIGOV, or **TCHERNIGOV**, a government of European Russia, erected in 1781, between those of Mohilev, Smolensko, Orel, Kursk, Pultava, Kiev, and Minsk.

CZERNIGOV, or **TCHERNIGOW**, the capital of the foregoing government, on the Dniester. Population 5000. 344 miles S. W. Moscow. Long. 32. 13. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

CZERNITZ, a town of Walachia, on the Danube, 44 miles E. Belgrade.

CZERNOVITZ, or **TCHERNOWITZ**, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Pruth, 140 miles S. E. Jassy. Population 5400. Long. 28. 33. E. Lat. 48. 25. 40' N.

CZESZCZ, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 25 miles S. E. Warsaw.

CZKOCYN, a town of Prussian Poland, in Podlachia. Population 2500.

CZONGRAD, a market town of Hungary, county of the same name. Long. 20. 9. E. Lat. 46. 43. 12. N.

D.

DABUL, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan, 80 miles S. Bombay.

DACCA DELTAPORE, an extensive and rich district of Bengal, situated principally between the 23d and 24th degrees of N. lat. It is intersected by the Ganges and Brahmapootra, two of the largest rivers in the world, which, with their various branches, form a complete inland navigation, extending to every part of the country, so that every town having its river or canal, the general mode of travelling or conveying goods is by water.

Dacca, a large city, capital of the above named district, and for 80 years the capital of Bengal. It is situated on the northern bank of a deep and broad river called the Boor Gunga (Old Ganges), at the distance of 100 miles from the sea. The houses of the wealthy are built of brick, but the bazars are only tiled or thatched; but as every vacant spot is filled with trees, from a distance it looks like a grove. The English factory established here being surrounded with walls, and having small bastions, has the appearance of a fort. The ancient etadel is now in ruins, but the palace is still in good repair. It is in this city or its vicinity that are manufactured those beautiful muslins, which are exported to every part of the civilised world. It has also an extensive manufacture of shell bracelets, much worn by the Hindoo women. The neighbourhood of the city abounds with game of all sorts, from the tiger to the quail, and is on this account a great resort of Europeans during the three cold months. 180 miles from Calcutta by land. Long. 90. 17. E. Lat. 23. 42. N.

DACRE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 777.

DADI, a town of Greece, near Parnassus, 75 miles S. Larissa. Population 9000.

DADIZELLE, a town of the Netherlands, 13 miles E. by S. Ypres. Population 1550.

DAFF, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 8 miles W. Greenock.

DAGENHAM, a village and parish of England, in Essex, 9 miles E. London. Pop. 1864.

DAGHESTAN, a mountainous country of Asia, on the west coast of the Caspian sea, between the efflux of the rivers Koisin and Rubas, 184 miles in length, by between 30 and 45 in breadth.

DAGOX, **DAGON**, or **DAGW**, an island situated in the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulf of Finland, about 40 miles long, and from 26 to 36 broad.

DAGON, or **DAGOON**, the ancient town of the city of Rangoon, the present capital of Pegue, but properly only applied to the celebrated temple in the vicinity of that place.

• **DAGOUZ**, a town of Egypt, on the Dami-

etta branch of the Nile, a resort of pirates. 12 miles N. Cairo.

DAOSBOROUGH, a post township and hundred of the United States, in Sussex county, Delaware, on Pepera creek, 19 miles from Broadkill, 127 from Philadelphia.

DANALAC, or **DAHLAK**, an island in the Red sea, nearly opposite to Massuah, about 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth.

• **DAHRI**, a large village of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 46 miles S. E. Loheia.

DAHME, a town of the Prussian states, 40 miles S. Berlin. Population 2900.

DAHOMEY, a kingdom in the interior of Western Africa, behind the Slave coast. The country is very little known to Europeans. The parts which have been visited are very beautiful and fertile, and rise for about 150 miles with a gradual slope, but without any great elevation. The soil is a deep rich clay, yielding maize, millet, and Guinea corn in abundance. The inhabitants are a warlike and ferocious race. Their institutions and political system are of a very extraordinary character. Their women are trained to arms. All the females of the nation are considered as belonging to the king, and a distribution of wives takes place once a year, at a grand festival. The government is the most absolute despotism, yet founded not on force and terror, but on a blind and idolatrous veneration for the person of the sovereign. The ferocity which prevails among this nation almost surpasses belief. Human skulls form the favourite ornament in the construction of the palaces and temples. The king's sleeping chamber has the floor paved with the skulls, and the roof ornamented with the jawbones, of chiefs whom he has overcome in battle. Every year a grand festival is held, which lasts for several weeks, and during which, the king waters the graves of his ancestors with hosts of human victims.

DAILT, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Population 2101.

DAINA, a village of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, 23 miles from Antioch.

DAIR EL KAMAR, a town of Syria, extensive and ill built. Population 1600 or 1800 Greek Catholics, Maronites, and Druses.

DAIRIEZ, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife. Population 589.

DAL, the third river in Sweden in size, rises amid the mountains on the Norwegian frontiers, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia.

• **DALABERG**, a small town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 30 miles N. E. Uddevalla.

DALRYMPH, a village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, recently built.

DALZ, a river of Ireland, county of Donegal, which runs into the Foyle.

DALY, or **DALL**, a village of the island of Cyprus, situated on an eminence.

DALY-ABNEY, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire. Population 418.

DALCARLIA, an extensive province of Sweden, bounded W. by the mountains of Norway, N. by Herjedal, E. by Helsingland, S. by Westmannland. It contains nearly 1300 English square miles, and (in 1811) 124,000 inhabitants. Its aspect is in general mountainous, but the mountains are of little elevation, except in the neighbourhood of Norway. It is chequered with lakes of different sizes, and contains two large rivers, the Dal and the Ljusne. The chief wealth of Dalecarlia lies in its mines, particularly thence of copper, the chief of which are at Fahlun and Afcestad. It is productive also in iron. Sulphur is likewise found. The chief towns in this province are Fahlun, Hedemora, and Soter.

DALEN, a town of the Prussian states, 12 miles S. E. Ruremond. Population 3650.

DALEN, a town of Saxony, 27 miles E. Leipsic. Population 1300.

DALGETT, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Population 912.

DALKEITH, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. It is tolerably well built, and the principal street is spacious: in it stands the church; also the jail. Adjoining to the church is a fine old building, now the burying place of the Buccleuch family of Scotland. In this town is held the largest market for grain in Scotland, on the Thursdays; also a meal market on the Mondays, and one for fat cattle and sheep on the Tuesdays: there is also an annual fair for horses in May. The duke of Buccleuch has a fine seat in the vicinity of the town. There are two charity schools. Population 5169. 6 miles S. E. Edinburgh.

DALKEY, a village and islet of Ireland, on the south side of Dublin bay.

DALLA, the principal town of a district of the same name, in the Delta of the Irrawaddy river. It has a manufacture of salt.

DALMALLY, a village of Scotland, in Argyllshire, 16 miles N. Inverary.

DALMATIA, a country in the south of Europe, extending along the east side of the Adriatic, between 42. 25. and 45. 35. N. lat. and 12. 10. and 16. 40. E. long. It is partly continental, and partly insular. The continental portion is now distributed into the circles of Zara, Spalatro, and Macarsca. The islands are very numerous; the principal are Brazza, Lesina, Corzola, and Melada. The other towns of note are Spalatro, Sebenico, Knin, Trau, Narenta, and Almissa. The whole, reckoning the territories of Cattaro and Ragusa, contains about 6700 square miles, with 343,000 inhabitants. The surface of great part of Dalmatia is, hilly and unproductive, but it contains many beautiful and fertile vallies. The pasturages are considerable. Dalmatia is rich also in metallic products, particularly in marble and gypsum;

mines of iron are abundant, but those of gold and silver have disappeared. The chief products of Dalmatia are maize, wheat, grapes, olives, and a small quantity of silk.

DALMELLINGTON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Population 476.

DALMENY, a village and parish of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire. Population 1406.

DALRY, a village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with manufactures of cotton. Population of the parish 3318.

DALSERF, a parish and village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. Population 2054.

DALSLAND, **THALLAND**, or **DALLA**, a province of Sweden, in West Gothland, bounded on the east by the lake of Wener, and on the west by Norway, 85 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. Population 44,000.

DALTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2280.

DALTON IN FURNESS, a parish of England, in Lancashire. Population 2440.

DAMAR, an open town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a large castle. Houses 5000.

DAMASCUS, a city of Syria, the capital of the pachalik of the same name, situated in a fertile plain amidst extensive gardens, forming a circuit of between 25 and 30 miles. It is surrounded with walls, defended by towers, which have now fallen into a ruinous state. The streets are in general narrow, of regular width, though not in straight lines; they are well paved, and have elevated footpaths on each side. Damascus contains above 500 large and magnificent houses, which are entitled to the name of palace; each house has a canal or fountain. The number of mosques and chapels is also very great; and the grand mosque is of great extent and magnificence. An hospital for the indigent sick is attached to the edifice. This mosque is said to have been originally a Christian church, and the cathedral of Damascus. The mosques are mostly fronted by a court. One mosque is beautifully adorned with all kinds of fine marble, like mosaic pavement; and the tower or minaret of another is entirely cased with pantiles. There are several hospitals here, of which the finest is that constructed by the Sultan Selim, consisting of a spacious quadrangle, lined by an interior colonade, which is entirely roofed by 40 small domes covered with lead. On the south side of the court is a mosque, with a magnificent portico and two fine minarets, which is surmounted by a spacious cupola. There is a Greek, Maronite, Syrian, and Armenian church. There are eight synagogues of the Jews. The castle, situated towards the south-west part of the city, and about three quarters of a mile in circuit, is a fine rustic edifice, with three square towers in front, and five on each side. This city is the seat of a considerable trade. It was celebrated for the manufacture of sabres, of such peculiar quality as to be perfectly elastic. Extensive manufactures are carried on in silk and cotton stuffs. Leather is likewise an article of manufacture here.

but no linen is made. A great quantity of soap is fabricated, and exported to Egypt. Dried fruits and sweetmeats are sent to Turkey. Cotton cloth, handkerchiefs, slippers, copper kettles, horse-shoes, nails, tobacco pipes, and spices, shawls, and the rich fabrics of Surat, are brought through Bagdad; iron, lead, tin, cochineal, broad cloth, sugar, and such other European articles as are required in the city, come through Saidia, Bairout, and Tripoli. Commerce is carried on chiefly by caravans, of which the principal is that which takes place annually with the pilgrims to Mecca. Three caravans besides, each accompanied by above 2500 armed men, go thrice a-year to Bagdad, the journey occupying 30 days; those to Aleppo travel twice or thrice a-month; besides which, there are many to different parts of Syria. Damascus is a place of great antiquity, and is alluded to in the days of Abraham. The population amounts to about 200,000; of whom it is computed there are 20,000 Catholic Christians, 5000 Schismatics, and 1000 families of Jews. The remaining inhabitants are Mahometans. 136 miles N. Jerusalem, 195 S. Antioch. Long. 36. 30. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

DAMAUN, a seaport on the western coast of India. Long. 73. 1. E. Lat. 20. 22. N.

DAMBACH, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Population 2300.

DAMERY, a town of France, in Champagne. Population 1850.

DAMGAN, a town of Persia, province of Khorassan. Long. 53. 36. E. Lat. 35. 50. N.

DAMIANO, ST, a town of Piedmont, on the Borbo. Pop. 6110. 9 miles S. W. Asti.

DAMICOTTA, a town of Hindostan, district of Coimbeoor, 60 miles W. Seringapatam.

DAMIETTA, a large city of Lower Egypt, on the eastern branch of the Nile, about six miles above its junction with the sea. It is situated on the narrow neck of land, from two to six miles in breadth, interposed between the Nile and the lake Menzaleh. The houses are white, built in a crescent along the right bank of the river; and near the river they are very high; most of them have pleasant saloons on their terraced roofs, commanding a delightful view of the Nile, the lake, and the rich country intervening. The walls are now in ruins, and the two modern forts are not in a defensible state. The chief disadvantage of Damietta consists in the want of a harbour. It trades notwithstanding with Syria, Cyprus, and other parts of the Turkish empire. It exports thither hides, tallow, rice, and occasionally corn; while it receives in return tobacco, wood, soap, cotton, oil, and raw silk. The country round Damietta is perhaps the most fertile in Egypt, being carefully improved by irrigation, and producing rice of an extremely fine quality. The population of Damietta is stated by Savary at 80,000; but more sober estimates reduce it to 30,000 or 40,000. Long. 31. 49. 45. E. Lat. 31. 25. N.

DAMN, AET OR OLD, a fortified town of Farther Pomerania. Population 1900.

DAMMARTIN, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Pop. 3000.

DAMME, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, 3 miles N. N. E. Bruges.

DAMPIER'S BAY, or SMITH'S BAY, a spacious bay on the west coast of New Holland, penetrating 150 miles into the land.

DAN, a river of the United States, which unites with Staunton river, to form the Roanoke.

DANBURY, a post township of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut. Population 3606. 33 miles W. N. W. New Haven.—2d, A township in Huron county, Ohio, about 20 miles long and 2 or 3 wide.

DANNY, a village and parish of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1373.

DANNY, a post township of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont, 32 miles W. Windsor. Population 1730.

DANCALI, an extensive territory of Eastern Africa, situated between Abyssinia and the Red sea.

DANCE POINT, in Virginia, in James' river. Long. 76. 57. W. Lat. 37. 12. N.

DANE, a river of England, which joins the Wever, in the county of Chester.

DANGER, ISLANDS OF, in the Pacific ocean, seen by Commodore Byron in June 1765.

DANICHA, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk.

DANIELE, ST, a thriving town of the Venetian territory, in Friuli. Population 1700.

DANIELSVILLE, a post town of the United States, and capital of Madison county, Georgia, 90 miles from Milledgeville.

DANILOV, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl. Population 1250.

DANNEMORA, or DANNMORA, the most celebrated iron mine in Sweden, lying in the province of Upsal. In the neighbourhood of the mine are the establishments for smelting, hammering, and casting the iron. They form several villages of considerable size, each with three or four regular streets, a church, a school, and an hospital. The mine alone employs about 1200 individuals. 60 miles N. N. W. Stockholm.

DANNENBERG, a town of Hanover, on the Jetzel. Population 1430.

DANSHALT, a small village of Scotland, parish of Auchtermuchty, Fifehire.

DANTZIC, an opulent commercial city of West Prussia, on the Vistula, about five miles from its mouth. The town is traversed by two small rivers, which soon after unite and fall into the Vistula. Dantzic is of very ancient date. It is surrounded with ramparts, lined with brass cannon, and kept in good repair; but a more effectual defence consists in the power of laying the country on one side under water, and of resisting assailants on the other from fortified heights. The harbour is formed by the mouth of the Vistula, and is also defended by forts. The road, or what is properly called the gulf of Dantzic,

consists of an arm of the sea, sheltered from the north winds by the tongue of land on which stands the small town of Hels. The chief branch of trade at Dantzie consists in the exportation of corn from Prussia and Poland. Potash, hemp, flax, linen, timber, all enter into the farther list of exports. In return, the inland country receives from Dantzie merchandises imported from almost every part of Europe; groceries, wine, oil, woollens, silk, iron, copper, lead, skins, furs, &c. Amber is found in the neighbourhood of Dantzie, and exported to the south of Europe. Of the shipping that frequent the port, comparatively few belong to it; the British are the most numerous, and after them the Dutch, Danish, and Swedish. Dantzie contains four dock-yards for building merchantmen. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the town-house, the arsenal, the building formerly occupied by the Jesuits, the court of the nobles, the church of St Catharine. Of the 21 churches in this town, 12 belong to the Lutherans, 7 to the Catholics, and 2 to the Calvinists. All sects enjoy equal liberty. The charitable establishments are numerous. There is here an academy, a number of schools, and several learned institutions. Dantzie was probably founded by a Danish colony in the 12th century, the original name being Dans-vick. In 1454 it came under the sovereignty of Poland; in 1734 it was besieged, and forced to surrender to the Russians and Saxons. In 1793 it was occupied by the Prussians. It was taken by the French in May 1807, after a long siege; and after Bonaparte's disastrous campaign in Russia, it was blockaded and obliged to surrender, after a long and able defence by General Rapp. At the peace of Paris, in 1814, it reverted to Prussia. Pop. 44,500. 68 miles W. S. W. Konigsberg, 235 N. E. Berlin.

DANUBE, the greatest river in Europe, in length of course as in volume of water, rises in the grand duchy of Baden, at Donau Eschingen, from three springs. After receiving in Suabia a number of small streams, it takes a north-east course, becomes navigable at Ulm, and receives copious supplies from the east and north sides of the Alps, by the successive junction of the Iller, Lech, Isar, and Inn. It passes Vienna, and near Presburg receives the large river Morava from the north, and holds a course, at one time eastward, at another southward. From Belgrade to Orsava it forms the boundary between the Turkish and Austrian dominions, and after running long in an easterly direction, turns to the northward, receives the tributary waters of Moldavia and Bessarabia, and discharges itself finally into the Black sea by five mouths, in 10. of E. long. and between 44. 30. and 45. 30. of N. lat. The length of its course is about 1800 miles; its breadth is very various, but for a great way above its mouth, not less than from two to three miles.

DANUBE, CIRCLE OF THE UPPER, one of the chief divisions of the kingdom of Bavaria.

It has on its different frontiers the circles of the Rezat, the Regen, and the Isar; Tyrol, the lake of Constance, and Wirtemberg. It contains 4360 square miles, with 470,000 inhabitants, mostly Catholics.

DANUBE, CIRCLE OF THE LOWER, another of the circles of Bavaria, which is made up of the greater part of Lower Bavaria proper, and the principality of Passau. It borders on Bohemia, Upper Austria, and the circles of the Isar and Regen. Its area is 4335 square miles, and its inhabitants amount to 396,150, who are, with few exceptions, Catholics.

DANUBE, CIRCLE OF THE, in the grand duchy of Baden. Population 72,785.

DANVERS, a post township of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, 15 miles N. E. Boston. Population 3127.

DANVILLE, a post town of the United States, and capital of Mercer county, Kentucky, on the south-west side of Dick's river. 40 miles S. by W. Frankfort.—2d, A post township and capital of Caledonia county, Vermont, 25 miles N. E. Montpelier. Population 2340.—3d, A post township and capital of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Muddy creek, 12 miles above Northumberland.—4th, A post town of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on Dan river, near the southern boundary of the state, 160 miles S. W. Richmond.

DAOUP, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. Long. 74. 26. E. Lat. 23. 7. N.

DAOUDCANDY, a town of Bengal, on the river Goomty. Long. 93. 36. E. Lat. 23. 30. N.

DAOUDNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in Behar. Long. 84. 27. E. Lat. 25. 6. N.

DARABJIRE, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. A considerable portion of it is in ruins. Population 10,000 or 15,000, 160 miles N. E. Schiras. Long. 54. 15. E. Lat. 29. N.

DARAB, or DRAB, a river of Northern Africa, absorbed in the sands of the desert.

DARANAGUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. Long. 78. 4. E. Lat. 29. 16. N.

DARAPORAM, a large mud fort town of Hindostan, where they are now building a new town. Long. 77. 40. E. Lat. 10. 45. N.

DARBY, LOWER, a post township of the United States, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Darby creek, which runs into the Delaware, 7 miles S. W. by W. Philadelphia. Population 1085.—2d, **UPPER**, A township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Lower Darby. Population 966.

DARDANELLES, two old and strong castles on the straits of Gallipoli, or the Hellespont (sometimes called from them the strait of the Dardanelles), between the sea of Marmora and the Grecian archipelago. Long. 26. 18. 30. E. Lat. 40. 9. N.

DARENFOORT, a town of Hindostan, 103 miles S. E. Seringatpata.

DARENT, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, 8 miles N. Dartford.

DARFUR, or DARFOUR, a considerable king-

dom of Central Africa, filling up a large portion of the wide interval between Abyssinia and Bornou. It is difficult to fix its limits, being known to us almost solely by the journey of Mr. Browne, one of the most enterprising of modern travellers. On the east it has Kordofan, and the country of the Shilluks, which separate it from Senaar and Abyssinia; on the west, Bergeos, which divides it from Bagharnie and Bornou; while the regions to the south are occupied by barbarous nations extending to and inhabiting the Mountains of the Moon, and the early course of the Bahr-el-Abiad. With respect to its climate, productions, the animals it contains, and also the manners of its inhabitants, and its government, it entirely resembles other countries in Africa. The people, as in other parts of the country, are semi-barbarous; their government is a despotism, and their occupation chiefly agriculture. The mechanical arts are at a low ebb, and their houses accordingly are rudely constructed of clay, with a coating of plaster, and with proportionably scanty accommodations. Its commerce is extensive. The grand intercourse is with Egypt, and is carried on entirely by the African system of caravans. There is no regular caravan, as between Fezzan and Cairo; the motions of that from Fur are extremely uncertain, and two or even three years sometimes elapse without one. The caravan going to Egypt consists often of 2000 camels and 1000 men. Among the exports, the most important are slaves, male and female, taken in the negro countries to the south; camels, ivory, the horns, teeth, and hide of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus; ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, parrots in abundance, and a small quantity of white copper. The imports are extremely various, comprising beads of all sorts, toys, glass, arms, light cloths of different kinds, chiefly made in Egypt, with some of French manufacture, red Barbary caps, small carpets, silks wrought and unwrought, shoes, and a considerable quantity of writing paper.

DARIEN, a post town and seaport of the United States, in Mackintosh county, Georgia, on the north and principal channel of the Altamaha, 12 miles from the bar. Population in 1819, between 1000 and 2000. 62 miles S. S. W. Savannah.

DARIEN, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, bounded N. W. by Panama, N. E. by the gulf of Darien, E. by the province of Carthageua, S. by Choco, and W. by the Pacific ocean.

DARIEN, a great gulf on the coast of the province of Darien. Its extent is 26 leagues from S. to N., and it is 9 wide from E. to W.

DARIEN, Isthmus of, that narrow neck of land composed of the provinces of Darien and Panama, to which may be added Veraguas, by which North and South America are joined together. Its breadth has generally been reckoned 60 miles from north to south;

but it is only 37 miles broad from Porto Bollo to Panama, the chief towns of the province.

DARE, a county of the United States, in Ohio, bordering on Indiana. Chief town Greenville.

DARKENEN, or **DARKEN**, a town of East Prussia, on the Angerap. Population 1740. 63 miles S. E. Konigsberg.

DARLASTON, a town and parish of England, county of Stafford. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are occupied in trade and manufactures. Population 5585.

DARLEY, a parish of England, county of Derby. Population 1830.

DARLINGTON, a town of England, county of Durham, on the Skern, which is crossed by a bridge of three arches, and flows into the Tees. The town consists of several streets, diverging from a spacious square, where the markets are held, and at one side of which stands the church. It has an ancient edifice, in figure of a cross, with a spire 180 feet high, rising from the centre, built in 1140 by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham. A handsome town-hall, and commodious shambles, have been lately erected. Considerable manufactures are carried on in linen, wool, and cotton, particularly the first two. There are also two large mills for spinning wool, and two iron foundries. Population 6351. 18 miles S. Durham.

DARLINGTON, a district of the United States, in South Carolina, on Lynch's creek. Population 9017. Slaves 2731. At the court-house a post-office is kept.—21, A township and capital of Warwick county, Indiana, on the Ohio.

DARMSTADT, a neat town of Germany, on the Darm. The principal objects of curiosity are the palace of the landgrave Louis VII. and the modern residence of the grand duke, with its beautiful gardens; the town church, with the tombs of the landgraves; the meeting-house of the states; the academy; the town school; the public library; the library of the grand duke; the cabinet of natural history (containing a number of curious fossils); the opera; the riding school; the military school. Population 13,000. 18 miles S. E. Mentz.

DARNEVAL, a town of Normandy, department of the Lower Seine. Population 5100. It has manufactures of cloth and paper.

DARNELEY ISLAND, in the Eastern seas, in Torres Strait. Long. 142. 59. 16. E. Lat. 9. 30. 30. S.

DAROCA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the Xiloca. Population 2000. 45 miles S. S. W. Saragossa.

DART, a river of England, which rises in Dartmoor, and falls into the English channel.

DARTFORD, a town of England, county of Kent, on the Darent. It consists of a principal street, with some smaller avenues. The church is a large edifice. Here are the remains of a monastery erected by Edward III. The principal manufactures of Dartford are gunpowder and paper. There is a weekly

market, well supplied with provisions, and an annual fair. Population 3593. 16 miles E. London.

DART MOOR, an extensive track of land in England, which occupies the greatest portion of the western district of Devonshire.

DARTMOUTH, a seaport town of England, county of Devon, situated near the confluence of the river Dart with the British channel. There is a good harbour, with deep water, defended by a castle, and two platforms of cannon. The town occupies the declivity of a craggy hill, and extends about a mile along the water's edge. There are three churches, one of which stands on a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and has a lofty tower, which forms a good sea-mark. There are three charity schools for the education of the children of the poor. Ship-building is carried on to some extent in Dartmouth; but the chief occupation of the inhabitants consists in the Newfoundland and other fisheries, wherein about 350 vessels are engaged. Dartmouth is a borough, sending two members to parliament. The entrance to the harbour is defended by a castle. Population 4435. 30 miles S. Exeter.

DARTMOUTH, a post township and seaport of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, on Buzzard's bay, 27 miles S. Taunton, 62 S. Boston. Population 3219.

DARWAR, a town and fortress of Hindostan. Long. 75. E. Lat. 15. 36. N.

DARWEN, a river of England, county of Lancaster, which flows into the Ribbles.

DARWEN, UPPER and LOWER, two townships of England, in Lancashire. Population 6949.

DASSEI, an old town of Hanover. Population 1400. 15 miles N. N. W. Gottingen.

DATSCHEITZ, a town of Moravia, 25 miles N. W. Znaim. Population 1600.

DAVANAGIRI, a town of the south of India, province of Mysore, with 500 houses, and a small fort in the centre.

DAVENTRY, a town and parish of England, county of Northampton. Population 3326. 19 miles from Coventry.

DAVID, ST., a village of Scotland, on the north coast of the frith of Forth.

DAVID'S, ST., a city, or rather village, of Wales, county of Pembroke, about two miles from the sea. It is an episcopal see. The cathedral and bishop's palace stand a little to the south of the town. Population 1816.

DAVIDSON, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee, on Cumberland river. Population 15,602. Slaves 6395. Chief town Nashville.—24, A post township and capital of Lawrence district, Arkansas Territory.

DAVIS'S STRAITS, a narrow sea, which divides Greenland on the west from North America, extending north-west from Cape Farewell, in Lat. 60. N. to Baffin's bay, in Lat. 80. N.

DAWLA, a large and navigable river of the province of Guayaquil.

DEAL, a small island in the gulf of

Mexico, near the coast of West Florida. Long. 88. 12. W. Lat. 30. 18. N.

DAUPHIN, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the east side of the Susquehannah, bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by Schuylkill and Lebanon, S. by Lancaster, and W. by the Susquehannah, which separates it from Cumberland. Population 31,883. Chief town Harrisburg.

DAUPHINE, an extensive province in the south-east of France, containing the three departments of Isere, Drome, and Upper Alps.

DAWLEY, GREAT and LITTLE, two townships of England, county of Salop. Pop. 5147.

DAWLISH, a town and parish of England, county of Devon. Population 2700.

DAU, a well built town of France, on the Adour. It has an old wall, flanked with towers, and is protected by a castle. This place has long been celebrated for its mineral waters, and baths. Population 4400. 25 miles N. E. Bayonne.

DAVON, a post township of the United States, and capital of Montgomery county, Ohio, on the Miami, just below the junction of Mad river, 52 miles N. Cincinnati.

DEAD SEA, or ASPHALTITES, that is, the *Lake of Bitumen*, a Lake of Palestine, extending about 60 or 70 miles in length, by 10 or 15 in breadth. Five cities, including Sodom and Gomorrah, situated on this spot, were all swallowed up, according to scripture, to satisfy divine vengeance for their unparalleled iniquity. The neighbourhood of the lake abounds with volcanic products.

DEADMAN'S HEAD, on the coast of Cornwall, in the English channel. Long. 4. 43. W. Lat. 50. 30. N.

DEAL, a market town of England, on the coast of Kent, situated between the North and South Forelands. This is the common rendezvous for shipping, both merchantmen and men of war, where they stop, either when homeward or outward bound, to send letters or passengers ashore, or take in provisions, or to wait for orders. It stands on the sea-shore, which forms a bold beach, and is defended from the violence of the waves by a long rampart of pebbles which are thrown up by the sea. In the upper part the streets are broad and capacious; but in Lower Deal they are narrow and dirty. The houses are irregularly built, principally of brick; but in those which have been more recently erected, greater attention has been paid to uniformity. To the south of the town is a castle, surrounded by a ditch with a draw-bridge. Besides the parish church, there is a chapel of ease. Here is also a public library and reading room, a regular custom-house, and naval store-house. At a little distance is an extensive naval hospital, and at the back of the town a commodious house of industry. The pilots of Deal are intrepid and excellent seamen, and particularly active in affording assistance to vessels in distress. Pop. 6811. 18 miles S. E. Canterbury.

DEAL, a village of the United States, in

Monmouth county, New Jersey, 7 miles S. Shrewsbury.

DEAN, a river of Scotland, county of Angus, which falls into the Isla.

DEAN, a river of England, county of Nottingham, which runs into the Trent.

DEANE, LITTLE, a parish of England, county of Gloucester. Pop. 807.

DEARBORN, a county of the United States, in Indiana, on Ohio river. Population in 1815, 4428. Chief town Lawrenceburg.—2d, A county in Illinois. Chief town Rising-sun.—3d, A river in Missouri Territory, runs into the Missouri, above the falls, near the Rocky mountains.

DEBALFORE, a town of Hindostan, on the Sutteeleg. Long. 73.—41. E. Lat. 30. 43. N.

DEBENHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Suffolk, on the Deben. Population 1535.

DEBRETZIN, a large town of Hungary. It contains various manufactures, with a considerable trade in cattle, corn, wool, tobacco, and other products of the surrounding country. Here are several Catholic churches and monasteries, two Calvinist churches, three hospitals, an orphan-house, and a celebrated academy. Population 38,962. 163 miles E. S. E. Vienna.

DECCAN, or THE COUNTRY OF THE SOUTH, an extensive region of India, bounded N. by the Narbuddah, and S. by the Krishna, or Kistnah river, extending across the peninsula from sea to sea.

DECEIZE, a town of France, department of the Nievre. Population 2300.

DECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 38 miles E. S. E. Ratisbon. Population 2600.

DEDDINGTON, a town and parish of England, county of Oxford. Population 1847.

DEDHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Essex, situated on the river Stow, which is crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1631.

DEDEHAM, a post township of the United States, and capital of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 10 miles S. W. Boston. Pop. 2172.

DEE, a river of Wales, which flows into the Irish sea, about 15 miles below Chester.

DEE, a river of Scotland, county of Aberdeen, which rises on the north side of the mountain Cairntoul, and runs into the German ocean, at the town of Aberdeen, after a direct course of 90 miles.

DEE, a river of Scotland, county of Kirkcudbright, which flows into the Solway frith.

DEE, a river of Ireland, which traverses the county of Louth, and runs into the sea.

DEE, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Agra. Long. 77. 17. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

DEEFING, or MARKET DEEFING, a town and parish of England, county of Lincoln. Population 1016.

DEER, a village and parish of Scotland, counties of Aberdeen and Banff. Pop. 4841.

DEER, a small river of Scotland, in Aberdeen, which joins the water of Strichen.

DEER ISLAND, on the coast of North America, in Penobscot bay. Population 1807.

DEERFIELD, a post township of the United States, in Hampshire county, New Hampshire, 17 miles S. W. Concord. Population 1831.—2d, A post township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the west side of Connecticut river, 4 miles S. Greenfield. Population 1870.—3d, A township of Oneida county, New York, on the Mohawk, opposite Utica. Population 1232.—4th, A post township of Cumberland county, New Jersey. Population 1889.—5th, A township of Ross county, Ohio, 12 miles N. W. Chillicothe. Population in 1819, 970.

DEERING, a post township of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 18 miles S. W. Concord. Pop. 1363.

DEGO, a town of Piedmont, on the Bormida, with 1700 inhabitants.

DELAGOA BAY, called also the BAY OF LORENZO MARQUEZ, is situated on the eastern coast of Africa, about midway between Mozambique and the Cape. There is a settlement supposed to be inhabited by about 10,000 natives. The bay is a good deal frequented by the South sea whalers, who find there safe and commodious stations, and abounding in whales. The most northern point of its entrance is in 25. 58. S. lat. and 33. 15. E. long.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of North America, is situated between 38. 29. 30. and 39. 51. N. lat. and between 75. and 76. 18. W. long.; being in length 90 miles, and in breadth 25—containing 1700 square miles, or 1,088,000 acres. It is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, S. and W. by Maryland, and E. by Delaware bay and the Atlantic ocean. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex; of which the chief towns are Wilmington, Dover, and Georgetown. The state of the Delaware is in general low and level; and at particular seasons of the year is overspread by large quantities of stagnant water. It is chiefly an agricultural state, and includes a very fertile track of country. The soil along the Delaware river, and from 8 to 10 miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture. From thence to the swamps above mentioned, the soil is light, sandy, and of an inferior quality.

DELAWARE, a county of the United States, in New York, on Delaware river, bounded N. by Otsego, E. by Schoharie and Greene, S. by Ulster and Sullivan, and W. by Broome and Chenango, and Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Population 20,313. Chief town Delhi.—2d, A county in the south-east part of Pennsylvania, on Delaware river. Population 14,734. Chief town Chester.—3d, A county in Ohio, on Scioto river, north of Franklin county. Population in 1815, 5090. Chief town Delaware.—4th, A post township and capital of Delaware county, Ohio, on the west bank of Whetstone river, 26 miles N. Columbus.—

eth, A town in King William county, Virginia, at the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattaponi, the forks of York river, 28 miles above Yorktown, 20 N. by W. Williamsburg.

DELAWARE, a river of the United States, which rises in the state of New York, and loses itself in Delaware bay.

DELAWARE BAY, a large bay or arm of the sea, between the states of Delaware and New Jersey, formed by the mouth of the Delaware river and several other small ones. The bay is about 60 miles long; in the centre it is about 30 miles across.

DELFT, a considerable town of South Holland, between Rotterdam and Leyden, traversed by a canal which communicates with the Maase. Delft is tolerably well built; most of the streets are divided by narrow stagnant canals, except in the centre of the town, where there are two spacious streets, with broad canals bordered with trees. The front of the stadthouse is extensive and curious, and the interior contains some valuable paintings. There are in all nine churches, containing various monuments. Here is manufactured, the earthen-ware or counterfeited porcelain called Delft ware. Here likewise are made several kinds of fine cloth, and carpets. Butter, and next to it beer, are the principal objects of the wholesale trade; tobacco pipes also are made here in quantities. 9 miles N. W. Rotterdam.

DELFTSVEN, a small fortified town of Holland, on the Maase. Population 2700. 2 miles S. W. Rotterdam.

DELLAAL, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Groningen. Pop. 800.

DELIH, an extensive province of Hindostan, situated principally between the 20th and 31st degrees of N. lat. It is bounded E. by the Ganges, N. by a range of mountains, W. by the deserts of Moultan, S. by Ajmeer.

DELHI, a celebrated city, and for many years the capital of Hindostan, situated on the banks of the river Jumna. During the era of its splendour, it is said to have covered a space of 20 miles in length. The modern city of Delhi contains many good houses, built of brick or stone, with flat roofs. The streets, with the exception of two, are narrow: these two, leading from the citadel or palace to the principal gates, are spacious, and formerly had aqueducts running parallel with them. Many of the bazars have fallen to ruin; but the Chandany Choke, or Silver Square, is still in good order, and contains a number of well furnished shops. Since the city has been placed under the British police, the population is fast increasing, and every species of durable property rising yearly in value. The emperor (who was placed on the throne in December 1806, and is entirely supported by the British) and the royal family, occupy the whole of the citadel. Long. 77° 41' E. Lat. 28° 43' N.

DELHI, a post township of the United States, capital of Delaware county, New York, 70 miles S. W. Albany. Population 2398.

DELTAIE, a small river of Upper Canada, which falls into the St Lawrence.

DELITZSCH, a town of Saxony, on the Leberbeck. Pop. 2850. 12 miles N. Leipzig.

DELIVERANCE ISLANDS or, near the east coast of New Georgia. Long. 162° 59' E. Lat. 11° 1' S.

DELMEHORST, a town of Westphalia. Pop. 1400. 7 miles S. W. Bremen.

DELMONT, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern. Population 1100.

DELTING, a village and parish in Shetland, on the N. coast of the mainland of Scotland. Population 1818.

DELVINO, one of the principal towns in Lower Albania. Population 8000. 50 miles E. N. E. Larissa.

DEMBEA, a very extensive lake in the heart of Abyssinia, and supposed about 450 miles in circumference.

DEMBEA, a province of Abyssinia, including all the territory surrounding the great lake which bears its name.

DEMEU, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Scheldt.

DEMERARA, a river of Guiana, which, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Atlantic, Long. 68° W. Lat. 6° 50' N.

DEMERARA, a province of Dutch Guiana, which derives its name from the above river. Its extent of sea coast is nearly 100 miles, running west and by north and west. It is bounded on the east by the province of Berbice, and to the westward by that of Essequibo. The soil of this colony produces the most abundant crops of sugar.

DEMETRIO, St., a village of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Population 1500.

DEMIANSKOI, a town of Siberia, 100 miles N. N. E. Tobolsk.

DEMING, a river of the Illinois territory, in the United States.

DEMING, a town of Hither Pomerania. Pop. 3300. 27 miles S. Stralsund.

DEMONA VAL, one of the provinces of Sicily, which occupies the north-east portion of the island. Its greatest width is 65 miles, the length 112. Population 521,000.

DEMONTÉ, a town of Piedmont, near the Stura, with a citadel on a high rock. It contains three churches, an hospital, and 6000 inhabitants.

DEMOTICA, a town of European Turkey, in Rometia, on the Marizza. It is tolerably well built, and has a citadel and 2000 inhabitants. 12 miles S. S. W. Adrianople.

DENAIN, a village of French Hainault, on the Scheldt, 6 miles S. W. Valenciennes. Population 930.

DENBIGH, a county of North Wales, bounded E. by Flintshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire, W. by Caernarvonshire, N. by the Irish sea, and S. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. It is about 39 miles long, and 23 where broadest. It contains about 410,000 acres, a considerable proportion of which is rugged and mountainous: there are, however, rich valleys interspersed. The prin-

dial rivers are the Clwyd, the Conway, the Dee, and the Ewyr. The products of the county are chiefly cattle, corn, and cheese. The borders afford some lead mines, and in the north-western parts coal pits are worked. Wool is the principal article manufactured. Near the village of Chirk is a foundry of cannon, and there are also some iron forges. The principal towns are Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin, and Llanrwst. Population 76,511. Denbighshire returns two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the county town.

DENBIGH, the county town of Denbighshire, in North Wales. It is situated on the side of a craggy hill, on a branch of the Clwyd. It has manufactures of shoes, gloves, and other articles of leather. The town was formerly surrounded with a strong wall, and it was also defended by a castle of very ancient date, which was destroyed after the restoration. Its ruins are still to be seen on the summit of the rock on which it was built. This is a borough town, and joins with Ruthin and Holt in sending a member to parliament. Pop. 3195. 210 miles N.W. London.

DENBY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1412.

DENDER, a small river of the Netherlands, which joins the Scheldt.

DENDERA, a town of Upper Egypt, of little consequence in its modern state, but eminently remarkable for the fine antiquities which it contains. In particular, the great temple of Venus is the admiration of every traveller; and it still remains almost in an entire state. Long. 32. E. Lat. 26. 15. N.

DENDERMONDE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, at the conflux of the Dender and the Scheldt. Population 5200. 19 miles S. W. Antwerp.

DENHAM, a village of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, 5 miles from Jedburgh.

DENIA, a seaport of Spain, in the Mediterranean, 40 miles N. N. E. Alicante. Pop. 2000.

DENIS, or **DENYS**, St., an ancient town of France, which owes its celebrity to its Benedictine abbey. The principal building is of beautiful freestone. The church is built in the Gothic style, and is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, and the richness of its ornaments. Pop. 6000. 5 miles N. Paris.

DENIZLEY, a town of Asia Minor. It was destroyed in 1715 by an earthquake. 103 miles E. S. E. Smyrna.

DENMARK, a kingdom in the north of Europe, the continental part of which consists of Jutland, Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg, and the insular part of Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Falster, Laaland, Bornholm, Moen, and a number of smaller islands in the Baltic. Its superficial extent is about 22,000 square miles. There are various appendages to the crown of Denmark, viz. Iceland, and the Faroe Isles in Europe; a part of Greenland; Christiansburg, and other small places on the coast of Guinea; Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel;

with factories in the Nicobar islands, and in the West Indies the more important settlements of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John. The principal towns are Copenhagen and Elsinore in Zealand; Odensee in Funen; Aalborg and Colding in Jutland; Flensborg and Tonnington in Sleswick; Altona and Kiel in Holstein. The population is estimated at 1,700,000. Continental Denmark forms a long continued plain, interrupted by few hills, or even gently rising grounds. It is watered by no rivers of magnitude, but the lakes are numerous; and along the coast are several winding creeks and bays, which are of essential benefit to navigation. The channels which separate the principal islands from the mainland, and from one another, are the two Belts and the Sound. The climate of Denmark is uniformly temperate. The soil produces oats, barley, beans, pease, and above all, potatoes; wheat is but partially cultivated; madder is good in quality, and considerable in quantity; tobacco plantations have been tried in Jutland, and with success. The manufactures of Denmark are not considerable. In regard to navigation, favourably as the Danes were situated for it, the Hanse towns in the middle ages, and after them the Dutch, absorbed this branch of industry: it was not till the close of the 17th century that the Danes traded with distant countries in vessels of their own. But since the peace of Stockholm in 1720, the policy of Denmark has been decidedly pacific, and its commerce has greatly increased. A return made in the year 1800, showed that there then belonged to this small state above 2000 merchantmen, 250,000 tons of shipping, and 20,000 seamen. These were in a state of rapid increase during our second war with France; when unfortunately the seizure of the Danish navy in 1807, deprived both Denmark and Britain of the advantages of a neutrality. The navigation and trade of Denmark has increased greatly during the last century. It is directed partly to the adjacent coasts of the Baltic, partly to England, Holland, France, and the Mediterranean; to the latter they take quantities of dried fish, and are occasionally employed in the carrying trade. The whale fishery employs likewise a portion of their seamen, as well as the more distant voyages to India and China; in the West India trade they have about 70 sail of merchantmen. The revenue of Denmark is between L.1,500,000 and L.2,000,000; the national debt nominally L.45,000,000, but in reality less, on account of its depreciation. The military force is somewhat above 20,000 men; the naval only 4000 in actual service. The established religion is the Lutheran; it was introduced so early as 1534. The penal statutes against dissenters were formerly severe; but at present there exists complete toleration.

DENMARK, a post township of the United States, in Lewis county, New York, on Black river, 150 miles from Albany. Pop. 1242.

DENNIS, a post township of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 9 miles N. E. Barnstable. Population 1739.

DENNY, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Stirling, 5 miles W. Falkirk. Population 3364.

DENT, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1782.

DENTON, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 2012.

DENTON, a post town of the United States, and capital of Caroline county, Maryland, 20 miles S. E. Centerville. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, a Methodist church, and an academy.

DENTRECAUTEUX's CHANNEL, a strait on the S. E. coast of Van Diemen's Land.

DEODHUR, a town of Hindostan, 175 miles from Moorshedabad. Houses 1000.

DEOGIR, an ancient city of Hindostan. Long. 79. 12. E. Lat. 21. 55. N.

DEPPEN, a village of West Prussia, 15 miles S. W. Guttstadt.

DEPTFORD, a town of England, county of Kent, at the confluence of the Ravensbourne with the Thames. It is very irregularly built, and contains two churches, besides several places of worship for dissenters from the established religion. There is a royal dock-yard here, with fine wet docks, and numerous buildings for the manufacture and preservation of naval stores. There are also several private docks in the neighbourhood, for building and repairing merchantmen. There are two hospitals belonging to the corporation or society of the Trinity-house; one built in 1685, and devoted to the support of decayed masters of ships, and pilots, together with the widows of such persons. The society of the Trinity-house was founded in the reign of Henry VIII, by Sir Thomas Spert, for the increase and encouragement of navigation, and for the good government of the seamen, and the better security of merchant ships on our coasts. Population, including Greenwich, 40,874. 4 miles E. London.

DEPTFORD, a township of the United States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey. Population 2978.

DERBEND, a town of Persia, the capital of the khandship of Derbend, in the province of Schirvan, situated on the west coast of the Caspian sea. It is surrounded by strong walls rising out of the sea, from which it is divided by one running across, and strengthened by round and square towers. It is divided into three quarters, of which the citadel, about half a mile square, constitutes the upper part. It is incomparably the strongest, and commands the whole place. The harbour of Derbend is the worst on the Caspian sea. This town is inhabited by Mahometans, Georgians, Armenians, and Jews, who probably do not in whole amount to 4000. Derbend is a place of great antiquity. Long. 48. 58. E. Lat. 41. 52. N.

DERBY, a county of England, bounded N. by Leicestershire, E. by the counties of Nottingham

and Leicester, S. by the counties of Leicestershire and Stafford, and W. by those of Stafford and Chester. It extends 56 miles in length, by 33 in breadth. It is about 204 miles in circuit, and contains a superficial area of 972 square miles, or 622,080 square acres. Of these, about 566,000 are cultivated, arable, or pasture lands. The chief rivers are the Trent, Derwent, Wye, Scher, Amber, Dove, and Errewash. Mineral springs are numerous, among which those of Buxton, Matlock, and Keddlestone, are particularly celebrated. Towards the north-west the county is mountainous; and this district has received the appellation of the High Peak; while the eastern and southern parts are called the Low Peak. They are rich and well cultivated, and the surface is more level. Derbyshire is noted for its mineral productions, lead, iron, coal, lime, and what is so well known by the name of Derbyshire spar; and there are extensive quarries of grit, which afford excellent mill-stones. A singular kind of lead ore is found in a vertical position, which, on being probed by a sharp pointed instrument, emits a crackling noise, and explodes violently in a few minutes. A remarkable substance, called elastic bitumen, is exclusively the product of Derbyshire. Many chasms and spacious caverns are seen in this county. The agriculture of Derbyshire is in a progressive state of improvement. Great attention has been lately paid to improve the breed of cattle. About 2000 tons of cheese are annually sent to the London market. In the north-east of the county are manufactories of iron; and many persons are employed in cutting and polishing marble and Derbyshire spar, either for useful or ornamental purposes. Manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton, as also of silk, to a considerable extent, are all conducted here. Derbyshire is divided into six hundreds, consisting of 131 parishes, and containing 14 market towns. Population 213,333.

DERBY, a town of England, the capital of Derbyshire, on the Derwent, which is crossed by a stone bridge. The town consists of five parishes, each of which has a church, the principal being dedicated to All Saints. Its tower rises 180 feet, in rich Gothic: its architecture is greatly and justly admired. Besides the parish churches, there are places of divine worship for Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Quakers, Swedenborgians, and Revivalists or Primitive Methodists. The charitable institutions are two almshouses, and a county infirmary, on a large scale, with many convalesces, erected in 1810. A depot for ordnance was erected by the board superintending that department, in 1803. The town-house is a handsome structure. Manufactures to a large extent are carried on in this town, particularly in silk and cotton, porcelain and glass. There are, besides, manufactures of iron, lead pipes, lead shot, white and red lead, tin plate, and other commodities. It returns two members

to parliament. Population 17,433. 120 miles N. W. by N. London. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 52. 52. N.

DERBY, a post township of the United States, in New-Haven county, Connecticut, on the Housatonic, 10 miles W. New Haven. Population 2051.

DERES, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars. Houses 1000. 4 miles N. Thazeroon.

DERHAM, or **MARKET DERHAM**, a town and parish of England, county of Norfolk. The church is a very ancient structure; besides which, there are three places of worship for dissenters. Population 3273. 1½ miles W. Norwich. Long. 0. 56. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

DERENBURG, a town of the Prussian states. Pop. 2000. 6 miles W. S. W. Halberstadt.

DERIA KHAN, a town of Hindostan, on the Indus. Long. 71. 2. E. Lat. 31. 36. N.

DERIAPORE, a town of Hindostan, on the Ganges. Long. 85. 30. E. Lat. 25. 19. N.

DERRY, a township of the United States, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. Population 1341.—2d, A township in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Population 2380.—3d, A township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Population 2283.

DERUYTER, a post township of the United States, in Madison county, New York, 34 miles S. W. Utica. Population 1503.

DERWENT, a river of England, in Cumberland, which falls into the Irish sea at Workington.—2d, Another which runs into the Ouse.—3d, Another which flows into the Tyne.—4th, Another which joins the Trent.

DES, a small town of Transylvania, noted for salt mines. Long. 23. 23. E. Lat. 47. 1. 50. N.

DESAGUERO, a large river of South America, which falls into the Atlantic.

DESAERT, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny.

DESERT ISLAND, MOUNT, an island on the coast of Massachusetts. Pop. 200.

DESFORD, a parish of England, in the county of Leicester. Population 872.

DESSAU, the chief place of a district in the principality of Anhalt, on the Mulda. The chief buildings are the prince's castle and the government house. The Calvinists have two churches, the Lutherans one, the Catholics a meeting-house, and the Jews a synagogue. Population 9400. 28 miles S. E. Magdeburg. Long. 12. 17. E. Lat. 51. 50. 6. N.

DESUNNEY, a river of Wales, county of Merioneth, which runs into the Irish sea.

DEVRES, a town of France, department of the Pas-de-Calais. Population 3100.

DETMOLD, a well built town of Germany, 25 miles S. S. W. Minden. Pop. 2370.

DETROIT RIVER, or **STRAIT OF ST. CLAIR**, the strait which flows from Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie, and separates the United States from Upper Canada.

DETROIT, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Wayne county, and capital of Michigan Territory, on the Detroit. Population 1110.

DETTELBACK, a town of the Bavarian

states, on the Maine, with 2200 inhabitants. 9 miles E. Wurtzburg.

DETTINGEN, a village of the Bavarian states, on the Maine, noted for a victory gained over the French by the English in 1743. Population 410. 9 miles S. Hanau.—The name also of three other towns in Wirttemberg.

DEVA, the name of two rivers in Spain, on one of which is the town of Deva, a fishing town and seaport in Guipuscoa, 15 miles W. St. Sebastian.

DEVA, a large and populous town of Transylvania, county of Hunyad. Long. 22. 45. E. Lat. 47. 19. 4. N.

DEVAPRAYAGA, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Seringur. It has a noted Hindoo temple, to which pilgrims resort in great numbers. Long. 78. 31. E. Lat. 30. 9. N.

DEVELTO, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 106 miles N. W. Constantinople.

DEVENTER, a walled town of the Netherlands, on the Yssel. The cathedral is a venerable and noble structure; besides it, there are three parish churches, and several suppressed convents. Linen is manufactured here; and the traffic in cattle, butter, and cheese, is considerable. Population 10,100. 40 miles E. Amsterdam.

DEVENIT, a river of England, which runs into the Willy, county of Wilts.

DEVERON, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, and falls into the German ocean at the town of Banff.

DEVICOTTA, a fort and seaport of India. Long. 79. 55. E. Lat. 11. 20. N.

DEVILLE, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine. Population 1700.

DEVIZES, a town of England, county of Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon canal. It has two parochial churches; also a chapel of ease, and a meeting-house for dissenters. The town-hall is a handsome edifice, of modern erection; and the new jail is a substantial and appropriate building. There is also a free grammar school. The castle, which was very ancient, is now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of woollens. Population 4208. 66½ miles W. by S. London.

DEVON, a county of England, bounded N. by the Bristol channel, E. by the counties of Dorset and Somerset, S. by the English channel, and W. by the county of Cornwall. It extends nearly 70 miles from north to south, and 65 from east to west; it is about 200 miles in circuit, and contains a superficial area of 2493 square miles, or 1,605,300 square acres. The sea is its boundary for at least 150 miles. A large portion of the county is open and uncultivated. Dartmoor, a wild, and in many parts a barren track, occupies 53,644 acres. A considerable portion of the surface, however, consists of fine vales. The climate is particularly mild, and Devonshire is on that account the resort of valetudinarians from all the northern counties of Bri-

tain. This county is watered by the Exe, Tamar, Torridge, Teign, Taw, Dart, and other streams. There are mineral waters possessed of various medicinal qualities at Tavistock, Cleave, Lamerton, Barnpton, and Liffon. Small quantities of gold and silver are found within the precincts of the county, as also antimony, bismuth, cobalt, copper, lead, tin, iron, and manganese. This county likewise produces gypsum, and a beautiful kind of veined marble, called Devonshire marble, susceptible of a high polish. The southern part of the county is esteemed the most fertile, and the system of agriculture is in general far advanced. Considerable attention is paid to the produce of the dairy. It has manufactures of woollen. An iron foundry, and works for cutlery, are established on a large scale at Tavistock. Ship-building is carried on at the various ports. This county is divided into 31 hundreds, consisting of 464 parishes. It contains 40 market towns, in which are included 1 city, Exeter, and 40 boroughs. It returns two members to parliament. Population 439,040.

DEVON, or DOVAN, a river of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, which falls into the Forth. — There is another smaller river, which falls into the Forth at Clackmannan harbour.

DEVON, a county in Lower Canada, on the south side of the St Lawrence, between Hertford and Cornwallis counties.

DEUREN, a town of the Prussian states, 14 miles E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 3500.

DEURNE, a village of North Brabant, 6 miles E. S. E. Helmont. Population 1700.

DEUTEROM, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. Population 1400.

DEUTSCHKRON, a town of West Prussia. Population 2300.

DEUTZ, a town of the Prussian states, on the Rhine. Population 2000.

DEUX FONTS, LES, a town of the Bavarian states, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the Little Erlbach, with a splendid castle. The town church has a beautiful organ. The other public buildings are the new Lutheran church, the Lutheran academy, and the orphan-house. Population 5000. 58 miles E. Mentz.

DEWANGUNGE, a town of Bengal, on the Brahmapootra river. Long. 89. 42. E. Lat. 25. 7. N.

DEWARCOTE, the capital of a district of the same name, in Northern Hindostan. Long. 74. 2. E. Lat. 30. 59. N.

DEWABURON, a town and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 6300.

DERNE, a town of Flanders, on the Lys, with 3000 inhabitants. 9 miles S. W. Ghent.

DERBAN, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Serinagut. Long. 77. 45. E. Lat. 30. 19. N.

DERATONE, a town of France, department of the Ardèche, with 3440 inhabitants.

DEZEMANO, a neat town of Lombardy, on the Garda, with 2400 inhabitants.

DEZFUL, or DEZKHOUL, a town of Persia, province of Kustistan. Population 15,000.

DHOOOTPOUR, a city of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Chumbul. Long. 77. 55. E. Lat. 20. 43. N.

DHYRMA, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. Long. 79. 55. E. Lat. 23. 20. N.

DIADIX, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates, which is here a shallow stream, 20 miles broad. Houses 600. 73 miles S. S. W. Erivan.

DIAKOVAR, a town of Sclavonia, 14 miles S. W. Essek. Population 3000.

DIANO, a town of the duchy of Genoa, with 2000 inhabitants.

DIANO, a well built town of Naples, among the Appennines. Population 4150.

DIARBEKIR, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of the pachalic of Diarbekir, on the Tigris, which encircles it on the east, and is crossed by a bridge of 12 arches, half a mile lower down. The city is encompassed by a lofty thick wall of black stone, the admiration of all who behold it. On the north side of the town is a strong castle. The streets are paved, but narrow and dirty. The houses are built of hewn stone, and present a handsome appearance, and many of them are elegant. There are several fine bazars well stored with rich merchandise, and a large and magnificent mosque, formerly a Christian church. The Armenian cathedral is a handsome structure. Extensive manufactures are carried on here in iron, copper, silk, wool, cotton, and Turkey or Morocco leather. The inhabitants consist of Turks, Armenians, Kurds, Catholics, and Jacobites. 173 miles from Malatia, and 287 from Orfa. Long. 39. 52. E. Lat. 37. 55. 30. N.

DICKINSON, a township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Population 1749.

DICKSON, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. Population 4516. Slaves 980. Chief town Charlotte.

DIDAM, a village and parish of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. Population 2100.

DIDIER, St., a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. Population 3200.

DIE, a town of France, on the Drome, in Lower Dauphiny, 30 miles S. W. Grenoble. Population 2400.

DJEBAIL, a town of Syria, situated on an eminence near the sea, 2 miles N. of the river Ibrahim. Population 6000.

DIEBURG, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse, 24 miles E. S. E. Mentz. Pop. 2250.

DIEGO RUIZ, or RODRIGUEZ, an island in the Indian ocean, 100 leagues E. Mauritius, about 26 miles long and 13 broad.

DIEKIRCH, a town of the Netherlands, 20 miles N. Luxemburg. Population 2000.

DIEKEN'S LAND, VAN. See *Van Diemen's Land*.

DIEKLISH, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Stourminster.

DIEPHOLZ, a town of Hanover, on the Hunte. Population 1650.

DIEPPE, a seaport town of France, in Upper Normandy, at the mouth of the river Arques or Bethune. Its streets are tolerably regular. The principal public buildings are the parish church of St James, and the old castle on the west side of the town. There are here several small squares; and the ramparts form a pleasant promenade. The harbour, though tolerably commodious, is narrow. The only seminary of note here is a navigation school. 34 miles N. Rouen.

DIESDORF, a town of Germany, 8 miles N. N. E. Coblenz. Population 1170.

DIERSTEIN, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 36 miles W. Vienna.

DISENDOERF, a town of Switzerland, 5 miles S. Schaffhausen. Population 2400.

DIESSEY, a town of Upper Bavaria, with 1000 inhabitants.

DIEST, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant, on the river Demer. Here are three parish churches, four chapels, and 5800 inhabitants. 23 miles W. Maastricht.

DIENTENDORF, New and Old, two villages in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, on the river Apfelstädt.

DIETENHEIM, a town of Suabia, on the Iller. Population 2000. 9 miles S. E. Ulm.

DIEZ, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau. Population 1800.

DIEZ LE FRY, a town of France, department of the Drome. Population 2900.

DIEUXE, a town of France, 27 miles S. E. Metz. Population 3400.

DIEZ, St, a town of France, department of the Vosges, on the Meuse. Pop. 5400.

DIXTON, a post township and port of entry of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, on the W. side of Taunton river, 7 miles S. Taunton. Pop. 1659.

DIGNANO, a well built town of Istria, 44 miles S. Trieste.

DROZE, a town of France, in Provence, 50 miles N. E. Aix. Population 3300.

DROUIN, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire. Population 2300.

DUXON, an ancient and well built city of France, chief town in the department of the Cote d'Or, situated between the rivers Ouche and Suzon. The streets are regular and well paved, and the houses in general neat and commodious. The principal square, or *Place Royale*, is in the form of a horse shoe, and contains the provincial palace, the house of assembly of the ancient parliament of Burgundy, and other buildings. It has four churches, remarkable for the richness of their architectural decorations. It has also a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk. Population, including the suburbs, 21,600. 100 miles N. Lyons, 175 S. E. Paris. Long. 5. 2. 5. E. Lat. 47. 12. 35. N.

DILLINGHUS, a town of Westphalia, 45 miles N. N. W. Frankfort on the Maine. Population 3200.

DILLINGEN, a town of the Bavarian states, 24 miles N. E. Ulm. Population 3120.

DILTON, a parish of England, county of Wilts. Population 2006.

DREWORTH, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 669.

DRETHURSTON, a village of England, in the county of Kent, 4 miles N. N. E. New Romney.

DIMITZANA, a town of the Mores, on the Erymanthus, 24 miles N. W. Tripolizza.

DINAPORE, capital of a district of Bengal, situated chiefly between the 25th and 26th degrees of northern latitude. It is situated on an island formed by the Perabubah river, and is a place of considerable trade. Long. 88. 40. E. Lat. 25. 37. N.

DINANT, a town of France, 13 miles S. St. Malo. Population 4170. Here are manufactures of linen, cotton, and flannel.

DINANT, a town of the Netherlands, on the Maese, 14 miles S. Namur. Pop. 3630.

DINASMOUTHRY, a town and parish of North Wales, county of Glamorgan, on the river Dym, 202 miles W. N. W. London.

DINDIGUL, capital of a district in the south of India, between Lat. 10. and 11. N.

DINGELFINGEN, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 48 miles N. E. Munich. Population 2080.

DINGLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 21 miles S. W. Tralee.

DINGWALL, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Ross. The town is pleasantly situated on the frith of Cromarty; navigable here by small vessels. It unites with Dornoch, Tain, Wick, and Kirkwall, in returning a member to parliament. Population 2031. 19 miles N. Inverness.

DINKELSBUHL, a town of the Bavarian states, surrounded with a high wall, towers, and ditches. Population 6400. It has manufactures of woollen, fustian, stockings, and leather. 36 miles S. W. Nuremberg.

DINSLACKEN, a town of the Prussian states, 5 miles S. E. Wesel. Pop. 1030.

DINTELOORD, a large village of South Holland, with 1300 inhabitants.

DINTER, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 1100 inhabitants.

DIXWINDIE, a county of the United States, in Virginia, bounded N. by Appomattox river, which separates it from Chesterfield county, and inclosed on the other sides by Prince George, Sussex, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Notaway, and Amelia counties. Population 12,524. Slaves 7442. Chief town Petersburg. At the court-house is a post-office.

DIXPERLO, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with 1500 inhabitants.

DROJOCARTA, a large and populous town of the island of Java, on a river where there is also a European port and settlement. The palace was taken by the British in 1812.

DIOS, NOMRE DE, a town of Mexico, on the road from the mines of Sombrecete to Durango. Population 6800.

DIPFOLDISWALDA, a town of Saxony, 13 miles S. S. W. Dresden. Population 1360.

DIRESLAND, a village of Holland, 6 miles S. by E. Helvoetsluys. Population 1200.

DIRETON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 2 miles W. North Berwick. Population 1315.

DIRSCHAU, a town of West Prussia, on the Vistula. Population 1700.

DISAPPOINTMENT ISLANDS, or, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific ocean, so named by Commodore Byron. Long. of the middle 145. J. W. Lat. 14. S. S. The name also of several other islands and capes.

DINIVIS, a small town of the Swiss canton of the Grisons. Population 1050.

DISLEY, a township of England, in Cheshire. Population 1533.

DIBMAL SWAMP, a very large bog, extending near 30 miles in length by about 10 broad, partly in Virginia, partly in North Carolina.

DISON, a small town of the Netherlands, province of Liège, with 2000 inhabitants.

DISS, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk, on the Waveney. Its manufactures are hempen cloth, hose, and stays. Population 2764. 13 miles S. W. Norwich.

DITTEBACH, a populous and well built town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bundelcund. Long. 78. 32. E. Lat. 25. 43. N.

DITTFORTH, a town of the Prussian states, on the Rude. Population 1800.

DIVE, a river of Normandy, which enters the English channel, near the town of Dive.

DIXAN, a considerable town of Tigre, in Abyssinia. Long. 39. 38. E. Lat. 14. 59. N.

DIXMIDT, a small town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, on the river Yperlee, 11 miles S. Ouden.

DIJON, a town of France, on the Marne, 157 miles S. Paris. Pop. 6900.

DOBRZYNYA, a town of Russia, on the Swapa, 433 miles S. E. Petersburg. Pop. 800.

DOBRZYNYA, a town of Russia, government of Orel, 126 miles S. E. Smolensko. Long. 39. 5. E. Lat. 52. 24. N.

DOBRZYNYA, a town of European Russia, government of Moscow, 39 miles N. Moscow. Long. 39. 5. E. Lat. 52. 21. N.

DOUBA, (frequently the *Borythcher*), a large river of European Russia, which rises in a forest in the forest of Walchonski, near Dneprow, in the government of Smolensko, not far from the frontier of the government of Tver. After many windings it enters the government of Jaroslavl, and, after forming the boundary between the governments of Cambray, Polotsk, and Taurida, on the one side, and of Minsk, Kiev, and Cherson, on the other, falls into the Black sea between Kikori and Kikori, after a course of 1000 miles.

DOUBA, the current theory, a large river of Europe, which rises in a forest in a lake and flows through mountains in Russian, German, and Polish, and falls into the Black sea between Kikori and Kikori.

DOBRZYNYA, a town of Germany, 8 miles N. W. Moscow. Population 1000.

DOBRZYNYA, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S. E. Prague, with 1000 inhabitants.

DOBRZYNYA, a town of the Prussian states,

on the Dober, 36 miles S. Berlin. Population 1000.

DOBRAUSKA, a town of Prussia, 24 miles N. E. Königsberg. Population 1800.

DOBRAUSKA, a town of Prussia, 66 miles N. N. W. Warsaw. Population 1800.

DOBRYN, a town of Prussia, on the Drowitz, 22 miles E. N. Berlin. Pop. 1110.

DOCA, a river of Prussia, which rises near the town of Villa Rica and falls, after a course of about 500 miles into the Atlantic, in Lat. 19. 20. S.

DOCHART, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins the Loch of Killie.

DOCHTCHIZA, a town of Russian Lithuania, at the source of the Beresina. Pop. 1000.

DOCKUM, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 33 miles W. Delft. Population 3100.

DOBRBOOK, a town and parish of England, county of Devon. Population 885.

DOERFLN, a town of Saxony. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and hats. 27 miles S. E. Leipzig. Population 4100.

DOESBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. Population 2350.

DOFAR, a seaport of Arabia, province of Hadramaut, 120 miles N. Cape Farah.

DOCKEN BANK, an extensive sand-bank in the North sea, between the north of Germany and England, the west end extending nearly to Scarborough in Yorkshire, and the eastern within 20 leagues of the coast of Jutland.

DOGLIANI, a town of Piedmont, 30 miles N. N. E. Mondovi. Population 4000.

DOGS ISLE, or, a portion of the county of Middlesex, in England, formed by the winding of the Thames, opposite Greenwich.

DOIRA, a river of Piedmont, which falls into the Po.—Another which falls into the Po near Turin.

DOL, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Population 3300.

DOLZ, a well built town of France, department of the Jura, on the Doubs. The principal buildings are the court of justice, the church of Notre Dame, and an hospital. Population 2200. 28 miles S. E. Dijon.

DOLEWICK, a parish and irregularly built town of North Wales, county of Merioneth, on the Avon, with manufactures of some woollens. Pop. 553. 40 miles S. Carnarvon.

DOLGAN, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Glencairn. Population 1000.

DOLGAN BAR, a The Dolgan bar is a bar of the North sea, between the coast of Scotland and the coast of Norway.

DOLGAN, a town of Prussia, 24 miles N. E. Königsberg. Population 1800.

DOLGAN, a town of Prussia, 66 miles N. N. W. Warsaw. Population 1800.

DOLGAN, a town of Prussia, 22 miles E. N. Berlin. Pop. 1110.

DOLGAN, a town of Prussia, 22 miles E. N. Berlin. Pop. 1110.

Domaróvich, a town of Poland, 10 miles W. Grójec. Population 1200.

Domarao, a village in the island of Walcheren. Population 500.

Domatry, a town of France, department of the Isère. Population 1200.

Domatry, a town of France, in Roumardy, 35 miles W. N. W. Amiens. Pop. 3500.

Domitosa, Sr., or **Hirayona**, and in the language of the natives **Hiari**, one of the largest and most fertile of the West India islands, extending in length from east to west about 300 miles, and in breadth from 60 to 150 miles. It is situated between the islands of Jamaica and Cuba on the west, and Porto Rico on the east, and extends from 17. 37. to 20. N. lat.; and from 67. 34. to 74. 15. W. long. This island was formerly divided between the French and Spaniards; and now that the French have been expelled by the black inhabitants, that part of the island which they occupied has received the appellation of Hayti. In general the soil is fertile, consisting of a rich clay, in some places mixed with light gravel lying on a substratum of rock. It is well watered, and affords almost every variety of vegetable produce which can promote the luxury or comfort of man. Such is the unrivalled fertility of the plains, that, according to Edwards, they are alone capable of producing more sugar and other valuable commodities than all the British West Indies, put together; while the mountains themselves, extending in two great chains from east to west, with numerous diverging ridges, contribute to the fertility of the soil, by pouring down their accumulated moisture into the plains, by repelling the violence of the winds, and by varying the temperature of the air. They abound also in excellent timbers, and in mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, some precious stones, and mercury. The climate is moist and hot, the thermometer in the plains rising as high as 88.; in the higher parts to 72. and 77.; while on some of the highest mountains, which rise to the height of 6000 feet above the level of the sea, the heat is nowise oppressive, and a fire is even at times found necessary. The principal rivers are the Ozama, the Yuma, the Nigua, the Yane or Yuma, &c. The population of the French part of St Domingo, before it fell into the possession of the blacks, was composed, 1st, of white inhabitants; 2dly, of people of colour and blacks in a free condition; and 3dly, of negroes and people of colour in a state of slavery. In 1789, according to the best authorities, the total population amounted, according to the estimate of Edwards, to 750,000 souls, 34,000 free people of colour, and 500,000 negroes and slaves. In 1790 the Spanish part of the island contained 120,000 inhabitants. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and the Spaniards retained undisputed possession of it until about the middle of the 18th century. It was in a most flourishing state in the year

1789, when the French revolution commenced. But from that period commenced the war between the white and the black population, which, after a series of unparalleled cruelties, terminated in favour of the latter. It is now in possession of the blacks, who are intent on domestic improvement, and have everywhere established schools; so that there is reason to anticipate that this nation of blacks will in time comprise as great a proportion of well educated people as any other of the European states.

Domitosa, Sr., the capital of the Spanish part of the above island, and the first or oldest city in the western world, on the Ozama. The plan of the city is a quadrilateral figure. The streets are straight, and broad, crossing one another at right angles; and the whole city is surrounded by a rampart. The houses are well proportioned, with flat roofs, and a yard in the middle, with surrounding galleries inside, and balconies to the street. The cathedral, which was finished in the year 1540; is a massy pile of building, more remarkable for strength than beauty. The barracks form a good regular range of square buildings, encircling two large courts in the centre, and are adapted to contain 2000 men. On the side that faces the sea, and within the barrack walls, stands the arsenal, also a regular fine building. The palace is a good plain building. Besides the main square, there are three others. In the other parts of the town are several convents and nunneries, whose inmates devoted them when the flag changed. About the year 1588 the city was sacked by Sir Francis Drake. Population reduced from 20,000 to 12,000. Long. 69. 50. W. Lat. 18. 28. N.—The name of several other settlements, villages, and rivers, in South America.

Downica, an island in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus. It lies between Lat. 13. 10. and 16. 36. N. and between Long. 61. 17. and 61. 32. W.; being about 20 miles in length from north to south, and 16 miles broad from east to west. It contains 166,436 acres of land, and is divided into 10 parishes. It was ceded to Britain in 1763. Population in 1805, 1694 whites, 2232 people of colour, and 22,083 slaves.

Domitica, one of the Marquesas islands, called O-heeva-on by the natives, about 18 miles in length, and of an equal breadth. Long. 159. 2. W. Lat. 9. 39. S.

Domitz, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 34 miles S. Schwerin. Population 1000.

Domiz, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. Population 1900.

Donau, a river of the Netherlands, in Brabant, which falls into the Meuse.

Don, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea north of Old Aberdeen.

Don (the *Tauis* of the ancients), one of the largest rivers of European Russia, rises in the government of Tula, and after winding 1160 miles, falls into the sea of Azoph.

DONAGHADER, a town of Ireland, county of Down, on the coast of the Irish channel. It consists of two principal streets, intersected by narrow lanes. There is a church here, and other two places of worship. Packets are established here for the conveyance of the mails to and from Port Patrick, in Scotland, a distance of 20 miles. 15 miles E. Belfast.

DONAT, ST., a town of France, department of the Drome. Population 1600.

DONAUESCHINGEN, a town of Baden, circle of the Danube. Population 2080.

DONAUWERTH, a well built town of Bavaria, on the Danube. Population 2460. 25 miles N. Augsburg.

DONCASTER, a town of England, in Yorkshire, on the river Dun, or Don. It is well built, kept remarkably clean, and consists of one principal street, besides others of smaller extent. The parish church is spacious and elegant, and has a fine square tower, 141 feet high. Besides the church, there is a chapel for the Presbyterians; an elegant one for dissenters from the established religion, erected in 1804; a place of worship for Methodists, and a Quaker meeting-house. There are various charitable institutions. An elegant mansion-house was built in 1744; and there is a town-hall and a handsome theatre. Doncaster is not a manufacturing town. Population 8544. 18 miles N. E. Sheffield.

DONCHERY, a town of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse. Pop. 1440.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic ocean, E. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, S. by the county of Fermanagh and the bay of Ballyshannon. It extends about 70 miles in length, by from 12 to 35 in breadth, and contains a superficial area of 1725 miles. The principal rivers are the Lin, the Dale, the Erne, the Guibarra, and the Swilly. Great part of the surface of this county is waste; and it is computed that not less than 70,000 acres are occupied by bogs and mountains. The chief town is Lifford. Population above 200,600.

DONEGAL, a decayed town of Ireland, county of Donegal, at the mouth of the Esk, 9 miles N. N. E. Ballyshannon.

DONEGAL, a township of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the N. E. side of the Susquehanna, 18 miles W. N. W. Lancaster. Pop. 3516. There is another town of this name in Washington county. Population 1327.—Another in Butler county. Population 671; and another in Westmoreland county. Population 2147.

DONERAILE, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, on the Awebeg, 19 miles N. W. Cork.

DONGEN, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles E. N. E. Breda. Population 2100.

DONGES, a town of France, in Brittany, on the Loire. Population 2100.

DONGOLA, a town on the Nile, and capital of Nubia. It is inhabited by about 600 Mamelukes, with 3000 or 4000 negro slaves. Long. 32. E. Lat. 19. 20. N.

DONKOV, a town of Russia, on the Don, 560 miles S. S. E. Petersburg. Pop. 2100.

DONNINGTON, a town and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, with a good port for barges. Population 1635. 11 miles W. S. W. Boston.—Also another village in Berks.

DONNINGTON, a town of England, in Leicestershire. Population 2560.

DONZDORF, a market town of Wirtemberg, near Goppingen. Population 1700.

DONZMAC, a town of France, department of the Correze. Population 2100.

DONZY, a town of France, department of the Nievre. Population 3100.

DOPAN, a track of land in India, between the rivers Ganges and Jumna, comprised in the provinces of Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad.

DOON, a lake and river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which enters the sea 2 miles S. Ayr.

DOONSPYCK, a village of the Netherlands, near the Zuyder Zee, with 1900 inhabitants.

DOOSHAK, or JULALLAHAD, a town of Persia, the capital of the province of Seistan. Houses 2000. Long. 61. 13. E. Lat. 31. 26. N.

DORAK, or FERAHD, a town of Persia, province of Kustistan. Population 3600.

DORAT, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Population 3100.

DORCHESTER, a town and parish of England, 9 miles E. Oxford. Population 654.

DORCHESTER, a town of England, capital of the county of Dorset, situated on an ascent from the river Frome. It is of an irregular square figure, and consists principally of three spacious streets. There are three churches, three almshouses, and a county jail, after the plan of Mr Howard. Its manufactures of broad cloth are gone to decay; that of serge is still continued. It returns two members to parliament. Population 2743. 15 miles from Bournemouth.

DORCHESTER, a township of the United States, 3 miles S. S. E. Boston. Pop. 2950.

DORCHESTER, a county of the United States, in Maryland, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. Population 18,108. Slaves 5032. Chief town Cambridge.—2d, Capital of Colleton district, South Carolina, on Ashley river, 18 miles N. W. Charleston.

DORDOGNE, a large river of France, which joins the Garonne, 15 miles below Bourdeaux.

DORDOGNE, a department of France, consisting of the whole of the old Perigord, with a few communes of the Limousin. It adjoins the departments of the Gironde, Charente, and Correze. Its superficial extent is about 3600 square miles, and the population 425,000.

DONÉ, a hamlet of England, in the county of Derby. Population 476.

DORKING, a town of England, in Surrey, near the river Mole. Population 3812. 23 miles S. S. W. London.

DORMAUS, a town of France, in Upper Champagne, on the Marne. Pop. 9200.

DORNACH, a small town of Switzerland, 6 miles S. Bale.

DORNHIAN, a town of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, 40 miles S. W. Stutgard.

DORNBURG, a town of Germany, 5 miles W. Darmstadt. Population 1900.

DORSCH, Firth of, in Scotland, an arm of the sea, which divides the southern parts of Sutherland from the county of Ross. Its entrance is nearly 15 miles wide.

DORSCH, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Sutherland, on the N. coast of the firth of Dornoch. Population of the town and parish 3100. 211 miles N. Edinburgh.

DORNSTETTER, a town of Württemberg, 32 miles E. Strasburg. Population 1100.

DONOGOUSSKI, a town of European Russia, on the Dnieper, 46 miles E. N. E. Smolensko.

DONPAT, a town of European Russia, in Latoria, on the Embach. A university was established here in 1802. Population 4500. 65 miles S. W. Narva.

DORSET, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Somerset and Wilts, E. by Hampshire, S. by the British channel, and W. by the counties of Devon and Somerset. It extends about 50 miles in length by 30 in breadth, besides a small detached portion on the W. extremity, surrounded by Devonshire. Its superficial area is computed at 1123 square miles, or 711,270 acres, of which 153,506 are arable, and 309,000 pasture meadow, common, and downs. Woods are calculated to occupy 13,151, and orchards 10,000 acres. The climate of this county is salubrious. The country is watered by about 40 rivers and brooks, of which the principal are the Stour, the Frome, the Ye of Ivel, the Piddle, Char, and Wey. There are several mineral waters. A bituminous slaty coal is produced, which burns with a bright lively flame. The principal minerals of the county are two kinds of freestone, greatly used in building and paving, which are quarried in the Isle of Portland, and in Purbeck. Great attention is paid to the breeding of sheep. Considerable quantities of hemp are grown in this county, which is manufactured into twine, cordage, netting, racking, and sailcloth. The haddock fishery is carried on between Lyme and Portland, from April to June. Abundance of other fish frequent the coast in great variety. Dorsetshire consists of 270 parishes, containing 22 market towns, of which the first 9 are boroughs. It returns two members to parliament. Population 141,499.

DORSET, a post township of the United States, in Bennington county, Vermont, 27 miles N. Bennington. Population 1231.

DORSTEN, a town of Germany, 40 miles S. W. Münster. Population 2290.

DORT, one of the most ancient towns of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on an island formed by the Maese and the Blesbosch. Among the public buildings is the great church, with its lofty tower and chimneys; an elegant town-house, the exchange, the church of St. Nicholas, and the different hospitals. The situation of Dort is highly favourable for trade, and the harbour sufficiently commodious. Great quantities of

timber are floated down here from Germany by the Rhine. Here are several docks for ship-building; a brisk traffic is carried on in yarn and linen, as well as in salt. The salmon fishing is productive. Population 19,400. 11 miles S. E. Rotterdam.

DORTMUND, a town of the Prussian states, on the Rhine. Population 4000. 40 miles N. N. E. Cologne.

DORVENEZ, a seaport of France, with a good harbour, 20 miles S. Brest. Pop. 1800.

DORAY, a strong town of French Flanders, on the small river Scarpe. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, lace, and thread; also a cannon foundry, an arsenal, and an artillery school. It has been long noted for its university; also for its English schools. It is fortified with walls and ditches. Population above 18,000. 15 miles N. W. Cambrai. Long. 3. 5. 2. E. Lat. 50. 22. 12. N.

DORNE, a river of France, in Franche Compté, which falls into the Saône at Verdun.

DORNE, a department of France, which comprises the eastern part of Franche Compté, and is bounded by the departments of the Jura, the Upper Saône, the Upper Rhine, and the canton of Bern. Population 227,000.

DORNEVILLE, a town of Normandy, 25 miles N. N. W. Rouen. Population 3000.

DORÉ, a town of France, 9 miles S. W. Saumur. Population 1800.

DORF, a river of England, which falls into the Trent below Burton.

DOVER, a seaport of England, in the county of Kent, situated on a small stream which falls into the harbour. It consists chiefly of three long streets converging to one point; the upper part called the Town, and the lower the Pier. It has two parish churches; and churches also for Methodists, Baptists, and Quakers. It has also a free school, a charity school, and an hospital. A town-hall stands in Market-place. Dover is defended by a strong and spacious castle, and all the neighbouring heights are fortified. The castle occupies a lofty eminence, steep and rugged towards the town and harbour, and presents a precipitous cliff, 320 feet higher than the sea. Subterraneous works and casemates have been added since the alarms of French invasion, capable of accommodating 2000 men. Dover is one of the Cinque Ports; and a borough, returning two members to parliament, who are elected by about 1600 voters. The harbour can receive vessels of 400 or 500 tons, and is defended by strong batteries. It is the principal place of embarkation to France, and employs 27 packets for that purpose. Pop. 10,327. 8 miles from Deal, 73 E. S. E. London. Long. 1. 19. E. Lat. 51. 6. N.

DOVERA, a post township of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire. Population 2228.—2d, In York county, Pennsylvania, on Fox run. Population 1882.—3d, In Kent county, Delaware.

DOUGLAS, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Lanark. Population 2195.—Also a small river which joins the Clyde.

DOUGLAS, a seaport and principal town of the isle of Man, on the S. E. shore. It has a handsome chapel and a free school. The harbour is spacious and safe. Pop. 6054.

DOUGLASS, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 17 miles S. Worcester. Population 1142.

DOULLENS, a town of France, 15 miles N. Amiens. Population 3000.

DOUMX, a town of Scotland, county of Perth, on the Teith. Its principal manufacture is cotton. 8 miles N. W. Stirling.

DOUN, a small town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 9 miles S. W. Mons.

DOURDAN, a town of France, 13 miles S. S. W. Versailles. Population 2870.

DOURONE, a town of France, department of the Tarn. Population 1700.

DOURO, a large river of Spain, which rises on the borders of Arragon, and flowing west, traverses more than half the width of Spain, and the whole of Portugal. It falls into the Atlantic, a little below Oporto.

DOUVRES, a town of Normandy, 9 miles W. Calv. Population 2240.

DOVR, or **DYFFI**, a river of Wales, which falls into Cardigan bay.

DOUZE, *La*, a river of France, in Gascony, which joins the Adour below Tartas.

DOUZY, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. Population 3600.

DOWLATABAD, a celebrated city and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Auringabad. The fort stands on the summit of a mountain, which commands the town; and is still considered as the key of the Deccan. Long. 76. 2. E. Lat. 19. 52. N.

DOWN, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded N. by the county of Antrim and an arm of the sea, 'E. and S. by the Irish sea, and W. by the county of Armagh. It extends 51 miles in extreme length by 39 in breadth, and contains a superficial area of 936 square miles, or 559,996 acres. The chief rivers are Bann, Lagan, and Newry; and there are numerous small lakes in different places. Copper and lead are found; also black marble susceptible of a high polish, slate, coal, freestone, and crystals. Agriculture, though advancing, requires many improvements. Little wheat is cultivated; oats are abundant; and potatoes universal. The breed of cattle is indifferent. Kelp is made along the coast; but the chief manufactures are linen and muslin, in great quantities, and various in quality. The county is divided into 60 parishes, and sends 4 members to parliament. Pop. 261,498, the half Roman Catholics.

DOWN, or **DOWN-PATRICK**, the chief town of the county of Down. It consists principally of four main streets, intersected by several lanes. There are four churches for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. It has a small hospital; a jail, court-house, and market-house. Down-Patrick has a good linen market. It returns one member to the imperial parliament. Population 3000. 20 miles S. E. Belfast.

DOWNE, a township of the United States, in Cumberland county, New Jersey. Population 1501.

DOWNHAM, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk, on the Ouse. Population 2044.

DOWNTON, a town and parish of England, in the county of Wilts. The principal manufactures are lace making, tick weaving, paper making, tanning, and malting. Downton returns two members to parliament. Population 3114. 6 miles S. Salisbury.

DOYLSTON, a post township of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

DEACUT, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the N. side of the Merrimack, at Patucket falls, 28 miles N. N. W. Boston. Population 1301.

DRAIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence, on the Rhé, 35 miles N. E. Toulon.

DRAMMEN, a town of Norway, in the government of Christiania, consisting of two distinct places, on the Drammen. United population 6000. 20 miles S. W. Christiania.

DRANKIRCHEN, a town of Lower Austria, 14 mile S. Vienna. Population 1550.

DRATBURG, **UPPER** and **LOWER**, two small towns of Carinthia; the one 42 miles E. N. E. Brixen; the other 112 S. S. W. Vienna.

DRAVE, a large river which rises in Tyrol, and falls into the Danube below Essek.

DRAYTON, a town and parish of England, in Salop, on the Tern. Population 4436.

DREGHORN, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Population 856.

DRESDEN, a city of Germany, the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, and one of the best built towns in Europe, is beautifully situated on both sides of the Elbe, which is here crossed by a magnificent bridge, at the influx of the Weisseritz. This city has long been noted for the fine arts. It contains 11 Lutheran churches, 2 Catholic, and one Calvinist. The more recent of the Catholic churches is one of the finest edifices of the kind in Germany. The electoral palace is a spacious but irregular structure, evidently the work of different ages. It has a tower 355 feet in height, and a number of remarkable apartments, particularly the well known green vault, divided into eight rooms, all paved with marble, and containing statues, ivory work, silver plate, vases, and precious stones. Near the palace is the chancery-house, and the large building appropriated since 1748 to a valuable collection of paintings. The house of assembly for the Saxon diet is a tasteful building. The Zwinger gardens, situated in the suburbs, form a kind of public promenade, and contain a valuable cabinet of natural history. The arsenal has a curious collection of arms, among others the first invented fire-arms. The castle is the great depot of the porcelain manufactures. The royal library, consisting of 150,000 volumes, also a valuable collection of porcelain, and some beautiful statues, is contained in the Dutch and Japanese palace; a

large square building, elevating its stately domes amid groves and thickets. There is in Dresden a number of schools, an academy for cadets of noble family, and a military school. The charitable institutions are well regulated. The principal manufactures are those of mirrors, tapestry, lace, jewellery, porcelain, earthenware, and, in particular, of plaited straw. 55 miles S. E. Leipzig. Long. 13. 43. 1. E. Lat. 51. 2. 50. N.

DRESDEN, a post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on both sides of the Kennebec, 8 miles N. W. Wiscasset. Population 1096.

DREUX, an old town of France, department of the Eure and Loire, on the Blaise. Population 3450. 45 miles W. by S. Paris.

DRIBURG, a town of Westphalia, 10 miles N. E. Paderborn. Population 1500.

DRIEL, a large village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with 2100 inhabitants.

DRIESEN, a town of the Prussian states, on the Netze. Population 2150.

DRIFFIELD; GREAT, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2303.

DRIFHLINGTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1710.

DRINO, a large river of European Turkey, in Albania, which falls into the Adriatic.

DRINO, another large river of European Turkey, which separates Bosnia from Servia.

DRISSA, a town of European Russia, government of Witepsk, on the Dwina.

DROGHEDA, a seaport of Ireland, county of Louth, with a tolerable harbour. It sends one member to the imperial parliament. Population 15,000. 23 miles N. Dublin.

DROITWICH, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, on the Salwarpe. It contains three churches. Its principal manufacture is of fine white salt. It returns two members to parliament. Population 2176. 8 miles N. N. E. Worcester.

DROMCLIFF, a village of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 3 miles N. Sligo.

DROME, a department of France, so called from a river of its name. It comprehends the south-west part of Lower Dauphiny, and is bounded by the departments of the Isere, Upper Alps, Lower Alps, and Vaucluse: the Rhone bounds it on the west. Pop. 253,500.

DROMORE, a town of Ireland, county of Down, on the Lagan, 15 miles S. W. Belfast.

DROMORE, a post township of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, 17 miles S. Lancaster. Population 1295.

DRONFELD, a town and parish of England, county of Derby, 153 miles N. W. London.

DROTHTEIM, the most northern of the four grand bailiages or dioceses of Norway, and situated on the west coast, between Bergen, Aggerhuus, the Swedish frontier, and Norland. Population in 1801, 230,215.

DROTHTEIM, a town of Norway, the capital of the foregoing province, on the Nid, on an arm of the sea, by which the town is nearly surrounded. The houses are generally of

wood. The chief exports are copper, iron, timber, and fish. The imports consist chiefly of groceries, cloths, wine, and corn. Population 8832. 235 miles N. E. Bergen. Long. 10. 23. 25. E. Lat. 63. 25. 50. N.

DRYLSDEN, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 2855.

DRUMLANRIO, a small village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the Nith.

DRUMLITHIE, a manufacturing village of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine.

DRUMMOCHY, a small village of Scotland, in the county of Fife.

DRUMMOND, a flourishing village of Scotland, in the county of Ross.

DRYBURN, a small village of Scotland, on the Tweed, in Berwickshire.

DRYDEN, a post township of the United States, in Tompkins county, New York, on Seneca lake, 35 miles S. Auburn, 170 W. Albany. Population 1690.

DRYFE, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which empties itself into the Annan.

DSJAR, a seaport of Arabia, on the coast of the Red sea, 67 miles W. Medina.

DSJEL, a town and district of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 50 miles E. Hodeida. Long. 43. 40. E. Lat. 14. 44. N.

DSJOLLA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. Houses 600. 60 miles N. E. Mocha.

DSJOF, an extensive province of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, consisting chiefly of sandy plains and deserts.

DUANESBURG, a post township of the United States, in Schenectady county, New York, 23 miles W. Albany. Pop. 3052.

DUBEN, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 18 miles N. E. Leipzig. Population 2200.

DUNITZA, a town and fortress of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Unia. Pop. 6000.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, bounded E. by the Irish sea, N. by the county of Meath, W. by the counties of Meath and Kildare, S. by the county of Wicklow. It is in length, from north to south, between Meath and the sea, 30½ English miles; and in breadth, from east to west, about 10 miles. The superficial extent of the county contains 228,211 English acres, or about 355 square miles, of which the mountains and wastes occupy one-eighth. In the vicinity of Dublin the lands are fertile and luxuriant, but in more remote parts agriculture is not in so flourishing a state. The principal river is the Liffey. The Dodder is a small stream, and falls into the bay of Dublin. There are two canals, the Grand and the Royal canals, by which a navigable communication has been opened between Dublin and the Shannon. Pop. 210,000.

DUBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, and county of Dublin, within a mile of the bay of that name, which is of a circular form, and about six miles in diameter, and into which the river Liffey runs, after dividing the city, through which its course is nearly west to east, into equal parts. Though spacious, this bay is neither commodious nor safe, particularly in winter

These defects, which are owing to two sand banks, called the North and South Bulls, and to its great exposure from the east and south-east, are in part remedied by a magnificent wall of stone, which runs out into the bay the distance of 6564 yards, and is terminated by a light-house. On the opposite side of the harbour is another light-house, together with a pier and harbour; and lately a pier has been begun at Dunleary, a village on the south side of the bay, and 2½ miles within its mouth. From the point of Ringsend, where the Liffey enters the bay, it is embanked on either side with a noble wall of freestone, forming a range of beautiful and spacious quays through the whole city. The river is crossed in its course through the city by 7 stone bridges. Dublin is, besides, nearly insulated by two canals, which give great advantages for inland communication. The city is built rather in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, round which a road is carried, called the Circular. The houses and streets have now in some places grown up beyond its limits. The houses, with the exception of the principal public structures, are generally brick, and three to five stories high. In the old part of the city, the streets are irregular, although these which range parallel to and at right angles with the Liffey, are uniform and capacious. There are five squares, two on the north, and three on the south side of the river. Stephen's-green is nearly a mile in circuit. To the west end of the city adjoins the Phoenix-park, a royal demesne, about three miles in length, and two in breadth: it is adorned with a Corinthian fluted pillar 50 feet high, surmounted by a Phoenix erected by the earl of Chesterfield, when viceroy in 1747. It contains lakes, regatta and appropriate mansions for the viceroy, the secretaries, and rangers; also a military hospital; a large military school for the maintenance and education of soldiers' children, with a beautiful church, a salute battery, and a magazine strongly fortified. On an eminence in it has been erected, in honour of the duke of Wellington, a splendid obelisk, 210 feet in height. Perhaps no city can boast of a greater number of magnificent and useful buildings. The castle, which was completed and darked with towers in 1213, is situated about the centre of the city, and is the seat of government. It consists principally of two squares, which contain apartments for the lord lieutenant and officers of his suite, and also residences for his secretaries, with suitable offices for transacting the business of the civil and war departments. In the lower court are the treasury and other offices, besides the civil establishment of the ordnance department, and an extensive armoury. The Castle chapel, in this lower square, and recently rebuilt, is an exquisite specimen of Gothic architecture. The other public buildings are the royal exchange, the commercial buildings, the corn exchange or barge-quay, the linen-hall, the custom-house, in front 375 by 209 feet; the

stamp-office and post-office, the parliament house, now converted into the national bank. Opposite to the east front of the custom-house are the government wet docks; and adjacent to the post-office is Nelson's pillar, raised to the height of 130 feet. In the centre of College-green, to which the principal front of the bank looks, is an equestrian statue of William III. erected in 1701. On the east side of College-green is the grand front of Trinity college, which is of Portland stone, of the Corinthian order. This building extends in depth 600 feet, and consists within those dimensions of two spacious squares; and a third received in 1617 its completion. The park is in the rear of the college, and contains 25½ acres, adorned with fine trees. Dublin university (viz. its provost, fellows, and scholars arrived at 21 years of age) returned two members to the parliament of Ireland, and still return one to that of the united kingdom. The courts of justice, and their necessary public offices, situate on the quay, extend 430 feet in front: the offices form the wings, occupying 90 feet in length, by 50 in depth: the hall of public justice is in the centre. Dublin contains 19 parishes; 2 cathedrals, 19 parish churches, besides several chapels of the established religion; 2 meeting-houses of the church of Scotland, 7 of other dissenters, 4 of Methodists, 2 of Quakers, 1 Lutheran Danish, 1 French Calvinist, and about 26 Roman Catholic chapels; some of which, lately built, are massy structures of stone, and built in a respectable style of architecture. St Patrick's cathedral is an antique building, in a low and ruinous part of the town, erected in 1190, decorated with a steeple in 1370, and a very lofty spire in 1750. Christ church, built in 1638, the ancient cathedral of Dublin, is another venerable pile, containing some curious monuments. St George's church is a superb edifice, lately built, with a magnificent front, and lofty spire. No city for its size abounds more in charitable institutions. These are in general well endowed, and some of them are splendid buildings. The royal barracks are in the west end of the town, near the river. At the west of the city, opposite to the Phoenix-park, is the royal hospital of Kilmainham, for the reception of disabled and superannuated soldiers, on the plan of Chelsea. Dublin is a corporate body, with a chief magistrate, who has the title of lord mayor, elected annually from the aldermen, 25 in number, elected for life from citizens who have served as sheriffs; two sheriffs are chosen annually from the common council, who are 26 in number, and are triennially elected from their respective guilds by the freemen, a very numerous body, amounting to perhaps 2000. The freemen of Dublin, in conjunction with its freemen, also return two members to the united parliament. Population 187,939. 60 miles W. of Holyhead in Wales, and 330 N.W. London, Long. 6. 15. W. Lat. 53. 21. N.

DUBLIN, a township of the United States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Population 970.—2d, A post township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 34 miles S.W. Concord. Population 1184.

DUBLIN, LOWER, a township of the United States, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. Population 2194.—**UPPER**, a township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. E. Philadelphia. Pop. 1050.

DUBNO, a town of European Russia, in Volhynia, on the Irwa. Population 6600.

DUCKFIELD, a township of England, in Cheshire. Population 5096.

DUDDINGSTON, a parish and village of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. Pop. 3086.

DEDERSTADT, a town of Hanover, 14 miles E. N. E. Göttingen. Population 1169.

DUDLEY, a market town and parish of England, in Worcestershire. There are two churches; the parish church, dedicated to St. Thomas, and the other a chapel of ease belonging to it, dedicated to St. Edmund. In 1311, the parish church of St. Thomas was taken down, and a new church, capable of containing upwards of 1500 persons, has been built according to an elegant Gothic model. The castle is a grand and spacious ruin. At a little distance from it are the interesting remains of a priory. In the town is a well endowed free grammar school, and two charity schools. The manufactures are iron, nails, glass, and fire-irons. Population 13,211. 8½ miles W. Birmingham.

DUNLEY, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 20 miles S. Worcester. Population 1226.

DUFFEL, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. Population 2350.

DUISBURG, a strong town of the Prussian states, on the Rhine, 13 miles N. Düsseldorf. Population 4000.

DURR'S, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts, which comprises Martha's Vineyard island, Chappaquiddick island, Noman's island, and the Elizabeth islands. Population 3290. Chief town Edgartown.

DURKE OF YORK'S ISLAND.—Several islands go by this name in the South Pacific ocean, and off the west coast of North America.

DUKE'S TOWN, a small town of Calabar, in Africa, near the mouth of Old Calabar river.

DULAS, the name of six small rivers of Wales.—Also a river in the isle of Anglesey, with a village at its mouth.

DULASHE, a river of South Wales, in Carmarthenshire, which falls into the Towy.

DULCINO, a seaport of European Turkey, with a strong castle. Population 8000. 17 miles S. W. Scutari.

DULLEK, a village of Ireland, county of Meath, 6 miles S. S. W. Drogheda.

DULZEN, a town of the Prussian states, 20 miles N. N. W. Julius. Population 4000.

DURLZ, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. Population 4508.

DURMEN, a town of Westphalia, 16 miles S. W. Munster. Population 1700.

DELVERTON, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire. Population 1127.

DELWICH, a village of England, county of Surrey, 5 miles S. E. London.

DEMARRY, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. Population 1164.

DUMBERTON, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by Perthshire, E. by the counties of Stirling and Lanark, S. by the river Clyde and Renfrewshire, W. by Lochlong, an arm of the sea, and by Argyleshire. It consists of two detached portions of territory, computed to contain a superficial area of 230 square miles, or about 147,000 English acres, exclusive of lakes, which are numerous. The country is mountainous. Benvorlich rises 3262 feet above the level of the sea. It produces iron, coal, freestone, and limestone, in abundance. 12,000 acres are covered with copse-wood, and the soil is in many places good, yielding abundant crops, though agriculture has not kept pace with the progress of manufactures. There are numerous and extensive printfields on the Leven; and cotton manufactures, tanning, weaving, and paper making, are also carried on. This shire contains one royal burgh, Dumbarton, the towns of Kirkintilloch, Cumbernauld, and Hecleburgh, and several villages, of which the chief are Old Kirkpatrick, Renton, and Alexandria. Dumbartonshire sends one member to parliament. Population 27,317.

DUMBERTON, a town of Scotland, the chief town of the county of Dumbarton, near the confluence of the Leven with the Clyde. It consists principally of one well paved street, and has a capacious modern church, with a handsome spire. The principal manufacture is crown-glass. Some tanning and weaving is also carried on. Dumbarton unites with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, in sending a representative to parliament. The ancient castle of Dumbarton crowns a lofty and precipitous rock, which rises abruptly from a level plain at the confluence of the Clyde and Leven, by which its base is washed on two sides. Population of the town and parish, 3481. 15 miles W. Glasgow.

DUMFRIES, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the county of Lanark, E. by those of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, S. by the Solway frith and the English border, and W. by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. It extends 50 miles in length by 32 in breadth; its circuit is about 174 miles, of which 21 are sea coast; and its superficial area amounts to 1023 square miles, or 644,305 square acres. Independent of the Solway frith, this county is watered by the Nith, the Annan, the Esk, and many tributary streams. There are also several small lakes; and sulphurous and chalybeate springs at Moffat. The surface of this county is exceedingly irregular; a large portion of it is mountainous, and much of the land barren and covered with heath. Lead is found in great abundance at Wanlockhead. Coal and lime are also abundant. The principal manufactures are linen, for home con-

sumpt; also cotton and carpeting, &c. Dumfries-shire is divided into 42 parishes; contains four royal burghs, Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar; and several considerable villages, as Moffat, Langholm, and Thornhill. Population 70,878.

DUMFRIES, a royal burgh in the south of Scotland, the capital of the county, on the Nith, over which is a handsome bridge; and within a few hundred yards is another bridge, said to be very ancient. The town consists of several streets, the principal of which runs parallel to the river. There are two churches, besides Burgher and Antiburgher meeting-houses, a Relief chapel, a place of worship for Methodists and Missionaries, a chapel for those of the Episcopal persuasion, and one for Roman Catholics. There is an hospital here for aged persons and orphans; also an infirmary and lunatic asylum. The other public edifices are a town-house, built in 1706; a county jail and court-house, lately completed; and an academy. In the centre of the town there is an obelisk erected in honour of the duke of Queensberry. Dumfries unites with Annan, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in returning a representative to parliament. It was exposed to repeated calamities, from the invasions of the English during the border wars. Pop. 11,052. 71 miles S. S. W. Edinburgh.

DUMRIES, the capital of Prince William county, Virginia, in the United States, on the north side of Quantico creek, 33 miles S. Washington. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, and a church.

DUNMERSTON, a post township of the United States, in Windham county, Vermont, on Connecticut river, 5 miles N. Brattleborough, 30 S. Windsor. Pop. 1704.

DUN LE ROI, a town of France, department of the Cêr. Population 2760.

DUNNAN, a seaport of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, at the mouth of the frith of Forth. The principal street is broad and spacious. The harbour, which is defended by a battery, is of difficult access, but is of great safety for shipping. Ship-building is carried on; there is also a soap manufactory, two iron foundries, &c. and spinning mills, upon a small scale. The herring fishery is prosecuted here to a considerable extent. The church was founded in 1392: it has now fallen so much into decay, that a modern fabric is about to be erected. West from the harbour stands the venerable ruins of the castle, which project into the sea. Population of the town and parish 5272. 27 miles E. Edinburgh.

DUNBARTON, a township of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack, 9 miles S. W. Concord, 18 N. Amherst. Population 1256.

DUNBEATH, a river of Scotland, runs into the sea, 8 miles N. E. Ord of Caithness.

DUNBLANE, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Allan. It consists principally of one street, intersected by lanes.

Its cathedral is now in ruins, except what serves for the parish church. Population 3135. 6 miles N. Stirling.

DUNBOYNE, a village of Ireland, county of Meath, 30 miles N. W. Dublin.

DUNCANNON, a small town and fort of Ireland, in Wexford. Population 405.

DUNCANSBY HEAD, the N. E. extremity of Great Britain. Long 2. 53. W. Lat. 53. 33. N.

DUNDALK, a seaport of Ireland, county of Louth, on a river of the same name, at the mouth of a bay in the Irish channel. It consists principally of one wide street, intersected by many lanes. It has a good harbour; and among the public buildings are a market-house, court-house, jail, barracks, and a charter school. It has cambric and muslin manufactures. It returns one member to the imperial parliament. Pop. 15,000. 40 miles N. Dublin.

DUNDEE, a seaport town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, on the Tay, 12 miles from its mouth. It is large and well built, but is far from being elegant. It consists of four principal streets, diverging from the market-place or High-street, which is a spacious square, 360 feet long, by 100 broad. There are, besides, various smaller streets, which are generally narrow. A little to the west of the High-street stands the Old church, said to have been built by David, earl of Huntingdon, in 1189, which contains four places of worship. On the south side of the High-street the town-house is built, upon the site of an old church. At the east end of the square is a handsome trades-hall, about 130 feet from which stood the Castle-hill, so called from a castle which once stood on it. It consisted of hard white-stone, and is now quarried away with great labour and expence, to make way for a spacious street, called Castle-street, which opens to the harbour. In this street an elegant Episcopal chapel has been built, and a theatre. On an eminence near the street called the Cowgate, St Andrew's church has been built, which is an elegant structure, and has a spire 139 feet high. There are many friendly and religious societies in the place; and an infirmary for the reception of the destitute sick, a dispensary for out-patients, an elegant lunatic asylum, and an orphan institution. There is also an academy. The harbour is commodious, easily admitting trading vessels of large burden; and it has lately been enlarged so as to render it of more safe and easy access; and a wet dock has also been constructed. The trade of Dundee is chiefly to the Baltic and to London. It has also several large vessels employed in the Greenland fishery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the linen manufacture; and there are several spinning mills in the town and neighbourhood. Cambrics and other coarse linens are manufactured for the foreign market; and in time of war, canvas or sail-cloth is an important article. Considerable quantities of sack cloth and cotton bagging are also made for exportation. Co-

loured threads are manufactured of good quality, and are in high repute. Dundee was erected into a royal burgh by King William, who began his reign in 1166. Its ancient rights were re-established by a charter of King Robert Bruce, and finally confirmed by the great charter from Charles I. The town is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 18 councillors, and joins with Forfar, St Andrew's, Cupar, and Perth, in sending a member to parliament. It has frequently suffered from the calamities of war. It was last taken and given up to pillage and massacre by Monk, during the protectorship of Cromwell. Pop. 30,575. 40 miles N. Edinburgh.

DUNDONALD, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Population 2442.

DUNFERMLINE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, about 2½ miles N. of the frith of Forth. It is irregularly built, having been the work of many different periods; and some of the streets are narrow and inconvenient. The parish church at present in use is a portion of the ancient abbey, extending 90 feet in length, 55 in breadth, and 53 in height. The spire is 155 feet high. Immediately contiguous to the east gable of this church a new one has been erected. There is a chapel of ease, and several meeting-houses of Burghers, Antiburghers, Baptists, Methodists, &c. There are also several charitable endowments here. A town-house was founded in 1709; and a handsome guild-hall, with a steeple 132 feet high, was erected in 1803. Dunfermline has been long noted for manufactures of table-linen. Quantities of cotton goods are likewise wove for Glasgow and Paisley. It is a royal burgh, and unites with Inverkeithing, Culross, Queensferry, and Stirling, in returning a representative to parliament. In February 1818, a tomb was discovered here, supposed to have contained the body of Robert Bruce. Only an inconsiderable portion of the abbey is standing. Adjacent to it there was a royal palace, wherein the unfortunate sovereign Charles I. was born, in 1600. Population of the town and parish 13,681. 16 miles N. W. Edinburgh.

DUNGOANNOX, a town of Ireland, county of Tyrone. It returns one member to the imperial parliament. Population 4000. 11 miles N. Armagh.

DUNGARVAN, a town of Ireland, county of Waterford, on a bay of the same name. Its chief exports are potatoes. It returns one member to the imperial parliament. 21 miles W. S. W. Waterford.

DUNGENESS, a cape on the coast of Kent, England. Long. 0. 57. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

DUNGIVEN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry. Population 900.

DUNHAM, a township of Bedford county, Lower Canada, on the Yamaska. It is a fertile tract of country. Population 1600.

DUNKARD, a township of the United States, in Green county, Pennsylvania. Population 1055.

DUNKELD, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Tay. It is of great antiquity, and was formerly the capital of ancient Caledonia. The town is not well built. A fine bridge, however, of seven arches, has been lately thrown over the Tay; and a new street, consisting of good houses, has been opened on a line with the bridge. The scenery around the town has been long the object of admiration to all strangers. Here are the ruins of an ancient cathedral; not far from which is the duke of Athol's seat, with delightful grounds adjoining. The principal manufactures are of linen and yarn. Population 1364. 15 miles N. Perth.

DUNKIRK, *i. e.* "the Church on the Downs" (so called from sand-banks on the coast), a seaport of French Flanders. It is in general well built; the houses are of white brick, but seldom exceed two stories in height. It is a place of considerable trade, in corn, fish, and home manufactures; also in colonial produce. One of its chief inconveniences is a scarcity of fresh water. The barracks are extensive and elegant; the churches are less remarkable for architecture than for the paintings they contain. Large sums were expended by the French government on its harbour and docks; these it was agreed to demolish at the peace of Utrecht; but their dilapidation was never complied with; and at the peace of 1763 they were abandoned. Dunkirk has since been the unmolested resort of armed ships during war, and of smuggling vessels at all times. Population above 26,000. 25 miles N. E. Calais.

DUNLAVIN, a town of Ireland, county of Wicklow, 32 miles from Dublin.

DUNLEAP, a seaport of Ireland, on the south side of Dublin bay.

DUNLEEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, 7 miles N. Drogheda.

DUNLOR, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, noted for its cheese. Pop. 1097.

DUNMANAWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 23 miles S. W. Cork.

DUNMANNUS BAY, a spacious bay on the south-west coast of Ireland.

DUNMORE BAY, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. Long. 9. 35. W. Lat. 52. 44. N.

DUNMORE HEAD, a cape on the west coast of Ireland. Long. 9. 35. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

DUNMOW, **GREAT**, an ancient town of England, county of Essex, 37 miles N. N. E. London. Population 2499.

DUNMOW, **LITTLE**, a village and parish of England, county of Essex. Pop. 342.

DUNKET, a parish of Scotland, county of Caithness. Population 1036.

DUNKET, a bay and promontory of Scotland, in Caithness-shire.

DUNKING, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire. The village is pleasantly situated on Dunning water. Population 1676. 9 miles W. S. W. Perth.

DUNNOTTAR, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. It contains the castle of Dunnottar, now in ruins. Population 1797.

DUNOON, a parish and village of Scotland, in Argyleshire. Population 2177.

DUNSTON, a town and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire. It is well built, and has an elegant town-house, newly erected; a parish church, and three churches for dissenters. Pop. 3773. 15 miles W. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

DUNSTON, a town and parish of England, in Bedfordshire. The plaiting of straw is carried to a great extent. Population 1531. 20 miles S. Bedford.

DUNSTABLE, a post township of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Population 1049.

DUNSTON, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire. Population 195.

DUNSWICH, a town of England, in Suffolk, which returns two members to parliament. Population 200. 30 miles N. E. Ipswich.

DURHAM, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Pop. 7865. Slaves 2416.

DURHAM, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 5 miles from Perth.

DURUELLA, a province of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 69 in breadth.

DURANCE, a river of France, which joins the Rhone between Avignon and Tarascon.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, province of Biscay. Population 2800.

DURANGO, chief town of an intendancy of the same name, in Mexico. It is the residence of the intendant and of a bishop. Its height is 6315 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 12,000. 170 leagues N. W. Mexico.

DURAS, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 1600.

DURAZZO, a seaport of European Turkey, on the coast of Albania, 66 miles S. S. E. Ragusa. Population 5000.

DUREN, a town of the Prussian states, on the Roer, 15 miles E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Population 4750.

DURETAL, a town of France, in Anjou, 8 miles S. W. La Flèche. Population 3700.

DURHAM, a county of England, bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by the German ocean, S. by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the river Tees, W. by the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. It is of a triangular figure, extending about 45 miles in extreme length, by 36 in breadth; and contains a superficial area of 1840 square miles, or 635,000 acres. The county is watered by the rivers Derwent, Skerne, Wear, Tees, and Tyne. A large portion of its surface is bleak and barren, not less than 144,000 square acres consisting of heath; much of it is also hilly; and Crossfell, the highest part, is elevated 3400 feet above the level of the sea. It produces in abundance both lead and iron. But the most important mineral is coal, which occupies a subterraneous area, 22 miles in length by half as much in breadth. Marble is also found; and there are quarries of mill-stones and grind-stones. A great proportion of the surface of this county is unfavourable to agriculture. There is an excellent salt spring, from which salt is made. There

are iron foundries and forges. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, together with the manufacture of cordage. Glass, pottery, and other goods, are made both for home consumption and exportation. This county is divided into 73 parishes: it contains one city, Durham, and nine market towns. It returns two members to parliament. Population 207,673.

DURHAM, a city of England, capital of the above county, on the Wear, by which it is almost surrounded. The river is crossed here by three bridges; and an ancient cathedral overhangs its banks, which are beautifully wooded. This venerable structure was commenced in the year 1093, a century after the foundation of the city; and its central tower, which is 214 feet high, was erected between 1233 and 1258. It contains several ancient monuments. Besides the cathedral, Durham contains six parish churches. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists; two Roman Catholic chapels, and a Quaker meeting-house. A county infirmary stands here, and a county jail; and a small theatre was erected in the year 1791. It returns two members to parliament. It suffered often during the wars between England and Scotland. Population 9822. 16 miles S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Long. 1. 33. W. Lat. 51. 51. N.

DURHAM, formerly FREEHOLD, a post township of the United States, in Green county, New York, on Catskill river. Population 2944. 29 miles N. W. Athens.—2d, Of Middlesex county, Connecticut, 7 miles S. Middletown. Population 1101.—3d, Of Cumberland county, Maine, on the Androscoggin, 26 miles N. E. Portland. Population 1772.—4th, Of Strafford county, New Hampshire, on Oyster river, 11 miles W. N. W. Portsmouth. Population 1149.

DURISDEER, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. Population 1601.

DURLACH, a neat town of Germany, on the Enz. Here is the ducal castle of Karlsburg, an elegant church, and an academy. It has a manufactory of porcelain. Population 4000. 32 miles N. N. W. Stuttgart.

DURROW, a town of Ireland, 14 miles N. N. W. Kilkenny. Houses 218.

DURSLEY, a town and parish of England, in Gloucester. Population 3186. 15 miles S. Gloucester.

DURSWICK, a village of Ireland, 4 miles N. W. Dublin.

DUSSELDORF, a town of Germany, on the Rhine, where that river is joined by the Dussel. The streets are wide and regular; also the squares, particularly the market place and Charles-square. The castle, though greatly damaged by bombardment in 1794, has since been repaired, and contains the celebrated gallery of paintings. Here are several elegant churches, extensive barracks, and pleasant public walks. A traffic is carried on in corn, and in the local manufactures of cloth, paper-hangings, glass, and leather.

Population about 125,000. It was made over to Prussia in 1815, and is now the capital of a circle with 864,000 inhabitants. 20 miles N.N.W. Cologne. Long. 6. 46. E. Lat. 51. 13. N.

DUTCHESS, a county of the United States, in New York, on the E. side of the Hudson, bounded N. by Columbia county, E. by Connecticut, S. by Putnam county, and W. by the Hudson, which separates it from Orange and Ulster counties. Population 51,412. Chief town Poughkeepsie.

DETINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Danube, 25 miles N. W. Constance. It has manufactures of linen. Population 3760.

DUXNOUGH, a post township of the United States, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N. Plymouth. Population 2201.

DUYVELAND, an island of the Netherlands, province of Zealand. The principal village is East Duyveland.

DWANACA, a town and celebrated temple of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. Houses 2560. Long. 69. 15. E. Lat. 22. 21. N.

DWINA, a large river of Russia, which falls into the gulf of Riga, a few miles below Riga.—2d, A river of Russia, which enters the White sea, a little N. W. Archangel.

DYLE, a small river of the Netherlands, which joins the Demer a little below Mechlin.

DYREL, a river of Westphalia, which falls into the Weser.

DYSART, a parish and burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire. The burgh is situated on the northern shore of the frith of Forth. It has now fallen into decay. A great quantity of salt is still made here. It unites with Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in returning a representative to parliament. Population of the parish 6529. 1 mile N. E. Kirkaldy.

E.

EACHAIG, a river of Scotland, in Argyleshire, which runs into the frith of Clyde.

EAGLE ISLAND, near the western coast of Ireland. Long. 12. 51. W. Lat. 54. 17. N.

EAGLESLAN, a parish and village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. Population 1927.

EALING, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex. Population 6998.

EARL, a post township of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on Conestago creek. Population 4218.

EARLSTOWN, a village and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Population 1705.—Also a village in Cheshire.

EARNE, or ERNE, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Tay near Abernethy.

EASTINGTON, a village and parish of England, 7 miles N. Whitchy. Population 597.

EASTINGWOLD, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1912.

EAST GREENWICH, a post town of the United States, in Rhode Island. Pop. 1539.

EAST HADDAM, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Connecticut, 14 miles S. Middletown. Pop. 2537.

EAST HARTFORD, a post township of the United States, in Hartford county, Connecticut. Population 5240.

EAST HAVEN, a township of the United States, in New Haven county, Connecticut.

EAST ISLAND, the name of several small islands in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

EASTBOURNE, a town of England, in Sussex, resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 7026.

EASTER ISLAND, or DAVIS'S LAND, in the South Pacific ocean, 12 miles in length. Long. 109. 29. 20. W. Lat. 27. 9. 32. S.

EASTERTON, a township of the United States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

EASTHAMPTON, a post township of the United States, 112 miles E. New York. Pop. 1434.

EASTINGTON, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire, with 1681 inhabitants.

EASTMEON, a parish of England, in Hants, with 1336 inhabitants.

EASTON, a parish of England, county of Somerset, with 2109 inhabitants.—The name of other inconsiderable parishes.

EASTON, a post township of the United States, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

EASTON, a post town of the United States, in Talbot county, Maryland. Pop. 1500.

EASTPORT, a post township and port of entry of the United States, in Washington county, Maine, on Passamaquoddy bay. Population in 1810, 1511.

EASTRY, a parish of England, in Kent, with 1062 inhabitants.

EAST-WINDSOR, a post township of the United States, in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the east side of Connecticut river, 8 miles N. Hartford. Population 3081.

EASTWOOD, a parish of Scotland, county of Renfrew. Population 5676.

EATON, a town of the United States, in North Carolina, on the Roanoke.—Also a small town in New Hampshire.

EATON, a post township of the United States, in Madison county, New York, 30 miles S. W. Utica, 120 W. Albany. Pop. 2263.

EATON BRAY, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford. Population 816.

EATON SOCON, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford.

EAUSE, a town of France, department of the Gers. Population 3300.

EANSFLEET, a hamlet of England, in the isle of Thanet, Kent.

EBENEZER, a town of the United States, in Effingham county, Georgia, on the Savannah.

EBENEZER CREEK, a river of the United States, in Georgia, which joins the Savannah.

ENERACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhelnitz, 3 miles S. Bamberg.

ENERBACH, a town of Baden, with 2050 inhabitants. 18 miles E. Heidelberg.

ENERENDOUF, a town of Bavaria, principality of Sulzbach. Population 1300.

ENERBACH, UPPER and LOWER, a large village of Saxony, with 5000 inhabitants.

ENERBERG, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 8 miles N. W. Ens.

ENERSDORF, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 miles E. S. E. Vienna. Population 1163.—The name of several other small towns.

ENERSHEIM, a village of France, in Alsace. Population 1400.

ENRGEN, a town of Wittenberg, 36 miles S. Stutgard. Population 3750.

ENREUIL, a town of France, department of the Allier. Population 2200.

ENUS (the *Iberus* of the ancients), a large river of Spain, which has its source on the borders of Asturia, and falls into the Mediterranean below Tortosa, in Catalonia.

ECCLESALL BIERLOW, a township of England, 3 miles S. W. Sheffield. Pop. 9113.

ECCLESBORO'N, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent in Derbyshire.

ECCLESFECHAN, a small town of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 16 miles N. E. Dumfries.

ECCLESFIELD, a township of England, 5 miles N. Sheffield. Population 7163.

ECCLESBATH, a town of England, county of Stafford, on the Sow. Population 1254.

ECCLESWICK, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2176.

ECCLESTON, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster. Population 727.

ECHAUFFONE, a town of Normandy. Population 2150. 9 miles W. Aigle.

ECHENIN, a river of Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence, 2 miles above Quebec.

ECHT, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Population 1030.

ECHT, a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles S. by W. Buremond. Population 3000.

ECHTERNACH, a town of the Netherlands. Pop. 3068. 18 miles N. N. E. Luxemburg.

ECIZA, a large town of Spain, province of Seville, on the Xenil. It has tanning works, and manufactures of leather. The town is reputed to have been formerly of great importance; at present it contains 6 churches, 16 convents, and 15 hospitals; it has also a large square, with a piazza. Population 28,000. 63 miles E. N. E. Seville. Long. S. 4. 34. W. Lat. 37. 31. 51. N.

ECKEREN, a town of the Netherlands. Population 2800. 4 miles N. Antwerp.

ECKERFJORDHUS, a town of Denmark. The harbour is deep and secure. Population 2100. 10 miles S. Sleswick.

ECKINGTON, a village and parish of England, county of Derby. Population 3598.

ECKMühl, a small town of Bavaria, 16 miles W. Straubing.

EDAMMOY, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 2700.

ECOTEX, a town of France, 12 miles N. Paris. Population 1200.

EDAM, a town of North Holland, near the Zuyder-Zee. Population 2760.

EDAY, one of the Orkney islands, 6 miles long and 2 broad. Population 873.

EDDYSTONE ROCKS, a reef of rocks in the English channel, on which is the well known light-house of that name.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, in Berwickshire, which falls into the Tweed.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, which rises in Kinross-shire, and falls into St. Andrew's bay.

EDEN, a river of England, in Westmoreland, which falls into the Solway frith.

EDENDERRY, a town of Ireland, in King's county, 29 miles W. Dublin.

EDENHAM, a village and parish of Scotland, 2½ miles N. E. Kelso.

EDENROSEN, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Population 3300.

EDENTON, a port of entry of the United States, in Chowan county, North Carolina, 77 miles S. S. W. Norfolk.

EDER, a river of Germany, which falls into the Fulda, 6 miles above Cassel.

EDESSA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 44 miles W. N. W. Saloniki. Population 12,000.

EDFU, a village of Upper Egypt, famous for the remains of antiquity.

EDGARTON, a post township and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Duke's county, Massachusetts, on the east side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 100 miles S. S. E. Boston. Population 1365.

EDGEBASTON, a parish of England, in the county of Warwick. Population 2117.

EDGECOMBE, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on Tar river. Population 12,423. Slaves 5107. Chief town Tarborough.

EDGECOMBE, a post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on Sheepscot river. Population 1288.

EDGECOTT, a small village of England, in Northamptonshire, 4 miles N. Banbury.

EDGEFIELD, a district of the United States, in South Carolina, between Saluda and Savannah rivers, and Abbeville district. Population 23,160. Slaves 8576.

EDGEWORTH, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1729.

EDGWARE, a small town and parish of England, in Middlesex. Population 551.

EDIKOFEN, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 4 miles N. Landau.

EDINBURGH, or **MID-LOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland, which is about 30 miles long, and varies in breadth from 16 to 20 miles. Its superficial extent is 360 square miles, or 230,400 English acres. It is bounded N. by the frith of Forth, and the river Almond, which separates it from West Lothian, or Linlithgowshire, E. by the county of Haddington, S. by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Berwick, and on the W. corner by part of the county of Linlithgow. The general aspect

of the county is pleasant; about one-third of it consists of arable land, which is fertile and highly cultivated, and affords excellent crops. The Moorfoot and the Pentland hills pass through the county, the highest point of which rises 1700 feet above the level of the sea. This county abounds in most parts with valuable minerals, such as coal, lime-stone, freestone, and iron ore of different species. The principal rivers of the county are the North and South Esks, the Almond, and the water of Leith. All these formerly abounded in trout; but some of them have been exhausted from over-fishing. Besides Edinburgh, the metropolis of the county, and Leith, the county contains the towns and villages of Dalkeith, Musselburgh, Portobello, Lasswade, Pennycook, Mid-Calder, Gilmerton, and Newhaven, where a new pier has lately been erected for the ferry boats across the frith. By the Union canal, lately completed, a navigable communication is opened with the Forth and Clyde canal, and thence to Glasgow. The county of Edinburgh contains 31 parishes. Pop. 191,514.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, about a mile and half from the frith of Forth, situated in the northern part of the county of Edinburgh. The town stands on high and uneven ground, being built on three eminences, which run in a direction from east to west. The central ridge, on which the city was originally built, is terminated abruptly on the west by a precipitous rock on which the castle is placed, while to the east it gradually inclines to the plain, from which rise the lofty elevations of Arthur's-seat, Salisbury-crags, and the Calton-hill. The valley to the north of this ridge, which was formerly filled with water, has been since drained, and is now a marsh, nearly dry in summer. On the rising ground to the north of this valley stands the New town of Edinburgh. Both sides of the central ridge, occupied by the principal street of the Old town, extending 5370 feet from the castle to Holyrood house, are covered with buildings crowded together in the closest array, and descending from the main street, chiefly in narrow lanes, with little regard either to health or cleanliness. In the bottom of the valley on the south side of the High-street, and parallel with it, runs a narrow street called the Cowgate. This street communicates by streets and narrow lanes, with that part of the town built on the southern eminence, which is much more spacious and pleasant in its appearance than the centre of the city, and contains several elegant squares. Of these, the principal is George's-square. Here are also the Meadows, a track of level ground, intersected by walks, which are shaded on each side by rows of trees. The two ridges on which the Old town is built are also connected by an elegant bridge, which crosses the low street called the Cowgate, in the ravine between them, at right angles; on each side of which bridge houses

are ranged; and an elegant, spacious, and nearly level street is formed, notwithstanding the inequalities of the ground. The New town is built on the lower and northernmost of the ridges, parallel with the Old town, with which it is connected by a bridge, and by a mound of earth called the Earthen-mound. The ground on which the New town is built was added to the royalty in 1767; and since that period, a succession of streets and squares have been constructed on it, in elegance and regularity equal to those of any other city in the world. St Andrew's and Charlotte-squares are remarkable for their elegance. In the former, an elegant column has been raised in honour of Lord Melville. In even a superior style of architecture, an extension of the city is now making on the inclined plain on the north. Edinburgh is connected with Leith by a very fine road, which has been paved at an immense expence; and owing to the great increase of buildings, there is almost a continued street between the two places. A magnificent entrance into Edinburgh from the east has also been formed over the Calton-hill; and on each side of this road an elegant street has been already begun, and is in progress towards completion. To connect the Calton-hill with Prince's-street, an elegant bridge, of one large arch, called Waterloo bridge, has been thrown across the declivity by which they are separated. The scenery around Edinburgh, owing to the abrupt and craggy heights of the Calton-hill and Arthur's-seat, which suddenly rises 800 feet high from the surrounding plain, and presents the rocky heights of Salisbury crags towards the city, is uncommonly striking; and every thing has been done to display these natural advantages. Around the Calton-hill, several walks have lately been made out at different elevations, from which the surrounding town and country is seen to great advantage; a walk has also been made out on the still higher elevation of Salisbury crags, from which the view is grand and imposing.

Of the public works and buildings in Edinburgh, the Castle is the most remarkable. It is situated at the western extremity of the Old town, on a rugged rock, which rises on three sides from a level plain, to the height of 150 to 200 feet. The castle, with its works, occupies an area of seven English acres, and is separated from the town by an open space nearly 300 feet square. In one of the apartments called the crown-room, the regalia of Scotland were deposited at the union. They were found in February 1818, when the chest in which they had been placed was broken open by a royal warrant. At the opposite or eastern extremity of the Old town stands the palace and abbey of Holyrood, for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland. The abbey, of which only the walls remain, was founded in the year 1128, by David I.; and in the burying

place within are interred several of his successors. The palace is a large quadrangular edifice of hewn stone, with a court within, surrounded by piazzas. At each angle of the west front are two double circular towers; and in the centre is a portico, decorated by four Doric columns, which support a cupola in the form of a crown. The palace contains a gallery 150 feet long, 72½ wide, and 18 high, decorated with imaginary portraits of the kings of Scotland from the time of Fergus I. As it now stands, it is not of high antiquity. Its north-west towers were built by James V., but the remaining part of it was added during the reign of Charles II. In the centre of the city is a small square called the Parliament-square, in which is an elegant equestrian statue of Charles II. Here is also a great irregular pile of building, partly old and partly new, in which the supreme courts hold their sittings for the administration of justice. The original portion of this building was finished in the year 1640, and was intended for the reception of the Scottish parliament. It consists of an extensive hall, 122 feet in length by 49 in breadth, and not less than 40 feet high. The workmanship of the inner roof, which is of a polygonal figure, of mossy oak timber, ornamented with gilding, and supported by abutments projecting from the wall, has been generally admired. These buildings have lately received great improvements and additions. For the reception of the advocates' library, the richest and rarest collection in Scotland, consisting of more than 70,000 printed volumes, and a smaller one belonging to the writers to the signet, magnificent apartments attached to the north-west corner of the parliament-house, have lately been finished, and at the west end of this, forming a right angle with it, an elegant edifice is just completed, which contains a hall for the meetings of the county gentlemen, and a set of offices for the sheriff, and others officers connected with the public affairs of the county. Nearly opposite to the Parliament-square stands the Royal Exchange, which was founded in the year 1753, and was formerly employed as a custom-house. The Register-office, in which the public records of Scotland are deposited, is situated at the east end of Prince's-street, facing the North-bridge. It was founded in 1774, and has ever since been distinguished above all the other structures of this splendid city, for lightness, elegance, and classical simplicity of design. Of the churches in the town, the metropolitan church, dedicated to St Giles, is the most ancient. It is built in the figure of a cross, and forms one side of the Parliament-square. It was erected into a collegiate church in 1406, but is said to have been founded nearly 600 years before. From the centre of the structure arises a lofty square tower, surmounted by slender arches of exquisite workmanship, supporting a handsome

spire 161 feet in height, the whole exhibiting the resemblance of an imperial crown. The steeple contains a set of musical bells, on which, according to an old custom, tunes are played for an hour every forenoon. The other churches are Trinity College church, founded by Mary of Gueldres in 1462; the Old and New Greyfriars, the Tron, the Canonsgate, St Cathbert's, Lady Yester's, St Andrew's, and St George's, with five chapels of ease. St Andrew's and St George's adorn the principal street of the New town. Besides these places of worship, there are four for the Burghers, three for the Antiburghers, four for the Relief, four for the Baptists, two for the Independents, a Gaelic chapel, and one each for the Methodists, Cameronians, Bevanians, Glasites, Unitarians, Quakers, and Roman Catholics, and six for the Episcopalians. A Roman Catholic chapel was finished in 1814, in the purest Gothic style. Three of the Episcopal chapels are also of Gothic architecture. Of these, St Paul's and St John's were consecrated in the beginning of 1818, and are perhaps two of the finest edifices in this country. The university of Edinburgh has long since attained to general celebrity. It was originally founded in the year 1582, when there was only one professor. All the different branches of literature, science, and philosophy, are now taught in this celebrated seminary. The total number of students is about 2000. The buildings of the university founded by James VI. were ill suited to its future celebrity. Part of them were taken down in 1789, and a magnificent structure, designed by William Adam, was begun, which was long suspended, but has now recommenced upon a reduced plan. To the university is attached a library, consisting of more than 50,000 volumes. The botanic garden, which was about a mile from the university, on the road leading from Edinburgh to Leith, has been removed to the north side of the town. The High-school, the principal grammar school of the city, was established in 1578. Owing to the increase of the town, another school is to be built in the New town, for the convenience of those who reside in this quarter. Besides these establishments, there are other English schools under the patronage of the town-council; an academy for design under the patronage of the Board of Trustees; a royal academy for the practice of horsemanship; and a number of private seminaries. Of literary associations, the principal is the Royal Society, constituted in 1782. The Royal Society of Antiquaries and the Wernerian Society; and the Astronomical Institution, lately established, for the purpose of promoting the science of astronomy: it had an observatory on the Calton-hill, which has been superseded by an elegant one of larger dimensions. The Highland Society was established for advancing the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and arts, in the Highlands of Scotland. It distributes annually about £700

in premiums for inventions and improvements. There are besides, the Faculty of Advocates, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The principal charitable institution is Heriot's hospital, which was endowed by George Heriot, jeweller to James VI. for educating and maintaining the sons of burghesses and freemen: it was erected in 1650, at the expence of £30,000, after a beautiful Gothic design of the celebrated Inigo Jones: it consists of a large quadrangle, with a court in the interior; and it is crowned with a profusion of columns, turrets, and spires. There is also Watson's hospital, for the sons and grandsons of poor citizens, —the Merchants' Maiden hospital, for the daughters of decayed merchants, —the Trades' Maiden hospital, for the daughters of tradesmen, —the Orphan hospital, —the Trinity hospital, for maintaining decayed burghesses, their wives, and unmarried daughters, —Gillespie's hospital, for educating poor children, and for maintaining persons of both sexes who are above 55 years of age. There are three charity workhouses, an asylum for the industrious blind, a Magdalene asylum, a house of industry, and a society for the suppression of begging; also the royal infirmary, a military hospital, a lying-in hospital, and four dispensaries, two for affording advice and medicines to the poor, and two for curing diseases in the eye and ear. The old prison of the city, which was erected in 1561, and which till 1640 accommodated the Scottish parliament and courts of justice, has lately been pulled down, and a handsome one on a large scale has been erected on the Calton-hill. On the east of this new building is Bridewell, founded in 1791. On the summit of the Calton-hill is Nelson's monument, a circular column, 108 feet in height. The principal establishments connected with the revenue are the custom-house and excise-office, both elegant mansions in the New town; and the general post-office, formerly situated on the south-west side of the North-bridge. A new and elegant edifice, with every suitable accommodation, has been since erected in Waterloo-place, a splendid street which ranges on each side of Waterloo-bridge. There are here 12 banking companies, of which the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank, and the British Linen Company, are incorporated by royal charter. The office of the Bank of Scotland is an elegant modern building, situated on the acclivity south of the North-loch.

The manufactures of Edinburgh are principally adapted for the consumption of its rich and luxurious inhabitants, consisting of household furniture; travelling carriages, which are executed in a style of superior elegance; of engraving in all its branches, the construction of musical instruments, &c.: there are also manufactures of glass and marble, in which equal taste and skill are displayed; and between 300 and 400 weavers are employed in the working of laces, silks, satins, and fine shawls. There are also brass

and iron manufactures, and distilleries of spirits in the neighbourhood; and Edinburgh has been long noted for its excellent ale. The trade of book-selling and printing is also carried on to a great extent; and various periodical and other works are published here, which have deservedly attained extensive celebrity. Among these may be mentioned the Edinburgh Review, which circulates quarterly 14,000 copies. There are also two magazines published monthly, three newspapers published three times a week, three twice a week, and two once a week. The places of public amusement are the theatre, the pantheon, and the assembly-rooms. A gas-light company has lately been established. Edinburgh is a royal burgh, and its council sends one member to parliament.

The origin of Edinburgh is lost in the remote antiquity of barbarous times. About the year 1064, according to the accounts of the earlier historians, Edinburgh was a town of some note. In 1214, a parliament was assembled here for the first time. In 1437, the kings of Scotland usually resided in it, and held regular parliaments; and about the year 1456 it was considered the metropolis of Scotland. Population of the city and suburbs, including Leith, 156,255. 42 miles E. Glasgow, and 396 N. N. W. London. Long. 3. 12. W. Lat. 55. 58. N.

EDINBORO, a township of the United States, in Saratoga county, New York, 26 miles N. W. Ballston. Population 1319.

EDISTO ISLAND, on the coast of South Carolina, in the United States, 40 miles S. W. Charleston, with which it is connected by a good inland navigation. It is 12 miles long, and from 1 to 5 broad, and contained in 1808, 236 white inhabitants, and 2000 slaves.

EDISTO, or POKEO, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, formed of two branches, which unite below Orangeburg, and enter the ocean on each side of Edisto island.

EDGESTON, a post township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York, 13 miles W. Cooperstown. Population 1317.

EDMONTON, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex. Population 7990.

ENNOR, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Population 1516.

EDWARDS, a county of the United States, in Illinois, on the Wabash. Population in 1810, 1948. Chief town Palmyra.

EEGLAO, a town of the Netherlands, 11 miles N. W. Ghent. Population 6200.

EFFINGHAM, a county of the United States, in Georgia, between Savannah and Ogeechee rivers. Pop. 2506. Slaves 1010.

EPELN, a town of the Prussian states, 16 miles S. W. Magdeburg. Population 2100.

ERBN, a river which rises in Suthia, and runs into the Weretz. — Also a river of Franconia, which falls into the Elbe.

ERBN, a fortified town of Bohemia, on the above river. It contains some manufactures; and near it is a chalybeate spring. Pop. 8000.

EGENSEZ, a town of Hungary, on the Sala. Population 3030.

EGGHARBOUR, GREAT, an inlet and river of the United States, in New Jersey. The river runs into the inlet, in Lat. 39. 23. N. At its mouth is the seaport of the same name. 60 miles from Philadelphia. Population 1830.

EGGHARBOUR, LITTLE, an inlet of the United States, in New Jersey, which lies 17 miles N. Great Eggharbour inlet. It receives Mulicus creek.

EGGHARBOUR, LITTLE, a seaport and port of entry of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey. Population 913.

EGG ISLAND, a small island of the United States, in New Jersey, on Delaware bay.

EGHAM, a village and parish of England, in Surrey. Population of the parish 3616.

EGGISAU, a town of Switzerland, 10 miles S. W. Schaffhausen. Population 1400.

EGGISHAY, one of the Orkney islands. Population 226. Long. 2. 19. W. Lat. 59. N.

EGMONT, the name of three villages in North Holland, near Alkmaar.

EGMONT ISLAND, NEW GUERNSEY, or SANTA CRUZ, one of the Queen Charlotte's islands, in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 165. 59. E. Lat. 10. 46. S.

EGREMONT, a town and parish of England, in Cumberland. Population 1741.

EGUILLES, a town of France, 6 miles N. W. Aix. Population 3100.

EGYPT, an extensive and important kingdom of Northern Africa, extending about 500 miles along the Nile, from its mouth upward. It nominally comprehends also a breadth of 200 or 300 miles, from the Red sea to an ill defined boundary in the Lybian desert; but the only territory of any real value is that which extends immediately along the banks of the Nile or its branches. This cultivated region is divided by nature into two parts; Lower Egypt, composed of the Delta of the Nile, in which this celebrated stream, dividing itself into several channels, diffuses fertility over an alluvial track of from 50 to 100 miles in breadth; and Upper Egypt, which extends nearly 400 miles along the Nile above its separation, and consists merely of a narrow belt of land interposed between two parallel ranges of mountains that stretch along the opposite sides of the river. The early history of Egypt is involved in obscurity. It was subdued by the arms of Cambyzes, and became a province of the Persian monarchy. It was wrested without difficulty from the sway of Persia, by Alexander, who seems to have viewed it with peculiar favour, and founded Alexandria. The empire of Alexander having fallen to pieces, Egypt fell to the share of Ptolemy; and under his successors of the same name, she regained her ancient lustre, and rose to a height of science and commerce, which no other part of the world could then rival. Egypt was afterwards conquered by the Saracens, and towards the end of the 14th century the country was seized by a body of

Circassian slaves, called Mamelukes, under whose yoke it remained until a late period, when the greater part of the Mamelukes were massacred, and the rest expelled from Egypt. Mahammed Ali, the perpetrator of this violent deed, now rules over Egypt in the name of the Porte. Egypt, under this succession of revolutions, suffered severely; and her lot, under the servile aristocracy of the Mamelukes, was worse than any before experienced, and brought her to a lower pitch of depression; yet the Delta, and the valley of the Upper Nile, continue to be highly cultivated, and crowded with villages; and notwithstanding their limited extent, support a population of two millions and a half. The inhabitants are variously aggregated from the bordering territories, both of the African and Asiatic continent. The basis, however, may be stated as consisting of Copts, Arabs, Turks, and, till very lately, Mamelukes. The Copts are the original race, and appear to be descendants of the most ancient inhabitants of Egypt, mingled in some degree with the Persians and Greeks, but kept entirely separate, by religious antipathy, from the Arabian and Turkish invaders. Being the only class that can read and write, or that possess any habits of business, they render themselves necessary in various departments; as keepers of the public registers, as the secretaries, intendants, and collectors of government, and in different branches of commerce. They thus frequently amass considerable fortunes, which they spend in a quiet and unostentatious manner. Their whole number has been estimated at 200,000. The Arabs, or the descendants of the Saracen conquerors, are now the most numerous inhabitants of Egypt; and the Turks have always been established to a considerable extent in the great cities. The Jews are also numerous in the commercial cities, and are oppressed and persecuted, but never extirpated. The Mamelukes consisted of Georgian and Circassian slaves, who, under the Fatimite Khalifs, were brought into the country, and being intrusted with arms, rose against their masters, whom they massacred or expelled, and thus assumed the dominion of Egypt, which they transmitted to new bands of slaves brought into the country. They were rather the plunderers than the rulers of Egypt; they filled it with scenes of violence, and extorted enormous sums, without affording any corresponding benefit or protection. They, however, composed the best cavalry in the Turkish empire. Their strength being broken by the defeats experienced during the invasion of the French, the pacha conceived a plan for their destruction; and having invited their chiefs to a feast, treacherously massacred the greater part of them. Those who escaped fled to Upper Egypt, and were finally driven to establish themselves at Dongola, where they still cherish the hope of regaining their ancient power, though the vigour of Mahammed Ali's government seems

to preclude any immediate prospect of it. Egypt is distinguished for the vast remains of antiquity which it contains, great part of which bear no marks of decay, and display to us entire the arts and the power of the first generations of men. These remains are remarkable for their magnitude, the aim of their contrivers being apparently to astonish by their immensity. This enormous magnitude is particularly conspicuous in the Pyramids. The largest of these structures measures nearly 500 feet in perpendicular height, and has a square base of 700 feet. The greater part consists of a solid mass of masonry. The temples, though they cannot rival such stupendous magnitude, appear yet to exceed every other work of human art. The site of Thebes exhibits a space of three leagues, almost entirely covered with these sacred ruins. Even the statues with which they are adorned possess always gigantic dimensions.

The climate of Egypt is peculiarly characterised by the entire absence of rain. When a few drops fall, they are viewed by the inhabitants almost as a miracle. Thunder and lightning are nearly equally uninfrequent. The prevalent winds are from the north, and continue from May to September, and from November to February. In spring, for about fifty days, Egypt is liable to the terrible wind of the desert, the *simoom*, which, from its intense heat and dryness, threatens, when long continued, almost the extinction of animal life; fortunately, however, it seldom lasts above three days. The heat and filthy habits of the people is favourable to the ravages of the plague, which is here supposed to be indigenous. The ophthalmia is another severe disease peculiar to Egypt, the cause of which seems not yet ascertained.

The manufactures of Egypt are far from considerable. The potteries are extensive. Cotton cloth is manufactured to a considerable extent in Upper Egypt; that at Esne is the finest. Siout and its neighbourhood contains a considerable manufactory of linen. Egypt, though she has lost the commerce of the east, is still the centre of a most extensive inland commerce, reaching into the interior of Africa. Not to mention the numerous pilgrims to Mecca, three great caravans set out regularly for the interior of this vast continent, to bring back gold; ivory, sensa, various minor articles, but above all slaves. A great communication with Syria and Arabia is also carried on by caravans from Cairo.

ENEN, or BROAD RIVER, a river of England, which runs into the Irish sea.

ENNEBOM, UPPER and LOWER, two towns of France, one with 4400, the other with 1300 inhabitants.

ENINGES, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Danube, 40 miles S. W. Ulm. Pop. 3400.

ENNINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, 13 miles S. S. E. Stuttgart. Population 4200.

ENHREBREITSTEIN, a once important, but now ruined, fortress of the Prussian states, on

the top of a stupendous rock. At the bottom lies the town of Thal-Ehrenbreitstein. Population 3500.

ENHREBREITSDORF, a town of Saxony, with 2000 inhabitants.

ENHRE, a village of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia. Population 4300.

ENHRE, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 7 miles S. W. Schwartzberg. Population 3150.

EICHSTADT, a town of the Bavarian states. A convent in this town is much visited by zealous Catholics. Population 6000. 32 miles N. N. E. Augsburg.

EICHSTETTEN, a town of Baden, 9 miles N. N. W. Freyburg. Population 2100.

EILENBURG, a walled town of Saxony, 12 miles N. E. Leipsic. Population 2100.

EMBECK, a town of Hanover, 40 miles S. S. W. Brunswick. Population 5000.

EMEO, or MOVEA, one of the Society islands, 12 miles W. Otahete.

EINSIEDELEN, a populous village of Switzerland, 20 miles S. S. E. Zurich.

EISENACH, the capital of a principality of the same name in Germany, on the Nesse. The streets are neat, the houses in general well built. Eisenach has a few manufactures, chiefly of coarse woollen. Population nearly 8000, 40 miles E. Weimar.

EISENBERG, a town of Germany, 30 miles S. W. Leipsic. Population 3300.

EISENSTADT, a town of Hungary, on the Leytha, 27 miles S. Vienna. Pop. 2400.

EISFELD, a town of Germany, principality of Coburg. Population 2500.

EISELEHEN, a town of Germany, remarkable as the birth-place of Martin Luther. It has four churches, all Lutheran. Population 5400. 12 miles W. Halle.

EIVRAULT, a small town of France, department of the Two Sevrés. Pop. 2070.

EKATERINEBURG, or CATHERINENBURG, a town of Asiatic Russia, province of Iselt, on the Iselt. Here are five churches, consisting either of wood or stone. Great works are carried on in Ekaterineburg, for behoof of government, in iron foundries and forges, which manufacture cannon and anchors. An immense copper coinage produces 12,530 pieces daily. Provisions are cheap and plentiful. Houses 2000. Long. 60. 17. E. Lat. 56. 50. N.

EKATERINOSLAV, a town of European Russia, the capital since 1784 of the following government. 723 miles S. S. E. St Petersburg. Long. 35. 1. 43. E. Lat. 48. 37. 20. N.

EKATERINOSLAV, or CATHERINOSLAV, a government of European Russia. Though somewhat reduced from its original size, it is still very considerable, extending from 33. 40. to 39. 20. E. long. and from 47. to 49. N. lat. Population 500,000.

ELAND, or ELLAND, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 5000.

ELATHA, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov, 132 miles N. Tambov. Population 2100.

ELAY, a river of Wales, in Glamorgan-shire, which flows into the sea near Pen-narth Point.

ELBA, a small island on the coast of Italy, opposite to the grand duchy of Tuscany, containing nearly 14,000 inhabitants, and having a circuit of 60 miles. Its breadth varies greatly; its general aspect is mountainous, and its climate salubrious. It has acquired historical celebrity, as the residence of Bonaparte from May 1814 to 26th February 1815, when he sailed on his expedition to France. Long. of Porto Ferrajo, 10. 19. 35. E. Lat. 42. 49. 6. N.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises amid the mountains called the Riesengebirge, between Silesia and Bohemia, and finally discharges itself into the German ocean, about 70 miles below Hamburg.

ELBERFELD, a thriving town in the province of Berg. It has manufactures of linen, ribbons, lace, siamois, and similar stuffs. Population 18,000. 18 miles E. Dusseldorf. Long. 7. 8. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

ELBERSWEILEN, a town of Alsace, in the French department of the Lower Rhine.

ELBERT, a county of the United States, in the Western district of Georgia, between Savannah and Broad rivers. Population 12,156. Slaves 4574. Chief town Elberton.

ELBING, a river which issues from the lake of Drousen, and falls into the Frische Haff, a large inlet of the Baltic.

ELBING, a trading town of Prussia proper, on the river Elbing. The streets are narrow, and the houses lofty. The chief warehouses are in one of the suburbs. Vessels above 100 tons burden must unload at the mouth of the river; the smaller come up to the town. Population 16,800. 30 miles S. E. Dantzic.

ELBRINGERODA, a town in the district of Grubenhagen. Population 2350.

ELBOEUF, a thriving town of France, in Normandy, on the Seine. Population 6000. Here is a celebrated manufactory of woollen cloths. 10 miles S. Rouen.

ELBURG, a town of the Netherlands, on the east coast of the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 2000.

ELCHE, a considerable town of Spain, province of Valencia. It has several good streets and squares, but the general aspect of the place is melancholy. The great church is a beautiful building, with a majestic dome. Population 15,000. 8 miles S. W. Alicante.

ELCHINGEN, a small village of the Bavarian states, on the Danube, 5 miles below Ulm.

ELDA, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, on the Elda, 30 miles W. N. W. Alicante. Population 4000.

ELDE, a river of Germany, which falls into the Elbe near Domitz.

ELDENA, a small town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Stör. Population 1400.

ELK, a name, called by the natives *Gracioso* (full of caves), a small island situated between Bombay and the western coast of India, which owes its celebrity to its

wonderful cave and mythological sculptures. Opposite to the landing place is a colossal statue of an elephant, from which the Portuguese named the island Elephanta. Long. 73. E. Lat. 18. 57. N.

ELEPHANTINA, a small island in the Nile, opposite to Syene, remarkable for the ruins with which it is covered.

ELETZ, a town of European Russia, government of Orel. Population 3500.

ELFURIS, a decayed village of Attica, with 40 houses.

ELEUTHERA, or **ALABASTER ISLAND**, one of the largest of the Bahama islands.

ELFDAL, a village of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, remarkable for its quarries of porphyry. Long. 13. 58. E. Lat. 61. 14. 30. N.

ELGIN, a town of Scotland, the chief town of the county of Elgin or Moray, on the Lossie, about 5 miles above its influx into the German ocean. The river is here crossed by five stone bridges. In the middle of the town, which consists of one street, intersected by several lanes, stands the parish church; and in its vicinity a town-house and court-house, adjoining to which is the county jail, a heavy square tower. It had formerly a magnificent cathedral, of which the great gateway still remains. There are also the ruins of an ancient castle. Elgin unites with Banff, Cullen, Inverury, and Kintore, in returning a member to parliament. 63½ miles N. W. Aberdeen. Population 5308.

ELHAM, or **ELEHAM**, a small town of England, in Kent. Population 1168.

ELICHPOOR, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan, on the Burda. Long. 78. 5. E. Lat. 21. 12. N.

ELISABETHGRAD, a town and fortress of European Russia, government of Cherson. Houses 800. 108 miles W. Ekaterinoslav.

ELIZABETH, CAPE, the north-east point of entrance into Cook's inlet. Long. 208. 53. E. Lat. 59. 9. N.

ELIZABETH, a township of the United States, in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the east side of the Monongahela, 18 miles S. S. E. Pittsburg. Population 2368.

ELIZABETH, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which flows into Hampton Road.

ELIZABETH CITY, a county of the United States, in Virginia, between York and James rivers, having York and Warwick counties on the west. Population 3608. Slaves 1734. Chief town Hampton.—2d. A post town and capital of Pasquotank county, North Carolina, on Pasquotank river, 46 miles N. E. Edenton, 50 S. Norfolk, with which it has a water communication by the canal.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post township of the United States, and capital of Essex county, New York, on Lake Champlain, 430 miles N. Albany. Population 1362.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post township and borough of the United States, in Essex county, New Jersey, 15 miles W. S. W. New York. Population 2977.

ELK, a river of the United States, on the

shore of Maryland, which flows into the Chespeak 13 miles below.—2d, A river which rises on the west side of Cumberland mountains, in Tennessee, and joins Tennessee river, 40 miles W. N. W. Creeks Crossing-place.

ELK CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which unites with Penn's creek, and falls into the Susquehanna, 5 miles below Sunbury.—2d, In Ohio, which joins the Miami, in Madison, Butler county.

ELKHORN, a river of North America, which runs into the Kentucky.—Also a river of Louisiana, which enters the river Plate, a tributary of the Missouri.

ELKRICHT, a township of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Population 1113.

ELKRIDGE, a town of the United States, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, on the Patapsco, 8 miles S. W. Baltimore.

ELKTON, a post town of the United States, and capital of Cecil county, Maryland, at the forks of Elk river, 13 miles above its mouth, at Turkey point.

ELLENBOROUGH, a village of England, in Cumberland, 6 miles N. Cockermouth.

ELLESMEERE, a town and parish of England, county of Salop, 16 miles N. Shrewsbury. Population 6056.

ELLEZELLE, a town of the Netherlands, 23 miles N. E. Tournay. Population 5000.

ELLFELD, a town on the Rhine, with 1400 inhabitants. 14 miles N. W. Mentz.

ELLISHURST, a post township of the United States, in Jefferson county, New York, on Lake Ontario. Population 1723.

ELLON, a parish and village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Population 2150.

ELLORE, the capital of a district in Bengal. Long. 81. 10. E. Lat. 16. 45. N.

ELLWANGEN, a town of Württemberg, 32 miles N. Ulm. Population 2100.

ELME, St., a small fortress of France, in the Pyrenees, near the Spanish frontier.

ELMESHORN, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, 18 miles N. W. Hamburg. Pop. 2500.

ELMHAM, NORTH, a village and parish of England, in Norfolk. Population 1046.

ELMINA, or St GEORGE DEL MINA, the capital of the Dutch settlements in Western Africa, and the most respectable fortress on the Gold coast. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 5. 10. N.

ELMIRA, or NEWTON, a post township of the United States, in Tioga county, New York, 20 miles W. Spencer. Pop. 2169.

ELMSTEAD, a parish of England, in Essex, 6 miles N. E. London. Population 693.

ELKHÖGEN, a strong town of Bohemia, on the Eger, 75 miles N. N. W. Prague. Population 3004.

ELNE, a town of France, 6 miles S. S. E. Perpignan. Population 1200.

ELNE, a river of England, which runs into the Irish sea, near Workington.

ELORA, a town of Hindostan, province of Dowlatabad. Long. 76. E. Lat. 19. 58. N.

ELPHIN, a village of Ireland, county of Roscommon, 116 miles N. Roscommon.

ELRICHT, a town of Westphalia, 6 miles N. W. Nordhausen. Population 2600.

ELSLETH, a town of Oldenburg, 17 miles E. N. E. Oldenburg. Population 1500.

ELSINORE, or **ELSINEUR**, a well known seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, the island in which Copenhagen is situated. It is well built, and stands on the west side of the Sound, where it is less than 4 English miles across. It has no harbour, but an excellent roadstead, generally crowded with vessels going up or down the Baltic, and anchoring here, either to pay toll or to take in stores of some kind or other, the supply of which forms the great traffic of the place. Population 7000. 20 miles N. Copenhagen. Long. 12. 37. 48. E. Lat. 56. 2. 15. N.

ELSTER, the name of two rivers of Germany, one of which, the White Elster, falls into the Saale; the other, the Black Elster, into the Elbe.

ELSTERBURG, a town of Saxony, on the White Elster, 7 miles N. Plauen. Pop. 1400.

ELSTERWINDA, a town on the Black Elster. Population 350. 26 miles N. N. W. Decaden. Long. 13. 23. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

ELSTON, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford. Population 518.

ELTEN, HART and LOW, two villages of the Prussian states, 5 miles N. Cleves. Population 1200.

ETTHAY, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent. Population 1833.

ETTON, a township of England, county of Leicester. Population 2897.

ELYAS, or **YELVES**, a strong frontier town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, situated on a rocky hill not far from the Guadiana, and three leagues W. Badajoz. It is one of the most important strongholds in the kingdom. Pop. 16,000. 112 miles E. Lisbon.

ELVES, a small town of France, department of the Morbihan. Population 3000.

ELVERDINGE, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles N. W. Ypres. Population 1350.

ELY, a city of England, in the county of Cambridge, on the Ouse, in the Isle of Ely. It consists of one principal and some smaller streets, of an irregular character. It is noted for its fine and venerable cathedral. Here is a free school, and a charity school. Ely is the only city in England not represented in parliament. Population 5079. 14 miles N. Cambridge.

ELY, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Fife. The town is situated on the north shore of the frith of Forth. Population of the town and parish 906.

EMBAZE, a village of Egypt, opposite to Boulac, the port of Cairo.

EMBDEN, a considerable seaport, now belonging to Hanover, at the mouth of the river Embs or Ems, with a spacious and secure harbour. Considerable benefit accrued to Embden during the wars of the French revolution, from the neutrality of its flag. Ship-building is carried on here; also a considerable export of oats, barley, butter, and

cheese. Population 11,000. Long. 7. 11. E. Lat. 53. 22. N.

EMBRAY, an ill built town of France, 53 miles S. W. Grenoble. Population 3150.

EMBS, a town subject to Austria, on the Upper Rhine, 10 miles S. Breger's. Population 1200.

EMBS, a small river of Holland, in Gelderland, which runs into the Zuyder Zee.

EMBSAY, a township of England. West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 861.

EMBY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 15 miles W. Cashel.

EMMEN, the name of two small rivers of Switzerland; the one joins the Aar; the other the Reuss.

EMMENDINGEN, a thriving town of Baden, 10 miles S. S. E. Strasburg. Pop. 1400.

EMMEN, two small rivers of Westphalia. The larger one joins the Weser; the other the Werse.

EMMERES, a village of the Netherlands, 7 miles N. W. Amersfort. Population 1200.

EMMENTICH, a town of the Prussian states, on the Rhine, 5 miles N. E. Cleves. Pop. 4000.

EMPOLI, a town of Tuscany, on the Arno, 18 miles S. W. Florence. Pop. 2000.

EMS, a river of Westphalia, which discharges itself into the bay of Dollart in the North sea, a little below Emden.

EMSWORTH, a hamlet of England, county of Southampton. Population 1450.

EMSHUSEN, a seaport of North Holland, situated on the Zuyder Zee. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in ship-building, in the herring fishery, and in the manufacture of salt. The houses are neat and the streets clean; the principal building is the town-house, remarkable for its lofty tower. Population 6300. 25 miles N. N. E. Amsterdam.

ENDEAVOUR STRAITS, a channel which separates the island of New Guinea from the north-west coast of New Holland.

ENDIAN, a town of Persia, province of Kurdistan. Population 4000. Lat. 30. 18. N.

ENDINEX, a town of Baden, near the Rhine, 7 miles N. W. Friburg. Pop. 2700.

ENDRICK, a river of Scotland, which falls into Loch Lomond, 14 miles from its source.

ENDRIE, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the district of Eastern Caucasus, about 20 miles from the Caspian sea, on the river Akatsch. Houses 3000. It contains several mosques, an Armenian church, and two synagogues.

ENESEI, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen ocean, Long. 82. 14. E. Lat. 72. 30. N.

ENESEISK, or **YENESEISK**, a town of Siberia, on the river Enesei. It is of considerable size, and is fortified. Long. 91. 50. E. Lat. 58. 16. N.

ENFIELD, a town and parish of England, in Middlesex. Population 8227.

ENFIELD, a post township of the United States, in Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population 1291.—2d. Of Hartford county, Connecticut, 16 miles N. Hartford. Pop. 1846.

ENGADINE, a beautiful valley of Switzerland, in the Grison country, extending along both sides of the Inn.

ENGANG, or **PUEBLATAN**, an island in the Eastern seas, off the south-west coast of Sumatra, 21 miles in length. Long. 102. 20. E. Lat. 10. 20. S.

ENGELHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, on the east side of the Cattegat. Population 700.

ENGELSBURG, a small town of Austrian Silesia, 22 miles W. N. W. Troppau.

ENGEN, a town of Baden, 22 miles W. Constance. Population 1000.

ESSEN, a town of Westphalia, 20 miles S. W. Minden.

ESCHER, a town of the Netherlands, 15 miles S. W. Brussels. Population 3050. Here is a superb castle, with a park and gardens. This place gives a ducal title to a prince of the house of Bourbon Condé.

ESGIA, the ancient *Ægina*, an island of Greece, situated in a gulf of the same name, between the coasts of Asia and the Morea. It is about 12 miles long and 9 broad. 25 miles S. S. W. Athens.

ENGLAND, the southern and most considerable division of Great Britain, bounded N. by Scotland, S. by the English channel, which divides it from France, E. by the German ocean, and W. by Wales, the Atlantic ocean, and the Irish channel. It is of a triangular figure, and extends from 50. to 55. 40. N. lat., and from 1. 50. E. to 0. W. long. From N. to S. it is 400 miles in length, and is in some places 300 miles broad. The superficial extent of the country has been variously estimated from 28,000,000 to 46,000,000 of statute acres. The population of England and Wales appears to have been, from the most accurate computations, about 5½ millions in the year 1700; in 1750, about 6½ millions; in 1770, about 7½ millions; in 1790, 8,675,000; in 1801, 9,168,000; in 1811, 10,480,000; and in 1821 it amounted to 11,978,875. The country is divided into 40 counties, namely, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancashire, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Southampton, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wilts, Worcester, York, East, North, and West. The counties are subdivided into hundreds, wards, lathe, wapentake, tithings, &c.; the whole containing 172 boroughs, and about 12,000 parishes. The aspect of the country is various and delightful. In some parts (according to the description of an elegant writer) the mountains extend as far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered by innumerable cattle. In others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently rising hills and bending rivers, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and inter-

sperseed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracks abound with prospects of the more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy features of bleak barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths. The native animals of England are the fallow deer, the dog, the fox, the wild cat, the martin, the fourmart, badger, mole, hedgehog, &c. The domestic animals are cattle, horses, goats, sheep, and hogs. The wild boar was formerly a native of the country, as also the wolf and the bear; but as the country advanced in improvement, they gradually became extinct. Of the birds, the most remarkable are the eagle, falcons of various species, owls, ravens, carrion-crows, rooks, swans, the cuckoo, the cormorant, the nightingale, the peacock, the swallow, the hawk, the curlew, the snipe, the plover, the pheasant, the black cock, the ptarmigan, sometimes but rarely met with on the lofty mountains of Wales and Cumberland; the grouse, the partridge, the pigeon, the lark, the stalling, the thrush, &c. The most considerable rivers are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Mersey, Dee, Avon, Eden, and Derwent. In aid of these, an extensive system of canal navigation has been established, by which an easy access is opened into the interior, and the produce of the country transported by an easy and expeditious process, from the most remote parts to the sea. Several beautiful lakes occur in different parts of the country. The most remarkable of these are in the north-west counties, and particularly in Westmoreland and Cumberland. The soil of England is various, consisting generally of clay, loam, sand, chalk, gravel, and peat. The principal productions of the country are wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans, and peas. The climate of England, from its northern position, is rather rigorous and ungenial; and from its being an island, it is liable to sudden and frequent changes, and to great variations of dryness and moisture. It is at all times uncertain; and its atmosphere being inclined to cold and damp, is on this account not so favourable to the ripening as to the growth of vegetable productions; and in the northern counties, more especially, the harvest is liable to be seriously injured by rain. Owing to its insular situation, however, it is liable to no great extremes either of heat or cold. The general range of the thermometer is from 86 degrees in summer to 34 and 10 in winter. The indigenous fruits are few, and of little value; but others have been introduced, and brought to perfection, by the skill and careful cultivation of the English gardeners. These are chiefly apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits. Hops are cultivated to a con-

siderable extent in the southern counties. Timber grows abundantly in most parts of the country; and the trees are principally oak, elm, ash, beech, alder, and willow. The mines and quarries of England afford a constant supply of most valuable produce. Coal is found in great abundance in the northern, and in some of the midland and western counties. Iron abounds in Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, the north of Lancashire, and it is produced, though not in equal abundance, in other counties. Tin is confined to Cornwall and the adjoining parts of Devonshire, and black lead to a small district in Cumberland. Mines of copper are wrought in Cornwall, Devonshire, Derbyshire, and Anglesey, and partially in Yorkshire and Staffordshire. In many parts of the kingdom marbles and freestone, or calcareous sandstone, of various colours and textures, are abundant. There are also mines of rock salt, pits of fuller's earth, potter's clay, &c. The manufactures of England are of prodigious extent. That of wool is one of the most ancient in the country, and is supposed to have been introduced by the Romans among the barbarous inhabitants. The annual value of the woollen manufactures is estimated at about 20 millions. The cotton manufacture is of more recent establishment than the woollen, and has been carried to great perfection by the aid of every sort of powerful, complicated, and ingenious machinery. The cotton wool imported amounts to about 125 millions of pounds; and the value of cotton manufactures exported, to 20 millions of pounds sterling. The hardware manufactures, of iron and steel, copper and brass, have been also brought to unrivalled perfection in England; and in this line are manufactured the most ponderous productions of the casting furnace and rolling mill, as well as the most minute and trifling articles, such as pins and all sorts of children's toys. The annual value of the iron and steel articles manufactured may be estimated at £10,000,000 annually. The silk and linen manufactures are carried on in England, but not to any great extent. In Nottinghamshire is carried on the manufacture of stockings. English earthenware is finished with beauty and taste, and in great variety, particularly at the potteries of Staffordshire and glaze is manufactured in various parts, chiefly in Newcastle, Sunderland, Bristol, and on a smaller scale at some other places. China-ware of a very superior quality is made in Derby and Worcester. In London every sort of fine and elegant manufacture is carried on, such as cutlery, jewellery, articles of gold and silver, japan ware, crystal, cabinet and upholstery work, and gentlemen's carriages, clocks, watches, &c. From the countries in the north of Europe, namely, Denmark, Russia, Sweden, Poland, and Prussia, England imports iron, kelp, timber, flax, hemp, coarse linens, pitch, tar, tallow, corn, pearl and pot ashes, &c.; from Germany;

corn, flax, hemp, linens, rags, skins, timber, and wines; from Holland, geneva, cheese, butter, rags, flax, hemp, madder, clover and other seeds, corn, bacon, &c.; from France, wines, brandy, lace, cambric, lawns, silks, trinkets, &c.; and from Spain and Portugal, and Italy, barilla, brimstone, oil, cochineal, fruits, wool, cork, dye-woods, wines, brandy, silk, drugs, gums, &c. The imports from Turkey consist principally of carpets, drugs, dye-stuffs, fruits, silk, &c.; from North America are imported flour, provisions, masts, timber, cotton, wool, tobacco, rice, tar, pitch, pot and pearl ashes, indigo, furs, &c.; from South America, since the emigration of the Portuguese court to the Brazils, is imported cotton, wool, skins, cochineal, logwood, indigo, Brazil wood, sugar, drugs, &c. The articles principally imported from the West Indies are sugars, rum, coffee, pepper, ginger, indigo, drugs, and cotton; from the East Indies, China, and Persia, are imported, teas, spices, raw silk, muslins, nankeens, sugar, indigo, cloves, and other spices, opium, quicksilver, drugs, gums, rice, saltpetre, &c. The exports from Britain consist generally of all the various manufactures: they amount in official value to about 37 millions annually; the imports to about 25 millions. In addition to her commerce and manufactures, England has extensive fisheries both at home and abroad. Salmon are caught in most of her rivers, and the seas around her coasts yield herrings, mackerel, pilchards, white fish, oysters, and other shell-fish. The Newfoundland fishery at one time employed a considerable number of vessels; but it has since fallen off. The whale fishery both in the North and South seas, is prosecuted to a considerable extent.

The established religion of England is Episcopacy. The Episcopal establishment of England consists of the two archbishops of Canterbury and York, and of 24 bishops, who have the privilege of a seat in the house of peers. There is also the bishop of Sodor and Man, who is not possessed of this privilege. The constitution of England is a limited monarchy. The executive powers are vested in the king, who acts through the medium of responsible advisers. The legislative power resides in the king, lords, and commons.

ENGLEFIELD, a village of England, county of Berks, 5 miles W. Reading.

ENGLISH POINT, a cape in the river St Lawrence, on the coast of Canada.

ENGLISH TOWN, a post village of the United States, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, 21 miles W. Shrewsbury.

ENQUEIRA, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, with 5000 inhabitants.

ENKÖPING, a town of Sweden, on the lake Malar. Population 1455.

ENKICH, a town on the Moselle, 3 miles N. Trarbach. Population 1209.

ENNEZAT, a town of France, department the Puy de Dom. Population 2400.

ENNIS, the chief town of the county of Clare, in Ireland, on the river Fergus. It is of considerable size, but irregularly built; and sends one representative to parliament. 17 miles N. W. Limerick.

ENNISCORTHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the river Slaney. Coarse woollen cloths are manufactured here. 10 miles E. Wexford.

ENNISKEAN, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Bandon.

ENNISKERRY, a village of Ireland, county of Wicklow, 10 miles S. Dublin.

ENNISKERRY, the name of two islands of Ireland, on the coast of Clare.

ENNISKILLEN, the chief town of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, on an island in Lough Erne. The linen manufacture is carried on in Enniskillen, and there is a considerable fishery of eels in the lake. Population 3200. 10 miles N. Wexford.

ENNISMURRY, a small island on the north-west coast of Ireland, bay of Donegal.

ENNISTYMON, a town of Ireland, county of Clare. Population 310.

ENNS, a town of Upper Austria, near the confluence of the Enns and Danube, 80 miles W. Vienna. Population 4000.

ENNS, a river of Austria, which falls into the Danube at the town of Enns.

ENOS, a maritime town of European Turkey, in Romania, 63 miles S. Adrianople. Pop. 7750. Long. 26. 1. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

ENSCHEDE, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overysse. Population 1900.

ENSSHEIM, a neat town of Alsace, with 1800 inhabitants.

ENTER, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles E. Deventer. Population 1600.

ENTLEUCH, a town of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne. Houses 250.

EXTRAIGUES, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 1400.

EXTRAIGUES, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. Population 1000.

EXTRE DUERO E MINHO, the most northern province of Portugal, bounded W. by the Atlantic, N. by the Spanish province of Galicia. It is 60 miles long, and 40 broad. Population 900,000.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France, in Provence, on the Var.

ENZ, a small river of Baden and Wirtemberg, which flows into the Neckar.

ENZERSDORF, a small but fortified town of Lower Austria, 9 miles W. Vienna. Population 750.

EOOA, EAOWE, or MIDDLEBURG, the most eastern of the Friendly islands, in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 174. 36. E. Lat. 21. 24. S.

ERE, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles N. by W. Deventer. Population 2100.

ERERIES, a town of Hungary, in the lower county of Scharosch, on the Tartza. It is of an oblong shape, with regular fortifications. Pop. 7400. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

EPERNAY, a small town of Champagne, noted for its wine. 14 miles S. Rheims.

EFFRON, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loir. Population 1400.

EFFRICH, a small town of France, in Alsace, with 2200 inhabitants.

EPHESUS, anciently one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and considered the metropolis of all Asia, but now a miserable Turkish village, the habitation of herdsmen and farmers, who live in low and mean huts, and are sheltered from the weather by large masses of ruinous walls. 50 miles S. Smyrna. Long. 27. 37. E. Lat. 37. 50. N.

EPHRAATA, or **DUNKARD'S TOWN**, a post township of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles N. Lancaster.

EPILLA, a town of Spain, 17 miles W. Saragossa. Population 3200.

EPINAL, a town of Lorraine, in France, divided into two unequal parts by the Moselle. Population 7500.

EPINGEN, a town of Germany, 18 miles S. S. E. Heidelberg. Population 2450.

EPPING, a town and parish of England, in Essex, 17 miles N. N. E. London. Pop. 1600.

EPPING, a post township of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 20 miles W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1102.

EPSOM, a town and parish of England, in Surrey. Pop. 2890. 15 miles S. London.

EPSOM, a post township of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 10 miles E. Concord. Pop. 1156.

EPWORTH, a town and parish of England, in Lincolnshire. Population 1763.

ERAKLEA, a town of Romania, on the sea of Marinora. Population 7000. 46 miles W. Constantinople.

ERBACH, a town of Germany, on the Mummiling, 20 miles N. E. Mannheim.

ERBRAY, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Population 1800.

ERDING, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles S. Landsbut. Population 1700.

EREKLEY, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. Long. 34. 34. E. Lat. 37. 36. N.

EREKLI, a seaport of Turkey, on the Black sea, 100 miles E. Constantinople.

ERFURT, a town of Saxony, on the river Gera, branches of which traverse the town in the form of canals. It has a well built citadel, on an eminence called Petersberg. It is the capital of an extensive province, but is said to have been, in the 16th century, a place of much greater population. It has manufactures of woollens and silk. The town, though not well built, contains several good public edifices. Pop. 18,000. 110 miles W. Dresden. Long. 11. 2. 26. E. Lat. 50. 58. 45. N.

ERICHT, or **EROCHT**, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins the Isla near Cupar.

ERIE, a county of the United States, in the north-west corner of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Lake Erie, E. by New York, S. by Crawford county, and W. by Ohio. Population 3758. Chief town Erie.

ERIE, a township of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the south shore of the lake of the same name. Houses 200.

ERIE, FORT, a strong fortification in Upper Canada, on the north shore of Lake Erie. Long. 78. 20. 30. W. Lat. 42. 50. N.

ERIE, LAKE, an immense lake of North America, extending south-west and north-east 231 miles. Its greatest breadth is 63½ miles, and in circumference it is 658 miles. It abounds with great variety of fish. Long. 78. 50. to 83. W. Lat. 41. 50. to 43. N.

ERISKAY, one of the smaller Hebrides.

ERITH, a village and parish of England, on the Thames, 2 miles E. Woolwich. Pop. 1363.

ERITRIA, a town of Asia Minor, in Natio-
lia, 36 miles W. Smyrna.

ERIVAN, sometimes called **PERSIAN ARMENIA**, a province of Persia, bounded N. and W. by the Mossian hills, S. by Araxes river, E. by the districts Tharalang and Sharadang.

ERIVAN, IRVAN, or **IRIVAN**, the capital of the province of Erivan, on the Tergui. On one side the city surmounts a precipice 600 feet high, overhanging the river, and is encompassed by a double wall. It is commanded by a spacious castle built on a steep rock. The town has suffered severely from repeated sieges. The Russians blockaded it during six months in 1808, and were repulsed in an attempt to storm it, with great slaughter. Long. 44. 35. E. Lat. 40. 20. N.

ERKELENS, a town of the Prussian states, on the Lower Rhine. Population 2250.

ERKEHEIM, a village of the Bavarian states, near Memmingen. Population 1700.

ERLAN, a town of Hungary, in the county of Hewsesh. Here are churches for different religions; the dwelling-houses are in general mean, but there are several good edifices, particularly the cathedral and the archbishop's palace. The citadel is strong, and stands on a lofty rock. Here also is an academy, with teachers in theology, philosophy, and law. Population 15,000. 120 miles E. S. E. Vienna. Long. 20. 21. 45. E. Lat. 47. 53. 54. N.

ERLANGEN, a town of Franconia, subject to Bavaria, and situated on the high road from Leipsic to Bayreuth. Population 8500, partly employed in making hats, stockings, gloves, &c. 11 miles N. Nuremberg.

ERLENBACH, a small village of the Bavarian states.—The name of several other villages in France and Germany.

ERMENONVILLE, a village of France, department of the Oise, 5 miles S. E. Senlis.

ERNZ, a river of Ireland, which flows into the bay of Donegal.

EUNE, a river of England, in Devonshire, which runs into the English channel.

ERKE, a town of France, on the river of the same name. Population 4750.

ERNSTHAL, a town of Saxony, county of Schonburg. Population 1900.

EROUAD, a fortified town of India, province of Coimbatore. Houses 400. Long. 77. 50. E. Lat. 11. 19. N.

ERP, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 1700.

ERREEF, or **RIF**, a province of Morocco, along the Mediterranean. Pop. 200,000.

ERRINGTON, a parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1471.

ERROAD, a town of Hindostan, province of Coimbatour, now reduced to 400 houses. 104 miles S. E. Seringapatam.

ERROMANGO, one of the New Hebrides, about 90 miles in circumference. Long. 169. 20. E. Lat. 13. 50. S.

ERROO, a fortified town of India, province of Mysore. Long. 76. 39. E. Lat. 13. 48. N.

ERSTEN, a town of Alsace, on the Ill. Population 2350. 12 miles S. Strasburg.

ERT HOLMEN, a small group of rocky islands in the Baltic. Long. 14. 47. E. Lat. 55. 13. N.

ERTVELDE, a town of East Flanders, 3 miles S. Ghent. Population 2450.

ERVY, a town of France, with 2000 inhabitants. 7 miles S. Troyes.

ERWASH, a river of England, which falls into the Trent 4 miles S. W. Nottingham.

ERZERUM, the chief city of Armenia, and capital of a pachalic of the same name. The streets are in general paved, and the houses are built of stone, with rafters of wood, and terraces. Towards the south, Erzerum is protected by a citadel, which is surrounded by a double wall of stone, and has four gates covered with plates of iron. Mosques are numerous, amounting, according to some accounts, to nearly 40, but to many more according to others; besides which there are two Greek churches and one Armenian. There are 16 baths. The market places are spacious, and well supplied with provisions. Manufactures of considerable extent are established here; and an extensive trade is carried on in copper, and in articles from Persia, and from the countries to the north-west of Hindostan. The population amounts to 100,000 or 130,000. Turks, Greeks, Persians, and Armenians. • 250 miles N. N. E. Aleppo. Long. 40. 57. E. Lat. 33. 57. N.

ERZGEBIRGE, an extensive circle of the kingdom of Saxony, separated from Bohemia by a chain of mountains of the same name, and containing 460,000 inhabitants, on a computed surface of 2300 square miles.

ESCALONA, a considerable town of Spain, on the Alberche, 20 miles N. W. Toledo.

ESCAMULA, one of the largest rivers which fall into the bay of Pensacola, in West Florida.

ESCHACH, a river of Souabia, which falls into the Aitrach above Memmingen.

ESCHACH, two large villages of Wirtemberg, with 1600 and 1400 inhabitants.

ESCHISMATT, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne. Population 2200.

ESCHWEGE, a town of Germany, on the Werra. Pop. 4400. 27 miles E. S. E. Cassel.

ESCHWEILER, a town of the Prussian states. Population 1715. 6 miles S. Juliers.

ESCUAL, a village of Spain, containing 2000 inhabitants, situated in a bare country, 20 miles N. W. of Madrid, and celebrated for its waters, accounted by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world.

ESSEN, a town of Hanover, 20 miles N. E. Emden. Population 1900.

ESQUEIRA, an ancient town of Portugal, province of Beira. Houses 600.

ESK, a river of Scotland, which rises in Dumfriesshire, and falls into the Solway frith.—2d, (NORTH), Of the county of Edinburgh, runs into the sea at Musselburgh.—3d, (NORTH), Of the county of Forfar, falls into the German ocean 3 miles N. Montrose.—4th, (SOUTH), Of the same county, falls into the sea at Montrose.—5th, (SOUTH), Of the county of Peebles, falls into the North Esk below Dalkeith.—6th, Of England, runs into the Irish sea near Ravenglass, Cumberland.

ESKILSTÄA, a town of Sweden, with 1600 inhabitants. 54 miles W. Stockholm.

ESKI-SAGRA, a large town of European Turkey, in Romania. Population 20,000, employed in manufactures of leather, carpets, and hardware.

ESMARKE, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overysseel. Population 1600.

ESMERALDAS, a port of the province of Esmeraldas, in Quito, on the coast of the South sea, on a long strip of land which forms the mouth of the river Esmeraldas. Long. 79. 25. W. Lat. 0. 53. N.

ESSE, or **ASNA**, a town of Upper Egypt, and the last place of any magnitude on the side of Nubia. Long. 32. 34. 41. E. Lat. 25. 17. 36. N.

ESOTRY, a township of the United States, in Ulster county, New York, on the Hudson, 4 miles below Kingston. Pop. 1026.

ESPAIN, ST. a town of France, 16 miles S. S. W. Tours. Population 2040.

ESPELETTE, a town of France, 9 miles S. Bayonne. Population 1200.

ESPERANCE BAY, on the south coast of New Holland. Long. 121. 47. E. Lat. 33. 55. S.

ESPIQUEL CAPE, on the west coast of Portugal. Long. 9. 14. W. Lat. 38. 23. N.

ESPIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders.

ESPINARDO, a village of Spain, province of Murcia. Population 1500.

ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS, a town of Spain. Pop. 2000. 30 miles W. Burgos.

ESPOSEDA, a town of Portugal, 22 miles N. Oporto. Population 1500.

ESPRIT, ST. a town of France, on the Adour, opposite Bayonne. Population 2100.

ESSARTS, LES, a town of France, department of La Vendée. Population 2100.

ESSEX, a town and fortress of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, on the Drave. It contains an arsenal, barracks, and other military buildings. Population 9000. 80 miles N. W. Belgrade.

ESSEN, a town of the Prussian states, in the province of Berg. There are some cloth manufactures in the town. Population 4300. 16 miles N. N. E. Dusseldorf.

ESSEQUEBO, a river of Dutch Guiana, falls into the sea. It is 20 miles broad at its mouth.—A Dutch settlement of the same name extends along its banks.

ESSEX, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, E. by the German ocean, S. by

the river Thames, which separates it from the county of Kent, and W. by the counties of Hertford and Middlesex. It extends about 60 miles in length from east to west, and about 60 in breadth from north to south. Its superficial area is computed at 1473 square miles, or 942,720 square acres, of which 50,000 are in woods and plantations, and 15,000 waste. The principal rivers are the Colne, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, the Ingerbourn, the Roding, and the Cam. Besides these, it is bounded by the Thames, the Stour, the Stort, and the Lea. The county is agreeably diversified with a gentle alternation of hill and dale. On the sea coast the land is broken, and indented by arms of the sea, which form a series of islets and peninsulas; extensive salt marshes also border the coast, most part of which is protected by embankments, from the inroads of the ocean. Almost every diversity of soil is to be found within the limits of this county; and it is in general well adapted to the production of wheat, for which it has been long famed, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, &c. Essex was formerly noted for woollen manufactures of various descriptions: but of late they have been rather on the decline. Baize, however, and sackings, are still manufactured in various parts; artificial slates are also made. Large calico printing manufactories are established near the metropolis; and on the Lea there are mills for making sheet lead. The plaiting of straw has been introduced with success. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are employed in the oyster fishery. Essex is divided into 20 hundreds, composed of 404 parishes, which contain 21 market towns. Population 239,424.

Essex, a county in Upper Canada, comprises the country between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, bounded W. by Detroit river, E. by Suffolk county. Chief town Amherstburg.

Essex, a county of the United States, in the north-east part of Vermont, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Connecticut river, which separates it from New Hampshire, S. by Caledonia county, and W. by Orleans county. Pop. 3007. Chief town Guildhall.—2d, Of Massachusetts, in the N. E. part of the state. Pop. 71,988. The principal towns are Salem, Newburyport, Marblehead, Gloucester, and Ipswich.—3d, In New York, on Lake Champlain, bounded N. by Clinton and Franklin counties, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Washington county, and W. by Montgomery and Franklin counties. Pop. 9477. Chief town Elizabethtown.—4th, In New Jersey, on Hudson river, opposite New York, bounded N. by Bergen county, E. by Bergen county and Newark bay, S. by Middlesex county, and W. by Somerset and Morris counties. Pop. 25,984. Chief towns Newark and Elizabethtown.—5th, In Virginia, bounded N. by Rappahannock, which separates it from Richmond county, and inclosed on the other sides by Middlesex, King William, and Caroline counties. Pop. 9376. Slaves 6679. Chief

town Tappahannock.—6th, A township in Essex county, Massachusetts, on Chicabacco river, 2 miles above its mouth, and 12 N. E. Salem.—7th, A post township in Essex county, New York, on Lake Champlain, 136 miles from Albany. Population 1180.

Essling, a village of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, about two leagues below Vienna. Between this village and that of Aspern, was fought a sanguinary battle between Bonaparte and the Austrians, on the 21st and 22d May 1809.

Esslingen, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, 34 miles N. W. Ulm. Pop. 7200.

Essonne, a small town of France, 15 miles S. Paris. Population 1500.

Essoyes, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. Population 1600.

Estafort, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 2550.

Estagel, a town of France, 10 miles N. W. Perpignan. Population 1350.

Estain, a town of France, department of the Meuse. Population 2300.

Estaire, a town of Flanders, on the Lys, 14 miles W. Lille. Population 5700.

Estavayer, a well built town of Switzerland, 13 miles W. Fribourg.

Este, a walled town of the Venetian territory. It contains several good buildings. Population 6000. 13 miles S. W. Padua.

Estrella, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 18 miles S. W. Pampluna. Population 4000.

Estrea, a town of Spain, province of Seville. Population 4000.

Esterosa, a town of Spain, 25 miles E. N. E. Gibraltar. Population 2500.

Estero, Santiago del, a town of Tucuman, 226 miles S. Salta. Long. 63. 19. W. Lat. 27. 54. S.

Esthonia, a country of European Russia, adjacent to Livonia, and extending along the south side of the gulf of Finland. Area 10,000 square miles. Population 240,000.

Estissac, a town of France, department of the Aube. Population 1300.

Estle, or Estell, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Population 2082. Slaves 133.

Estremadura, an extensive province of Spain, having the frontier of Portugal on the west, the province of Salamanca on the north, Toledo on the east; and Cordova with Seville on the south. Its length is about 140 miles, its breadth 120. Its principal rivers are the Tagus and Guadiana. Its population is about 450,000.

Estremadura, an important province of Portugal, which comprises Lisbon, and extends along the Atlantic to the north and south of the capital, being bounded N. by Beira, and E. by Alentejo. It is about 140 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. Population 830,000. The Tagus enters it on the east.

Estremos, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Tarrá. It consists of the upper and lower towns. Population 6509. 48 miles W. Badajoz.

ETALLE, a town of the Netherlands, 26 miles W. Luxemburg. Population 1100.

ETAMPES, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise, on the Loet or Etampes, with manufactures of leather and woollen. Pop. 8000. 20 miles S. Versailles.

ETAPLES, a seaport of France, 11 miles S. E. Boulogne. Population 1450.

ETAHCH, a fortress and capital of a district of Hindostan, which lies on the Jumna, between the rivers Jumna and Ganges. Long. 78. 5th. E. Lat. 26. 4t. N.

ETIENNE, St, a town of France, 27 miles S. S. W. Lyons. It has coal and iron mines, and the greatest manufactures of fire-arms and hardware in France. Pop. 16,300.

ETIENNE, St, a town of the county of Nice, with 1700 inhabitants.

ETIENNE DE BAIGORRI, St, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 6200.

ETIENNE DE ST GREGOIRE, a town of France, department of the Isere. Pop. 1450.

ETIENNE DE LA GARDE, St, a town of France, department of the Ardeche. Population 1600.

ETIENNE DE MONTLUC, St, a town of Brittany. Population 4120.

ETIENNE DE VALFRANQUE, St, a town of France, department of the Lozere. Population 1500.

ETIVE, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, 20 miles long.

ELLINGBY, a town of Germany, on the river Alb. Population 3000. Long. E. 27. E. Lat. 48. 55. N.

ETNA, a mountain of Sicily, celebrated from the most remote antiquity for its magnitude, and its volcanic eruptions. Its height is about 11,000 feet, and its circumference very large. The whole number of eruptions on record is 32, of which not more than 10 have issued from the highest crater. Those of 1609 and 1755 were particularly destructive. The last happened in 1822.

ETROLIA, a province of ancient Greece, bounded W. by the Archelous, S. by the gulf of Lepanto, extending in length about 28 miles, in breadth 20.

ETON, a town of England, county of Buckingham, on the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a bridge. It consists principally of one street, and is chiefly celebrated for containing a royal seminary of education, called Eton College, founded by King Henry VI. in 1440. Pop. 2475.

ETTERX, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles W. S. W. Breda. Population 3900.

ETZENHEIM, a town of Baden, 19 miles S. S. E. Strasburg. Population 3000.

ETTRICK, a parish and river of Scotland, in Selkirkshire. Population of the parish 485. The river joins the Tweed near Melrose.

EU, a town of Normandy, which has manufactures of linen and woollen. Pop. 3400.

EU, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which falls into the Annan.

EUHAN, a town of the United States,

and capital of Wythe county, Virginia, on the east side of Reedy creek, a branch of the Kenhawa, 40 miles W. Christiansburg.

EVATX, or **EVAON**, a town of France, department of La Creuse. Population 3100.

EVENCLEAS, a river of England, county of Oxford, which joins the Isis.

EVERMECH, a village and parish of England, in Somersetshire. Population 1255.

EVFROHEM, a considerable town of East Flanders. Population 7000. Ship-building is carried on here. 3 miles N. Ghent.

EVERSHOT, a town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, which formerly held a market. Population 567. 9 miles from Dorchester.

EVESHAM, a borough and market town of England, in the county of Worcester, on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 7 arches. This town is of great antiquity. It had an ancient monastery, of which all that now remains is a large elliptical arch or gateway, 17 feet high, and decorated with rich but mutilated imagery. Evesham has three parish churches, a free grammar school, a charity school, and an almshouse; and there is a handsome old Gothic tower, 117 feet high, in which are hung the church bells. Evesham is a well built town, and its streets are wide and spacious. It is a borough by prescription, governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, 12 common council-men, and 24 assistants. There is a convenient harbour on the Avon for barges. Population 3467. 14 miles S. E. Worcester.

EVESHAM, a post township of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey, in the forks of Moore's creek, 16 miles E. Philadelphia. Population 3445.

EVYAN, a town of Savoy, on the lake of Geneva, with 1500 inhabitants.

EVORA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It is of considerable extent, but badly built. Pop. 10,000. 65 miles E. Lisbon.

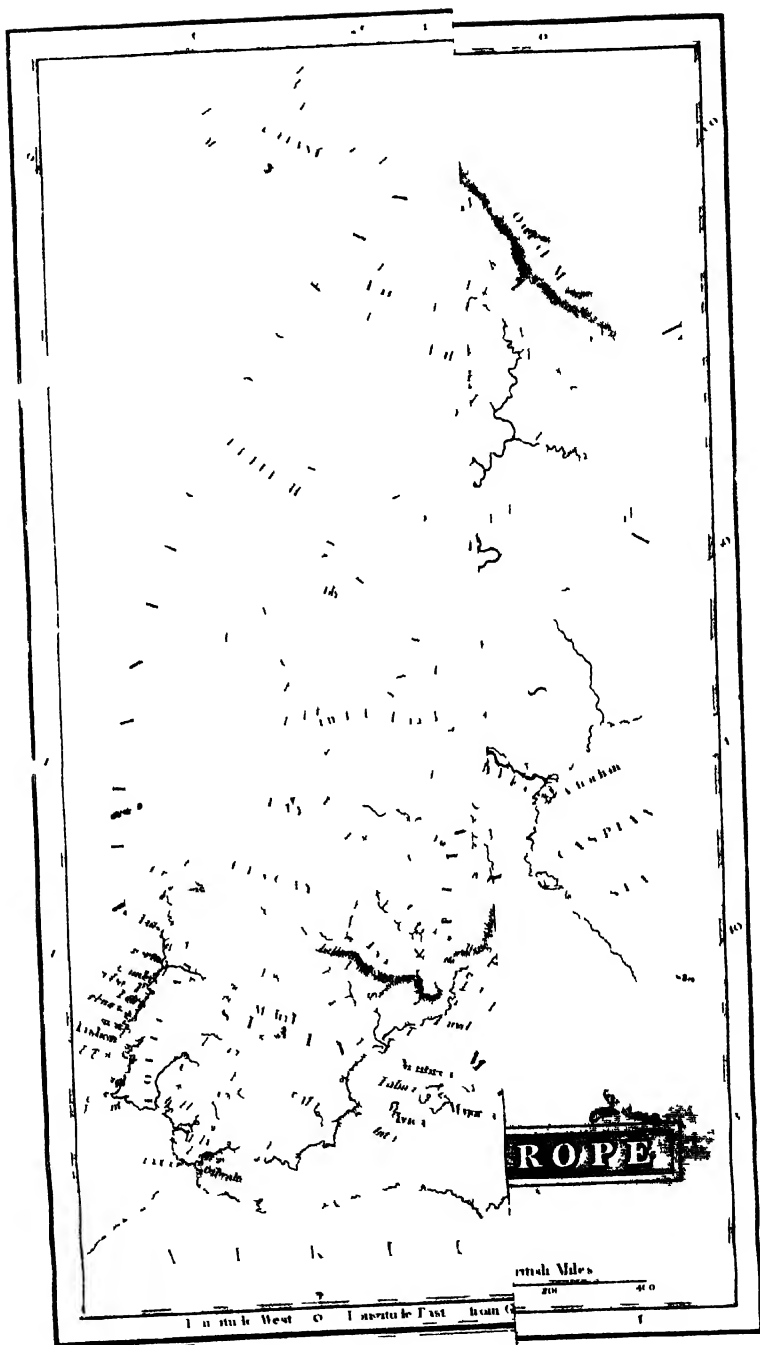
EVAPATORIA, or **KARLOV**, a town of Russia, on the west coast of the Crimea. Population 4400. 68 miles S. W. Perekop. Long. 33. 14. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

EUREN, a town of the Prussian states, in the duchy of the Lower Rhine, on the Weeze. It has important cloth manufactures. Here are likewise soap-works, paper-mills, and tanneries. 20 miles E. Liege.

EUPHRATES, one of the most considerable rivers of Asia, which has its rise in the mountains of Armenia, from two principal sources. At Korne, about 130 miles from its mouth, it is joined by the Tigris. These two united streams, forming what is the noblest river in the east, fall into the gulf of Persia, about 60 miles S. E. Basora. The course of the Euphrates before joining the Tigris is about 1400 miles, and adding 150 miles for the distance of the Tigris from the sea, its whole course will be upwards of 1500 miles.

EVYAN, a town of France, in Brittany, 20 miles N. W. Rennes. Population 3600.

EVYAN, a river of France, in Normandy, which falls into the Seine.



EURE, DEPARTMENT OF, in France, comprises the east part of Normandy. It is divided into five arrondissements. The produce consists in wheat, barley, oats, flax, and hemp. The pasturage, particularly for sheep, is very extensive. Population 422,000.

EURE AND LOIRE, a department of France, situated to the west of Paris. It consists of a part of the Orléannois and the Pays de Beauce. The surface, as in the adjacent department of the Eure, is in general level. Population 266,000.

EVREUX, the capital of the department of the Eure. The town is tolerably well built. Its cathedral is a Gothic edifice, in the form of a cross, with an octagonal cupola. Population 9300. 25 miles S. Rouen.

EUROPE, the least extensive, but by much the most improved, of the four quarters of the globe, is situated between the 36th and 71st degrees of N. lat.; having from south to north a breadth of about 2000 miles, and from east to west a length of nearly 3000. It contains, by calculation, about 2½ millions of square miles, and is bounded by the sea in all directions, except the east, where it adjoins Asia by a boundary line, formed by the river Don, and one of its tributary streams called Karposka. It has the Baltic on the north, the Mediterranean on the south, and a very large extent of coast bordered by the Atlantic. Europe lies almost wholly within the temperate zone. The principal islands of Europe are Britain and Ireland in the Atlantic; Sicily, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Candia, Eubœa, in the Mediterranean; and Zealand, Lubeck, Læland, Falster, Bornholm, Åland, in the Baltic. To these are to be added the extensive but uncultivated Iceland, and the still more dreary regions of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. The great rivers of Europe are the Danube, Volga, Rhine, Dnieper, Vistula, Dniester, Don, Dwina, Elbe, Tagus, Douro, Loire, Rhone, Garonne. The principal lakes are Ladoga, Onega, and the Peipus in Russia; the Wenner, Wetter, and Mælar, in Sweden; along with the less extensive, but much better known lakes of Geneva and Constance. The chief ranges of mountains are the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Carpathian ridge; to which are to be added the Scandinavian chain, separating Sweden from Norway; the ridge of the Hæmus to the south of Turkey, and the long line of the Apennines, extending from the north to the south of Italy. The following is a list of the principal states of Europe, in the form given to them by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, and of the population of each—

Sweden,	2,600,000
Norway,	900,000
Denmark,	1,000,000
Russia in Europe, including Finland and Russian Poland,	35,400,000
Netherlands, kingdom of,	5,200,000

Carry over,

45,930,000

Brought over,	45,930,000
Great Britain and Ireland, with Malta and Gibraltar,	17,800,000
France,	29,350,000
Saxony, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and all lesser German states,	5,700,000
Prussian monarchy,	10,700,000
Bavaria,	3,900,000
Wurtemberg,	1,400,000
Hanover, Kingdom of,	1,300,000
The Austrian empire, including Lombardy and Austrian Poland,	28,000,000
Switzerland, 22 cantons,	1,720,000
Piedmont, and other Sardinian states,	4,000,000
Italy, exclusive of Piedmont and Lombardy, but including Sicily,	11,000,000
Spain,	10,400,000
Portugal,	3,700,000
Turkey in Europe,	7,600,000
Ionian republic,	230,000

Total, 182,130,000

The inhabitants of Europe, however divided into sects, are all Christians, with the exception of the Turks and scattered settlements of Jews. The Christians in Europe are composed of three great bodies, the Catholics computed at 100 millions, the Protestants at 45, and the Greek Christians at 32 millions.

EUSTATIUS, or **EUSTATIA**, St, one of the Læland and Canibœe islands, in the West Indies. This island rises out of the ocean in the form of a huge pyramidal rock, tapering to its summit. It is, however, in proportion to its size, one of the finest and best cultivated islands of all the Caribbees. No fewer than 5000 white people and 15,000 negroes subsist upon this island, and rear hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry. St Eustatia became a Dutch island by the right of possession or occupancy. It was first settled about the year 1600, and though taken from them subsequently, it was confirmed to them by the treaty of Br. 11. In the year 1781, it was taken by the English, but restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1783. It was again taken by the English in 1801, but was restored to the Dutch in 1814. 9 miles N. W. St Christopher's. Long. 63. 5. W. Lat. 17. 31. N.

ETZAU, a town of Germany, 20 miles N. Lubeck. Population 2350.

EUXINE SEA, called also the **BLACK SEA**, either from its black and rocky shores, or from its dangerous navigation, is a large inland sea, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia. It is bounded W. by European Turkey, E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia, N. by Russian Tartary, S. by Natolia. It communicates with the Mediterranean by the straits of the Dardanelles, the ancient Hellespont, and with the sea of Asoph by the strait between the Crimea and the Isle of Taman, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. It lies

between Lat. 41. and 46½. N. and between Long. 28. and 41½. E.; and is in breadth, from Cape Baba in Anatolia, to Odessa, about 300 miles; and in length, from the east coast of Roumelia to the mouth of the Phasis, 932 miles. Its circumference is about 3000 miles. The principal rivers which fall into the Black sea, are the Danube, which collects the waters of a great part of Germany, Hungary, Bosnia, and Servia; the Bog, the Don, and the Dnieper, which discharge into it those of Russia and Poland; the Phasis, which flows into it from Mingrelia, and the Sangaris and Kisil Irmak from Anatolia.

EXETON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1760.

EXELL, a town and parish of England, in Surrey, 2 miles N. E. Epsom. Pop. 1550.

EXELLS, a stream of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, flowing into the Esk at Langholm.

EXE, a river of England, which falls into the sea at Exmouth.

EXEA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 24 miles E. Tudela. Population 2500.

EXETER, a city of England, and capital of Devonshire, pleasantly situated on the river Exe. The ground which it occupies is in the form of a parallelogram, and was formerly surrounded with walls, which have been taken away in many parts. The ground is intersected by four principal streets, which meet near the centre and diverging at right angles, connect the city with the suburbs. There are no fewer than 15 parish churches within the walls of this city, and 4 in the suburbs; besides several chapels, and a Jewish synagogue. The cathedral, which was begun in the reign of Athelstan, in the year 932, is a large and magnificent edifice. It consists of a nave with twinisles, a choir with aisles, a north and south transept, which are surmounted by handsome Anglo-Norman towers. To the east of the cathedral is the bishop's palace, which, with its gardens, is inclosed with a lofty wall. The sessions-house is an elegant new building, in which the assizes, quarter sessions, and county courts, are held. In the city and suburbs are also prisons for debtors and malefactors, a good workhouse, almshouses, and several well endowed charity schools. In the south-east part of the city, on the site of Old Bedford house, is erected an elegant circus, with a theatre adjoining. The guildhall is spacious, and was repaired and beautified in 1720. The general asylum for lunatics is a convenient structure, containing 48 rooms. The barracks are erected near the new jail for the county, and are capable of accommodating 200 cavalry. In the north-west corner of the city stood the castle. Nothing but the outer walls now remain. There is a stone bridge across the Exe. Exeter is situated about 10 miles from the English channel, and an arm of the sea formerly flowed near its walls, the stagnation of which was ruined by one of the kings of Devon, who constructed weirs and dykes in it. It has since been restored by a

canal, so that vessels of 150 tons burden now approach the town. The woollen manufactures of Exeter have greatly decayed. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, &c.; and was incorporated by king John, and erected into a county by Henry VIII. Exeter sends two members to parliament. Population 23,479.

EXETER, a post township of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 50 miles N. Boston. Pop. 1759. Phillips Exeter academy, founded in 1781, is the best endowed academy in New England.—2d, Of Washington county, Rhode Island, 24 miles S. W. Providence. Population 2256.—3d, Of Otsego county, New York, 73 miles W. Albany. Population 1418.—4th, Of Harrison county, Indiana. Population 1153.

EXILLES, a town of Piedmont, 38 miles W. Turin. Population 1400.

EXIN, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Netze. Population 1300.

EXMOUTH, a township of England, in the county of Devon, 8 miles S. Exeter.

EXUMA, one of the Bahamas, 25 miles long and 3 broad. Long. 75. W. Lat. 23. 20. N.—There is also a chain of islands called the Exuma Keys, which reach along one edge of the Great Bahama bank. Population in 1803, 1253, including 1113 blacks. Long. of the principal island, between 74. 28. and 74. 46. W. Lat. between 23. 21. and 23. 31. N.

EYBENSCHUTZ, a town of Moravia, 20 miles N. E. Znaym. Population 2400.

EYENSTOCK, a town of Saxony, 7 miles S. W. Schwartzberg. Population 3150.

EYENROEN, a village of Gelderland, 2 miles E. S. E. Nimeguen. Pop. 1450.

EYER, a river of Denmark, which falls into the North sea, in Lat. 54. 17. N.

EYE, a town and parish of England, county of Suffolk. It is an ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament. Pop. 1882.

EYE, a small stream of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which falls into the Moray frith.

EYEMOUTH, a town of Scotland, county of Berwick, at the mouth of the Eye. Population 1165. 5 miles N. W. Berwick.

EYGUIERES, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Population 3000. 17 miles E. by S. Tarascon.

EYLAR, a town of East Prussia. Population 1600. It is famous for a severe but indecisive battle fought in its neighbourhood on the 8th February 1807, between the French and Russians. 20 miles S. Königsberg.

EYLAR, DEUTSCH, a town of East Prussia, 84 miles S. S. W. Königsberg. Pop. 1500.

EYMOUIERS, a town of France, on the Vienne. Population 1500.

EYNADPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Dejjapoor. Long. 75. 10. E. Lat. 16. 50. N.

EYNDHOVEN, a town of North Brabant, 17 miles S. Bois le Duc. Population 2300.

EYNSHAM, a parish of England, in the county of Oxford. Population 1705.

EYRAGUES, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 2150.

FAKOR, a town of Turkish Armenia, 30 miles N. Erzerum.

FAV, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 16 miles S. E. Evreux.

F.

FAABORG, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen. Population 1100. 17 miles S. Oldense.

FABRIANO, a town of the Ecclesiastical state, 33 miles S. W. Ancona. Pop. 4000.

FAENZA, a city of the Papedom, in Romagna. Population 12,500. It was known anciently by the name of *Falencia*, and became noted in modern times for its pottery ware. It has several churches with fine paintings, and a cathedral which stands in a large square, and has near it a beautiful fountain. 20 miles S. W. Ravenna.

FAKOE, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic. Long. 11. 20. E. Lat. 54. 52. N.

FAGNANO, a village of Italy, in the Veronese, 5 miles E. Mantua.

FAHLUN, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Dalecarlia, celebrated for its copper mines. Population 4200. 110 miles N. N. W. Stockholm.

FAICCHIO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Population 2050.

FAILSWORTH, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 3253.

FAIRFAX, a county of the United States, in Virginia, bounded N. and E. by the Potomac, S. by Prince William county, and W. by Loudon county. Pop. 13,111. Slaves 5942. Chief town Centerville.

FAIRFIELD, a county of the United States, in Connecticut, bounded N. by Litchfield county, S. E. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York. Pop. 40,950. Chief towns Fairfield and Danbury.—2d, Of Ohio. Pop. in 1815, 13,603. Chief town Lancaster.

FAIRFIELD, a district of the United States, in South Carolina, between Wateree and Broad rivers. Population 11,857. Slaves 4034. Chief town Monticello.

FAIRFIELD, a post township and port of entry of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 21 miles W. S. W. New Haven. Population 4135.—2d, A post township of Somerset county, Maine, on the Kennebec, 25 miles N. Augusta. Population 1348.—3d, Of Franklin county, Vermont, 36 miles N. N. E. Burlington. Population 1618.—4th, A township in Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cobanzey creek, 25 miles E. Salem. Population 2279.—5th, Of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Population 1973.—6th, Of Butler county, Ohio. Population 1414.

FAIRFORD, a town and parish of England, in Gloucestershire, on the Colne. Pop. 1547.

FAIRHEAD, a lofty promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, 631 feet above the level of the sea. Long. 6. 2. W. Lat. 55. 44. N.

FAIRLEY, a seaport village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 18 miles S. W. Greenock.

FAIRWEATHER, CAPE, on the west coast of North America. Long. 222. 20. E. Lat. 52. 50½. N.

FAKENHAM TAMASTA, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk. Population 1636.

FALAISE, a town of Lower Normandy. It has manufactures of lace, linen, and coarse woollens. The castle, which stands on a precipice, is in ruins, with the exception of a tower. Population 14,000. 15 miles S. by E. Caen.

FALCON ISLANDS, near the coast of Connecticut, in Long Island sound.

FALCONARA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citta. Population 1550.

FACR, a river of England, in Cornwall, flowing into the sea at Falmouth.

FALIME, a considerable river of Western Africa, falls into the Senegal.

FALKENAU, a town of Bohemia, in the Egra. Pop. 1550. 66 miles W. Prague.

FALKENBURG, a town of Pomerania, 124 miles N. E. Berlin. Population 1660.

FALKENSTEIN, a town and county in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Population 4200.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. Population 1660.

FALKTÖPING, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 56 miles E. Uddevalla.

FALKIRK, a town and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, near the great canal between the rivers Forth and Clyde. It has a spacious church, and 6 places of worship besides, for dissenters. In the middle of the town, a beautiful spire, 140 feet high, has been recently erected. No manufactures of importance are carried on here. In this town there is a good weekly market; and a considerable trade is also carried on in corn, cotton, leather, and other commodities. Three fairs, the greatest in Scotland, are held, under the name of the Trysts of Falkirk. These fairs are exclusively for cattle, sheep, and horses. The royal army was defeated near Falkirk, by the adherents of the house of Stuart, in January 1746. Population of the parish 11,636. 8 miles W. Linlithgow, and 24 W. Edinburgh.

FALKLAND, a small town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife. A palace was erected here; and James V. died in it in the year 1542. Except a very small portion, it is now totally ruinous. Population 2459. 10 miles W. Cupar.

FALKLAND ISLES, two large islands, with a number of smaller ones surrounding them, situated in the Southern Atlantic ocean, between Lat. 51. 5. and 52. 46. S. Long. 57. 49. and 61. 10. W.

FALLEN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon.

FALMOUTH, a seaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Fal. There is a good harbour here, and a fine and spacious roadstead. The town consists principally of one street, nearly a mile along the beach. There are two castles here, one of which, Pendennis, commands the entrance of the harbour. On the opposite side is St Maw's castle. A considerable fishery of pilchards is carried on here. But the town derives its chief importance from being the regular station of the packet boats which carry foreign mails to all parts of the world. Population 2543. 95 miles S. W. Exeter. Long. 5. 4. W. Lat. 50. 9. N.

FALMOUTH, a township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine, on Casco bay, 3 miles N. Portland. Pop. 4105. —2d, A seaport and post township in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 19 miles S. W. Barnstable. Pop. 2237. —3d, A post town in Stafford county, Virginia, on the north side of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Antigua, called Falmouth harbour. Long. 61. 24. W. Lat. 17. 9. N.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Jamaica, on the south side of Martha Brae harbour. Houses 220. Long. 77. 33. W. Lat. 18. 31. N.

FALSTEN, a pleasant island of the Baltic, lying between 11. 34. and 12. 10. E. long., and 54. 32. and 54. 58. N. lat.; and belonging to Denmark. Its extent in square miles is 185; and its population 16,500.

FAMAGUSTA, a seaport of Cyprus, on the east coast, built on a rock. It is about two miles in circumference, and is surrounded by strong walls, in good condition, and of great thickness; also by a deep ditch. The town has two gates, with two drawbridges. Ruin and desolation are seen in every street; and notwithstanding the extent of the walls, the number of citizens is said not to exceed 200. Here is an aga, a cadi, a governor of the castle, and a small guard of janissaries. It was taken by the Turks in 1571. Long. 33. 30. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

FAMARS, a village of France, department of the North, 3 miles S. Valenciennes.

FANJEAUX, a town of France, department of the Aude. Population 1800.

FANNET, a post township of the United States, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Population 1392.

FANO, a well built town of the Papedom, legation of Ancona. It contains a large square, and several churches, with elegant paintings; also an academy, a library, and a large opera-house. The inhabitants manufacture silk. Population 7500. 32 miles N. W. Ancona.

FAROE, an island of Denmark, near North Jutland. Population 2300. Long. 9. 43. E. Lat. 55. 25. N.

FANTEES, once the most numerous and powerful people situated immediately on the Gold coast of Africa. Their power has since been almost entirely broken.

FAON, a town of France, on the bay of Brest. Population 850.

FAOUA, a town of Lower Egypt, on the western or Rosetta branch of the Nile.

FAOURET, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Population 2600.

FAQUIER, a county of the United States, in Virginia, inclosed by Loudon, Prince William, Stafford, Culpeper, and Frederick counties. Population 22,689. Slaves 10,361. Chief town Warrentown.

FARENHAM, a seaport town of England, county of Southampton, at the north-west extremity of Portsmouth harbour. Population 3677. 12 miles S. E. Southampton.

FAREWELL CAPE, the south point of West Greenland. Long. 42. 42. W. Lat. 59. 37. N. —Also a cape on the south-west coast of East Greenland. Long. 42. 45. W. Lat. 59. 38. N.

FARGEAC, St., a town of France, department of the Yonne. Population 2100.

FARMINGTON, a post township of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire, 26 miles N. W. Portsmouth. Population 1272. —2d, Of Hartford county, Connecticut, on Farmington river, 10 miles W. Hartford. Population 2748. —3d, Of Ontario county, New York, 9 miles N. E. Canandaigua. Population 1908. —Also a small river of Connecticut, which falls into Connecticut river.

FARNDALE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 471.

FARNHAM, a town of England, in Surrey, on the Wye. It is noted for the hop plantations near it. It holds a large weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs. During the civil wars it was strongly defended by a moat and walls, which were dismantled by the forces of the parliament. Farnham sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward II. Population 3132. 27 miles N. E. Winchester.

FARNLEY, a township of England. Pop. 1532. 2½ miles from Leeds.

FARNLEY TYAS, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Population 900.

FARNWORTH, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster. Population 2044.

FARO, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. Long. 19. 32. E. Lat. 57. 56. N.

FARO, a seaport of the south of Portugal, in Algarve, near Cape Santa Maria. The harbour is almost blocked up, but the roadstead affords convenient anchorage. Population 7000. 130 miles S. E. Lisbon.

FAROE, or **FAROEER ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Northern ocean, lying between Iceland and Shetland, and between 61. 15. and 62. 20. N. lat. They belong to Denmark, and consist of 25 islands, of which 17 are inhabited. Population in 1812, 5209.

FAR-OUT-HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, in Lat. 58. 36. N.

FARRENBACH, a village of Franconia, district of Nuremberg. Population 2000.

FARRINGDON, an ancient town and parish of England, in Berkshire. The church is a

spacious edifice, in the Gothic style. Population 2784. 17 miles N. E. Oxford.

FARS, a province of Persia, bounded N. by Irak, E. by the province of Kernan and Lar, W. by Kuzistan, and S. by the Persian gulf. The principal towns are Schiras the capital, containing 40,000 inhabitants; Bushirc, the chief port on the Persian gulf; Darabjerb, Bebahan, and some others.

FASANO, a considerable town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari. Population 7100.

FAVERGES, a town of Savoy, near the lake of Annecy, with 2200 inhabitants.

FAUQUEMBERGUES, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 1300.

FAWN, a township of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1452.

FAY, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Population 3150.

FAY BILLOT, LE, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne. Pop. 2000.

FAYAL, one of the Azore islands, about 27 miles long, and 9 broad.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in Provence, 14 miles N. E. Draguignan.

FAYETTE, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Pennsylvania. Population 24,714. Chief towns Union and Brownville.—2d. In the central part of Kentucky. Population 21,370. Slaves 7664. Chief town Lexington.—3d. In Ohio, west of Pickaway county. Population in 1815, 3705. Chief town Washington.—4th. A township in Seneca county, New York, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, having Seneca river on the N. 18 miles N. Ovid. Population 1754.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post town of the United States, and capital of Cumberland county, North Carolina, 60 miles S. Raleigh. It is advantageously situated near the west bank of Cape Fear river, at the head of boat navigation, and is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the state. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, academy, 3 banks, 2 printing offices, and 3 houses of public worship.—2d. A post township and capital of Lincoln county, Tennessee, on Elk river, 30 miles N. Huntsville.

FAYOUM, a province of Egypt, stretching out into the desert, by which it is almost entirely surrounded. It consists of a valley nearly environed by a circuit of hills. This territory formed the ancient Arsinoe, described by Strabo as possessed of the highest fertility, and cultivated like a garden. The canals, however, by which formerly the waters of the Nile were dispersed over this tract, have been allowed to fall into disrepair; and it is, besides, exposed to the predatory irruptions of the Arabs. From all these causes Fayoum no longer displays its former blooming and fertile aspect, notwithstanding which it may still vie with most parts of Egypt. It produces grain called durra, rye, barley, flax, cotton, and sugar; roses are also cultivated in considerable quantities, to supply the manufactures of rose-water carried on in Fayoum the capital. Fayoum is distinguished above

most other parts of Egypt by its manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton. The communication with Cairo is carried on by caravans, which set out weekly from the village of Tameih. They carry shawls, sackcloth, mats, rose-water, figs, olives, dates, &c. and bring back raw cotton, coffee, soap, cloths, and several other European commodities.

FAYOUM, or **MEDINA FAYOUM**, the capital of the above province, though much declined from its ancient wealth. It is about a mile and a half in circumference; and the houses, consisting merely of bricks dried in the sun, compose an assemblage of gloomy huts. Long. 30. 39. E. Lat. 29. 27. N.

FE, **SANTA**, a city of Mexico, and capital of the intendancy of New Mexico. It is about a mile in length, and consists of three streets. It has two churches, the magnificence of whose spires forms a striking contrast to the venerable appearance of the other buildings. Population 3600. Long. 104. 54. W. Lat. 36. 13. N.

FE, **SANTA**, DE **ANTIOQUIA**, capital of the province of Antioquin, in South America, near the river Cauca, 270 miles N. by E. Popayan.

FE, **SANTA**, DE **BOGOTA**, a city of South America, and the capital of the New Kingdom of Grenada, on a tributary stream of the Magdalena. It is large and beautiful, and the streets are well paved. It has four public squares, and five bridges upon the small rivers which run past the city, and water the plain in which it is situated. Pop. 40,000. Long. 74. 7. W. Lat. 5. 24. N.

FE, **SANTA**, a town of Buenos Ayres, at the confluence of the rivers Salado and Paraguay. Long. 60. 5. W. Lat. 31. 40. S.

FEARLE, a river of Ireland, which taking the name of Cashin, falls into the mouth of the Shannon, 11 miles above Kerry Head.

FEAR, a cape on the coast of North Carolina. Long. 78. 11. W. Lat. 33. 50. N.

FEARS, a small village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Ross. Here are the ruins of an abbey, founded by the earl of Ross, in the end of the 12th century. Population of the parish 1654.

FECAUP, a seaport of Normandy, with 7000 inhabitants, who are partly employed in fishing, partly in the manufacture of woollens, lace, and linen. 9 miles S. W. Dieppe.

FEDALA, a seaport on the western coast of Morocco, 40 miles S. S. W. Salee.

FEESSE ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific ocean, the exact number of which is not yet ascertained. They are said to be situated from about 15. 33. to 19. 15. S. lat.; and to about 175. E. long.

FEHRABAD, or **FAHRABAD**, a town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, on the south coast of the Caspian sea, at the mouth of a river. Population 16,000. 270 miles N. Ispahan. Long. 53. 12. E. Lat. 35. 56. N.

FEIDENHEIM, a large village of Germany, 3 miles E. Mannheim. Population 1200.

FEIRA, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 13 miles S. Oporto. Population 4000.

FELANICHE, a considerable town of Majorca, with 6800 inhabitants.

FELBACH, a village of Wirtemberg, department of the Rothenberg. Pop. 2400.

FELDKIRCHU, a town of Switzerland, in the Vorarlberg, on the Ill.

FELDKIRCHEN, a town of Carinthia, with iron and copper mines.

FELDBERG, a town of Lower Carinthia, 45 miles N. W. Clagenfurt.—Also one of Lower Austria.

FELIPE, St. or **St PHILIP DE NATIVA**, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. It has a castle built on a rock, containing remains of Roman and Moorish antiquities. Population 10,000. 29 miles S. S. W. Valencia. Long. 0. 46. W. Lat. 38. 58. N.

FELIPPE, St. a regularly built town of Venezuela, in South America, which, from a miserable village, has grown up to be a flourishing town. Population 6800. The inhabitants cultivate cocou, indigo, coffee, and a little cotton. 150 miles W. Caracas.—The name of other small towns in America.

FELIX DE CARMAIN, St. a town of France, 22 miles E. S. E. Toulouse. Pop. 3050.

FELLETTIN, a town of France, on the Creuse, with 2700 inhabitants.

FELSOE-BANYA, a town of Hungary, palatinate of Sathmar. Population 3800. Long. 23. 42. 10. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

FELTRE, a town of the Venetian territory. Though old, it is well built, having a square, a cathedral, and a provincial academy. 63 miles N. W. Verona. Population 5200.

FEMERN, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, opposite the coast of Holstein. Population 7600.

FENESTRANQUE, a town of France, on the Sarre, 56 miles E. N. E. Nancy. Pop. 1350.

FENESTRELLE, a strong fortress of Piedmont, 7 miles S. S. E. Susa. Pop. 860.

FENWICK, a small village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Population 1852.

FERE, La, a town of France, 22 miles N. Soissons. Population 2600.

FERE CHAMPENOISE, La, a town of France, 20 miles S. Epernay. Population 1900.

FERE EN TARDENOIS, La, a town of France, department of the Aisne. Pop. 1900.

FERUS, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 9 miles S. Ennis.

FERGUSON, a township of the United States, in Centre county, Pennsylvania. Population 1066.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, bounded N. by the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, E. by the former and the county of Monaghan, and S. by the counties of Cavan and Leitrim. It extends 43 miles in length by 33 in breadth, and its superficial area is computed at 694 square miles. Of the principal rivers, the Erne falls into a lake of that name. By this lake, which properly consists of two lakes, the upper 9 miles long, and from 2 to 5 in breadth, the lower 10 miles long, and from 2 to 8 wide, the county is divided into two. A large portion of the

surface of this county is mountainous, boggy, and bare of wood. Nevertheless, some parts exhibit very large forest trees. Rich iron ore and coal are found in different places; and there are marble quarries. Agriculture is far behind. The chief occupation of the inhabitants consists in rearing black cattle, and in the manufacturing of linen. Fermanagh is divided into 18 parishes. It contains Enniskillen, the county town, as also a few small market towns and villages. It sends two members to the imperial parliament. The population, of which two-thirds are Catholics, is 111,250.

FERMO, a seaport of the Ecclesiastical States, on the gulf of Venice, 93 miles N. N. E. Rome. Population 7200.

FERMOSERLA, a town of Spain, in Salamanca, 48 miles W. Salamanca. Pop. 3000.

FERMOY, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, on the Blackwater, which is crossed by a bridge of 13 arches. Fermoy was an insignificant village, when in 1791 a new town was projected, which has advanced rapidly. Here is a handsome church, a classical school, spacious barracks, a brewery, flour-mill, and paper-mill. Pop. 5088. 107 miles from Dublin.

FERNANDEZ, or **JUAN FERNANDEZ**, an island in the Southern Pacific ocean, about 110 leagues west from the coast of Chili. It is about four leagues long, hardly two wide, and is of an irregular shape. Lord Anson, who landed his diseased crew on this island, represents it as a terrestrial paradise. But according to Molina its soil is infested with worms, which destroy every thing. It is celebrated for having been the residence for several years of Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor, from whose adventures upon it De Foe wrote the popular novel of Robinson Crusoe. Long. 78. 52. W. Lat. 33. 40. N.

FERNANDO, Po, an island near the coast of Benin, 60 miles in circumference. Long. 7. 40. E. Lat. 3. 53. S.

FERNANDO, SAN, OF APURA, a town of South America, in the Caracas, on the Apure. Population, according to Depons, 6000.

FERNEY, a village of France, on the frontier of Switzerland, 5 miles N. N. W. Geneva, noted as the residence of Voltaire.

FERNs, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 15 miles N. Wexford.

FERRARA, DUCHY OF, or the **FERRARESE**, a province of the Ecclesiastical States, having the Adriatic on the east, and the Po on the north, the portion of it beyond that river having been annexed to Lombardy in 1815. The Ferrarese, in its present extent, contains 171,000 inhabitants.

FERRARA, the capital of the foregoing province, situated in a marshy plain near a branch of the Po. The streets are long, wide, and straight; the principal square is the Piazza Nuova; and there are several good edifices in different parts of the town. The theatre is one of the best in Italy. Of private buildings, the principal are the houses of Esta, Villa, and Bevilacqua. The churches

and convents are very numerous; the cathedral is an ancient fabric in the form of a Greek cross. Ferrara has a drawing academy, and a collection of minerals and antiquities, attached to its once famous university. There is here a strong citadel, and an Austrian garrison. 40 miles S. E. Mantua. Long. 11. 36. 23. Lat. 44. 49. 56. N.

FERRÊIRO DE AVES, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. Population 1600.

FERRIERE, LA, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Population 1600.

FERRINTOSH, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, formerly noted for its whisky.

FERRISBURG, a township of the United States, in Addison county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 22 miles S. Burlington. Pop. 1647.

FERRO, or **HERO**, the most westerly of the Canaries. It contains about 7 square leagues, and a population of 5000. Besides being the smallest of the Canaries, it is the most arid and barren. Long. 17. 46. W. Lat. 27. 45. N.

FERRROL, an important seaport of Spain, situated on the north coast of Galicia, at the influx of the river Juvia into the extensive inlet called the bay of Corunna. The town is of very recent erection. It was only in 1752 that it was determined to establish here dock-yards, arsenals, and manufactories. The harbour, for depth, capacity, and safety, is not equalled by many in Europe. The basin in which the ships are laid up is of great extent, and solid workmanship. The marine barracks are a vast and beautiful building, affording accommodation for 6000 men. The establishments here are all naval: there is an academy for the Guardias Marinas; a mathematical school for marine artists; a nautical, and even a pilot school. Pop. about 10,000 in peace, but in war much more. 21 miles N. E. Corunna. Long. 8. 11. 29. W. Lat. 43. 29. 39. N.

FERRY, a village of Scotland, in Forfar-shire, on the frith of Tay.

FERRYBRIDGE, a village of England, in the county of York, 15 miles N. Doncaster.

FERRYDEN, a village of Scotland, on the South Esk, 1 mile from Montrose.

FERRY PORT ON CRAIG, a village and parish of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Tay. Population 1461.

FORTE BERNARD, LA, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 2350.

FORTE GAUCHER, LA, a town of France, in Champagne. Population 1950.

FORTE IMBAULT, LA, a town of France, 28 miles E. S. E. Blois. Population 1600.

FORTE MACES, LA, a town of Normandy, 23 miles W. Alençon. Population 3400.

FORTE MILON, LA, a town of France, 60 miles N. E. Paris. Population 2100.

FORTE, ST AUBEN, a town of France, 11 miles S. Orleans. Population 1600.

FORTE SUR AUBE, LA, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne. Pop. 1100.

FORTE SONS JOUARRE, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Population 3700.

FERVAQUE, a town of Normandy, 35 miles S. E. Caen. Population 1450.

FETHORD, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 78 miles S. S. W. Dublin.

FETTLAR, one of the Shetland islands.

FETTERCAIRN, a village and parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. Pop. 1572.

FETTERESSE, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. Population 4483.

FRECHTWANG, a small town of Franconia, subject to Bavaria. Population 2000.

FEVERSHAM, a market town of England, in Kent, situated on a navigable river, which communicates with the Swale. The town is of great antiquity. It had an abbey, two ruined gate-houses of which are still to be seen, and part of the chapel and porter's lodge are converted into a dwelling-house. The parish church is supposed to have been built about the reign of Edward I.: it is spacious and handsome, and is built in the form of a cross. Here is a free grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, two charity schools, besides almshouses and other benefactions to the poor. The market-house, which is supported by pillars, and paved, was erected in 1574. The rooms over it are used as a guild-hall. The manufacture of gunpowder, which was begun here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is still carried on to a great extent, under the superintendence of a branch of the ordinance. In 1701 the works were blown up by the explosion of 7000 lbs. of gunpowder, and the noise was heard at 20 miles distance. The oyster fishery also is carried on here with great success. Pop. 3919. 9 miles W. Canterbury.

FERRAN, a rivulet of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, which falls into the Dee.

FEZ, an extensive country of Northern Africa, now annexed to Morocco, and forming the most valuable, and, if the barren tracks of Sus and Biledulgerid are included, the most extensive portion of that empire.

FEZ PROPER, a province of the above country, situated between the range of Atlas and the province of Beni-hassen.

FEZ, a large city of Morocco, in Africa. It was built in 793 by a prince of the name of Edris. It soon became a city of the first magnitude, and the capital of all the western Mahometan states, distinguished both as a school of learning and as a resort of religion. It is situated in the hollow part of a valley; and the gardens seen around it form a most delightful amphitheatre. On a height above the rest of the city stands New Fez, founded in the 13th century, and forming a well built town, surrounded by beautiful gardens, and by its situation commanding the old. It is chiefly inhabited by Jews. The finest edifice is the mosque of Carubin, built during the most flourishing period of Fez. The city contains two hundred caravansaries or inns, called *Fondaques*, which are tolerably convenient. They are two or three stories high, with galleries towards the court, which is always in the centre, and admits light into the apartments. The principal houses have

cisterns under them: they have also flat and terraced roofs, elegantly constructed, and on which they spread carpets, to enjoy the coolness of evening. All the magnificence is in the interior. The hospitals, once numerous, have now in a great measure fallen to decay. The shops make no handsome appearance, and should rather be called stalls, there being just room for a sedentary Moor, who never stirs, but has his baskets heaped around him. The last traveller who visited Fez, being the person who designates himself Ali Bey, describes it as a singular mixture of splendour and ruin. The markets are much crowded, being the resort of all the wandering Arabs, who here purchase all foreign and manufactured articles of which they stand in need. Population estimated by Mr Jackson at 300,000; by Ali Bey, with more probability, at 100,000. Long. 5. 20. W. Lat. 33. 50. N.

FEZZAN, a considerable country of interior Africa, situated to the south of Barbary. It forms, as it were, a great island, in the midst of that immense desert of sand which reaches as far as the Niger. Fezzan consists of an extensive valley, bounded by an irregular circuit of mountains on all sides except the west, where it opens into the desert. The boundaries of Fezzan cannot be considered as very precise. The cultivated plain is about 300 miles in length and 200 in breadth; but a great part of the Haratch or mountainous region to the east, as well as of the desert to the west and south, are nominally included in its territory. Fezzan cannot be considered as fortunate in regard to climate. The heat of summer is intense, and the south wind, intensely dry and impregnated with fiery particles, is scarcely supportable even by the natives. The winter, on the other hand, is cold, which is painfully felt, even by the natives of a northern climate. Wheat is raised; but maize and barley are the grains on which the country chiefly depends for subsistence. Dates are abundantly produced. The domestic animals are goats, horned cattle, horses, and camels. The most common wild beasts are the ostrich, the antelope, and a beautiful species of deer, of a clear white colour, streaked with different hues of brownish red. The population has never been estimated on any precise data; but Mr Hornemann supposed that it might amount to 70,000 or 75,000. The government is tyrannical in the extreme. There are no manufactures; and shoemakers and smiths are their only artisans. The sovereign of Fezzan pays a fixed tribute to Tripoli; but is in other respects entirely independent, and rules his dominions with absolute sway. The throne is hereditary in the eldest prince of the royal family, whether he be son or nephew. The present bey happens to be son to the bashaw of Tripoli. The principal towns of Fezzan, besides Mourzouk the capital, are Sockna, Selba, Hun, Wadon, Gattion or Katron, Germa, and Zuila. None of these are surrounded with walls, except

the capital. Fezzan derives its chief importance from that favourable situation which renders it a grand depot for the immense interior commerce which is carried on between Northern and Central Africa. The communication of Egypt and of Barbary with the vast countries situated to the east and south of the Niger, centers almost entirely in Mourzouk. Of the caravans to the south, the principal is that to Bornou, with which Fezzan maintains a regular and extensive communication. Another grand caravan goes directly southward into Cassina. The arrival of the great caravans forms a sort of jubilee in the cities of Fezzan. The goods sent from Fezzan to the southward, consist of various European articles, fire-arms, powder, sabres, knives, glass, paper, beads, imitations of coral, and toys of a great variety of kinds; also tobacco and snuff.

FIESOLE (the ancient *Fesula*), a town of Tuscany, 3 miles N. E. Florence.

FIFE, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by the river Tay, E. by the German ocean, S. by the frith of Forth, and W. by the counties of Perth, Clackmannan, and Kinross. Its mean dimensions are computed at 36 miles in length, by 14 in breadth, and its superficial area at 504 square miles. The principal rivers of this county are the Eden and the Leven. Copper and iron ore have been found here, and the sulphurated ore of zinc. Coal is also extremely abundant, and lime, which is sometimes of sufficient hardness to admit of a fine polish. Cornelian, and agates, and other kinds of stones, have also been found. The soil is in general productive; four-fifths of it are supposed to be under cultivation; and the system of husbandry practised in some districts is of a most improved description. The fishery, both for herrings and white fish, occupies a great number of the inhabitants. The salmon fishery is also prosecuted with considerable success. The principal manufacture of the county consists of different kinds of linen in all its stages. The coal and lime works, and also salt pans, give employment to numerous individuals. Fife is divided into 61 parishes, and contains 13 royal burghs. Pop. 114,556. Chief town Cupar.

FIFEKNES, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the county of Fife. Long. 2. W. Lat. 56. 17. N.

FIGEAC, a town of France, department of the Lot, on the Seille. Population 6450.

FIGLINO, a town of Tuscany, 16 miles S. S. E. Florence. Population 2800.

FIGUEIRA, a thriving town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Mondego.

FIGUEIROS DE VINHOS, a town of Portuguese Estremadura. Population 1500.

FIGUERAS, a town of Catalonia, 25 miles S. Perpignan. Population 4600. On an eminence in the vicinity is a strong and magnificent castle.

FIELENZ, a town of Prussian Poland, 26 miles N. W. Posen. Population 2500.

FILIZ, a town of Hungary, 40 miles S. E. Crennitz. Population 1800.

FILIPPO D'ARIGIONE, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the Jaretta. Population 6000.

FILLAN, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into Loch Dochart.

FINALE, a town of the Genoese territory, now subject to the king of Sardinia, on the Riviera di Ponente, defended by three forts. Population 7000. 33 miles S. W. Genoa.

FINCASTLE, or **MONROE**, a port town of the United States, and capital of Botetourt county, Virginia. 55 miles W. by N. Lynchburg.

FINCHELEY, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex, noted for its common. Population 2340.

FINDJORN, a village and seaport of Scotland, county of Elgin, 5 miles N. Forres. — Also a river which falls into the Moray frith.

FINHAM, a town of France, near the Garonne, 22 miles N. by W. Toulouse. Population 1400.

FINISTERRA, CAPE, the N. W. point of Spain. Long. 9. 13. 30. W. Lat. 42. 56. 30. N.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, consisting of the western extremity of the province of Brittany, which projects greatly into the Atlantic.

FINLAND, an extensive country in the north of Europe, situated to the east of Sweden, and belonging till lately to that kingdom, now to Russia. It is bounded W. and S. by the sea, N. by Lapland, E. by the northern territory of Russia. It extends from 60. to 66. N. lat. and in superficial extent is equal to England. In the south and west the winters are comparatively temperate; in the north and east the cold is intense, and of long continuance. The towns lie generally along the coast; the principal are Abo, the capital, Helsingfors, Nistadt, Wasa, and Uleaborg; in the interior is Tavasthus, and adjacent to the southern frontier is the town of Wyborg. Population 1,400,000.

FINLEY, a township of the United States, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population 1035.

FINMARK, an extensive province of the Swedish states, lying to the north of Norway. It was ceded to Sweden, with the rest of Norway, in 1814. Population 27,000.

FIEN, a river of Ireland, which runs into Loch Foyle near Strabane.

FINNES, a town of France, on the Vesle, 17 miles W. Rheims. Population 2200.

FINSTERWALDE, a town of the Prussian states, 36 miles N. Dresden. Pop. 1600.

FIXTRY, a parish and village of Scotland, 8 miles S. W. Stirling. Population 1102.

FIORRENZO, Str., a seaport of Corsica, 6 miles W. Bastia. Population 1500.

FIORENZUOLA, a town and fortress of Italy, 22 miles N. W. Parma. Population 3000.

FIROZABAD, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Jumna. Long. 78. 20. E. Lat. 27. 9. N.

FIROZASAR, an inconsiderable town of

Persia, province of Fars. The ruins of a city of this name extend 17 miles along a plain, among which are the remains of a fine temple, and of a ditch 7 miles in circuit, and in some places 60 paces broad.

FISCHEN, a village of the Bavarian states, on the Iller. Population 1400.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, a river of Southern Africa, which falls into the Eastern sea, Long. 27. 20. E. Lat. 33. 30. S.

FISH RIVER, a river of the United States, in West Florida, which runs into Mobile bay, Long. 87. 50. W. Lat. 30. 30. N.

FISHBORN CREEK, a river of the Isle of Wight, which runs into the sea.

FISHER'S ISLAND, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Connecticut.

FISHMOW, a town of Scotland, at the mouth of the Esk, 5 miles E. Edinburgh.

FISHGUARD, or **FISGUN**, a seaport and parish of South Wales, in Pembrokeshire, 257 miles W. London. Population 1037.

FISHKILL, a post township of the United States, in Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson, 65 miles N. New York. Pop. 6930.

FISHKILL, a river of the United States, in New York, which joins Wood creek, 2 miles from its entrance into Oneida lake. — Another creek of this name is the outlet of Saratoga lake into Hudson river.

FISHERS, a town of France, on the Vesle, 14 miles W. Rheims. Population 2150.

FITCHBURGH, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, on Nashua river, 25 miles N. Worcester. Population 1566.

FITTEH, or **FROHET**, a large lake of Central Africa, supposed to communicate with the Niger.

FIVIZZANO, a town of Tuscany, 18 miles E. N. E. Siena. Population 3200.

FIVERR, a seaport of the Austrian empire, at the extremity of the gulf of Juarnero, on the Adriatic, with a commodious harbour. Here are several mercantile establishments, which export corn, tobacco, and wool, and import rice, sugar, spices, salt, &c. Population 12,000. 33 miles S. E. Trieste.

FLADSTED, a fortified seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, 30 miles N. N. E. Aalborg.

FLAMBOURGH, a township and parish of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Bridlington. Population 917.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty promontory of England, on the Yorkshire coast. Long. 0. 19. E. Lat. 54. 9. N.

FLAESTED, a village and parish of England, in Hertfordshire. Population 1392.

FLANDERS, the name of a very interesting and early civilised portion of Europe, possessed partly by France, but now chiefly comprehended in the new kingdom of the Netherlands. It is divided into East and West Flanders. East Flanders is divided from West Flanders by a line running almost due south from Sluys, a small town nearly opposite Flushing. Its capital is Ghent; its computed extent 1080 square miles; its po-

population fully 600,000. The surface is level in the northern part, while to the south it consists of undulating plains. The soil is in general a heavy loam, and very fertile. West Flanders, on the other hand, has a considerable track of coast, in the central part of which is Ostend. This side faces the north; but the western boundary of the province adjoins the French territory. Its extent is nearly 1500 square miles; its population 520,000; its surface in general level, except the sand hills on the coast. Here also the soil is fertile, and the agriculture good. The manufactures here are very considerable in lace and fine linen: cotton stuffs and leather are likewise fabricated; and there are extensive breweries and distilleries.

FLANNAN ISLANDS, several uninhabited islands of the Hebrides, 12 miles N. W. Sky. Long. 7. 25. W. Lat. 58. 26. N.

FLATBUSH, a post township of the United States, and capital of King's county, Long Island, New York, on New York bay. Population 1153. 5 miles S. by E. New York.

FLAT HEAD, a cape on the coast of Ireland, 7 miles E. Kinsale.—Flat is the name of several small islands and capes.

FLATHOW, a town of Prussian Poland, 25 miles W. N. W. Bromberg. Population 2200.

FLAVIGNY, a town of France, 25 miles N. W. Dijon. Population 1300.

FLAWEN, a well built village of the Swiss canton of St Gall, on the road to Zurich.

FLEURE, LA, a well built town of France, in Anjou, in a pleasant valley watered by the Loire. Here is an old castle in ruins. This town was chiefly noted for its public seminary, which was broken up at the revolution. Here is now a Prytaneum or military school, founded by Bonaparte, for the education of soldiers' children destined for the army. Pop. 3000. 22 miles N. E. Angers.

FLEET, a river of England, in Nottinghamshire, which runs into the Trent.

FLEET, a river of Scotland, which falls into Wigton bay.

FLENSBOGO, a seaport of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, or a bay of the Baltic. It is a place of great activity, with good shops and well supplied markets. Population 15,000. 16 miles N. Sleswick. Long. 9. 27. 40. E. Lat. 54. 47. 18. N.

FLERS, a town of France, in Normandy. Population 1600.

FLEURANCE, a town of France, on the Gers. Population 3100.

FLEURIEN, a large village of the Swiss canton of Neuchâtel, in the Val de Travers.

FLEURUS, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, not far from the Sambre. It is noted for various battles; for one in 1794, in which the allies were defeated by the French. Population 2020. 7 miles N. E. Charleroi.

FLINT, a county of North Wales, bounded N. by the Irish sea, N. E. by the estuary of the Dee, E. by Cheshire, S. E. and S. W. by Denbighshire. This county extends about 33 miles in length by 10 in breadth; it is

115 miles in circuit, and contains a superficial area of 309 square miles, or 197,760 square acres. It is watered by the Dee, the only navigable river, the Clwyd, Wheler, Serriion, and Alun. The surface of this county is somewhat more level than that of the rest of Wales; it is finely diversified by hills declining into fertile vales, which are traversed by streams. It produces both lead and coal; limestone is also very abundant, accompanied by chert, which is employed in the manufacture of porcelain. Among the strata of limestone, petroleum often appears. Part of Flintshire affords excellent pastureage, together with excellent harvests of grain, especially wheat, which is exported to Liverpool. But it is principally a breeding county, and the cattle are of a small black species. It has manufactures of copper and brass; also of cotton and pottery. The county is divided into five hundreds, consisting of 16 parishes. It contains one city, St Asaph; the county town, Flint; and five market towns. One member of parliament is returned by the county. Population 53,784.

FLINT, a town of Wales, the county town of the shire of that name, situated on the estuary of the Dee. It is a small place, and irregularly built. It has the remains of an ancient castle. Population 1612.

FLINT, a river of the United States, in Georgia, which joins the Appalachicola.

FLATSCH, a town of the Austrian empire, county of Goritz, on the Isorzo. Pop. 2000.

FLINTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1604.

FLODDEN, a village of England, in Northumberlandshire, near to which a bloody engagement was fought in 1513, between the English and Scotch. 5 miles N. Wooler.

FLOREAC, a town of France, department of the Lozere, on the Tarn. Population 1750.

FLORENCE, the capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany, and one of the finest cities of Italy, or even of Europe. It stands in a beautiful valley intersected by the Arno, and occupies both sides of the river; the latter is crossed by four bridges, one of which, *Deffa Trinita*, is much admired for its airy lightness. The handsomest square is the *Piazza del Duca*, which is lined with elegant buildings, and adorned with statues. The number of churches is great, and they contain many excellent paintings of statues. The cathedral is a building of great extent and magnificence, its walls being cased with marble, and its interior paved with the same material, disposed in part by Michael Angelo. The dome of this building is much admired; also the adjoining tower, 240 feet in height, which is light and graceful in its architecture, and adorned with statues. The church of St Lorenzo contains the magnificent mausoleum of the Medicis; and the adjoining convent holds the library of the same family, valuable chiefly for its MSS. The principal private edifices are those of Riccardi, Stroyzi, Corsini, and Capponi; the

first has a gallery and library, open to the public. But the grand collection of works of art is in the Medicean gallery, known throughout Europe as the gallery of Florence; it is more than 500 feet in length, and replenished with busts, statues, and paintings. The university of Florence dates from 1438. Florence is surrounded by a wall, and has two citadels. It has two theatres, and beautiful promenades, as well in the Boboli gardens as along the banks of the Arno. It has manufactures of satin, taffetas, damask, straw hats, jewellery, and precious stones. Population 75,000. Leghorn, at the distance of about 45 miles, is the harbour of Florence. *130 miles N. N. W. Rome.

FLORENNE, a town of the Netherlands, 10 miles S. Charleroi. Population 1100.

FLORENSAC, a town of France, in Languedoc. Population 2600.

FLORENT LE VIEIL, St, a town of France, on the Loire. Population 1500.

FLORENTIN, St, a town of France, 24 miles S. S. W. Troyes. Population 3000.

FLORES, a small island, one of the Azores. Long. 31. W. Lat. 39. 31. N.

FLORES, an island in the Eastern seas, 200 miles long, and 50 in breadth. Long. 120. to 123. E. Lat. 8. to 9. S.

FLORIDA, a country of North America, situated between the 25th and 31st degrees of N. lat. and between the 80th and 91st degrees of W. long. It is bounded N. by the state of Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Mississippi. The length of this country, following the sinuosities of the coast, may be estimated at about 800 miles. Its breadth is various. The broadest part of West Florida is about 130 miles, while the narrow peninsula of East Florida extends from south to north 400 miles. The shape of the country is very irregular, and nearly resembles the letter L. Florida was discovered in the year 1496. Its conquest was accomplished by the Spaniards in 1539. It is divided into East and West Florida. West Florida is situated between the Mississippi on the west, and the Appalachicola on the east, and is a strip of land running along the gulf of Mexico for 400 miles. East Florida consists of a large peninsula which runs southward, and a track of land extending from the mouth of St Mary, westward to the river Appalachicola. The country is intersected by a number of navigable streams, which in West Florida run from north to south into the gulf of Mexico; and in East Florida, either run into the gulf or into the Atlantic. The principal of these are Pearl river, the Pascagola, the Mobile, and its numerous branches; the Escambia and other streams, falling into the bay of Pensacola; and the Appalachicola, with its tributary waters, serving as the boundary line between East and West Florida. In this extensive country is to be found a variety of soils, some equal to any in the world, others indifferent; and immense

tracks exist which are of no value whatever. Vegetable productions of all sorts are produced, and of the most luxuriant growth. It produces no less than eight different kinds of oak, plenty of white and black walnut, hickory, chestnuts, three kinds of mulberry, four kinds of the magnolia, orange and fig trees, persimmon and sycamore; as also a vast variety of plumbs, and other indigenous fruits, such as limes, prunes, peaches, figs, grapes, melons, &c. Olives are also cultivated with success; and St John's river, and some of the lakes, are bordered with orange groves. The amona, lime, and mahoe, are indigenous, as also many medicinal plants. West Florida exhibits the greatest fertility; and here wheat grows abundantly, as also barley, oats, corn, peas, buck wheat, rye, and rice. The climate is various: in the peninsula or southern part of Florida the thermometer stands habitually, in summer, between 84. and 86. of Fahrenheit, in the shade; and during the months of July and August, it frequently rises to 94. In winter it seldom freezes, nor is the cold ever so severe as to injure the China orange tree. In West Florida the mercury seldom falls below 30 degrees of Fahrenheit, and seldom rises above 94 in the shade. In the forests and deserts are found several species of wild beasts, as the panther, wild cat, buffalo, fox, hare, goat, rabbit, otter, racoon, flying squirrel, armadillo, opossum, guano, and several sorts of serpents. Birds are in great variety, and numerous. The rivers abound in fish, but are at the same time infested with voracious alligators. From the first of July to the middle of October, fevers are prevalent in both the Floridas. This country, which was ceded to Britain at the peace of 1763, was recovered by Spain in 1764, and confirmed to her by the peace of 1763. It has since come into the possession of the United States. The chief towns of West Florida are Baton Rouge; the town of Mobile, containing from 70 to 80 houses; Pensacola, of which the population does not exceed 400. St Augustine is the chief town of East Florida: it contained in 1772, 1000 inhabitants; but it has since declined. The whole population of the Floridas has been estimated at 40,000.

FLORIDA, CAPE, the east point of East Florida. Long. 80. 37. W. Lat. 25. 44. N.

FLORIDA, GULF OF, the channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, N. of Cuba island, and through which the gulf stream finds a passage, and runs N. E. along the American coast.

FLORIDA KEYS, or **MARTYR'S ISLANDS**, a number of rocks and land-banks, bounded W. by the gulf of Mexico, E. by that of Florida.

FLORIDA, STREAM, a channel which separates the island of Cuba from the coast of Florida, between the gulf of Florida and the gulf of Mexico.

FLOSS, a town in the Bavarian states, N. of the Danube. Population 1500.

FLOTA, one of the Orkney islands.

Flouu, St., a town of France, department of the Cantal, 50 miles S. Clermont. Population 5300.

FLUSHING, an important seaport of the Netherlands, in the island of Walcheren, on the north side of the Scheldt, at the *embouchure* of that river into the North sea. The approach to the harbour is between two jetties, which break the action of the sea. Inside of the town are two basins, one of such size and depth as to contain a fleet of men of war. It is a noted resort of English smugglers, both in peace and war. Pop. 5700.

FLUSHING, a township of the United States, in Queen's county, New York, on Long Island. Population 2730.

FLUYANNA, a county of the United States, in Virginia, inclosed by Albemarle, Louisa, and Goochland counties, and by James river, which separates it from Buckingham county. Pop. 4775. Slaves 2142. Chief town Columbia.

FOCHABERS, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, on the Spey, 9 miles E. Elgin. Pop. 1000.

FO-CHAN, a town of China, near Canton.

FOCHEA, a seaport of Asia Minor, 25 miles N. W. Smyrna.

FOCZANI, a town of European Turkey, 54 miles W. N. W. Galatz.

FOELDWAR, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Colocza. Pop. 2500.

FOGARAS, a town of Transylvania, county of Zaraul, on the south bank of the Aiata, 28 miles W. Constant. Pop. 3669.

FOGGIA, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. It is well built, most of the houses being reconstructed since the earthquake of 1732. It has large storehouses for keeping corn. Pop. 17,000. 42 miles N. E. Benevento.

FOGIZZO, a town of Piedmont, with 2400 inhabitants. 5 miles N. W. Chivasso.

FOHN, an island of Denmark, on the west coast of the duchy of Schleswig, about 12 miles in circumference. Population 5600. Long. 8. 31. E. Lat. 54. 44. N.

FOIX, a town of France, on the Arriege, 34 miles S. Toulouse. Population 3600.

FO-KIEN, a province of China. Population computed at 15,000,000.

FOLESHILL, a town and parish of England, county of Warwick. Pop. 4937.

FOLIGNO, a town of the Ecclesiastical states, duchy of Spoleto, on the Toppino. Here are manufactures of silk and paper. Pop. 7000. 10 miles N. N. W. Spoleto.

FOLKSTONE, or **FOLKESTONE**, a town of England, in Kent, with a spacious harbour. It consists of three narrow, irregular, ill paved streets. Besides the parish church, it contains places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers. It has lately been much resorted to for sea-bathing; and it has hot and cold baths. Population 4541. 7 miles S. W. Dover.

FONDI, a small town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Garigliano. It consists of only one street, and is built on the Via Appia, which remains here in its original state; and consists of large flags, skill-

fully fitted together without cement. The wines of Fondi are still in repute. Population 5000. 40 miles W. Capua.

FONSVILLE, a town of France, in Provence, with 1800 inhabitants.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town of France, 42 miles S. S. E. Paris. It consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones. Here is a celebrated royal palace, mentioned in history ever since the 12th century. It forms a vast but irregular pile of building; and having in its neighbourhood a forest of nearly 30,000 acres, has long been the resort of the sovereigns of France, for the purpose of hunting. Fontainebleau was also the scene of Bonaparte's first resignation of the imperial dignity. Population 9000. Long. 2. 41. 8. E. Lat. 48. 24. 4. N.

FONTAINE L'ÉVÊQUE, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles W. Charleroi. Pop. 2500.

FONTANELLA, a town of Lombardy, with 2000 inhabitants.

FONTANARIA, anciently *Ocaso*, a strong town of Spain. It is one of the keys of the kingdom, and is situated on a small peninsula on the left bank of the Bidasoa. Population 1700. 15 miles S. S. E. Bayonne.

FONTENAY LE COMTE, a town of France, department of La Vendée, 28 miles N. E. La Rochelle. Population 6600.

FONTENAY, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainaut, 4 miles S. E. Tournay. Population 500. It is celebrated for a battle fought near it in 1745, in which the British were defeated by the French.

FONTEVAULT, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 1500.

FOOTA JALLO, an extensive country of Western Africa, situated about the sources of the Gambia, the Rio Grande, and the Niger. It is about 350 miles from E. to W. and 200 from N. to S.

FORBACH, a town of France, department of the Moselle. Population 1750.

FORCALGUEIR, a town of France, on the Lave, 34 miles N. E. Aix. Pop. 2500.

FORCHEIM, a town of Franconia, 14 miles S. Bamberg. Population 2300.

FORDHAM, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire. Population 1042.—Also in Essex. Population 696.

FORDICK, a parish of Scotland, in Banffshire. Population 3245.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town and parish of England, in Southamptonshire, on the Avon, which is crossed by a bridge of seven arches. Population 2444. 12 miles S. Salisbury.

FORDON, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Vistula. Population 1500.

FORDOUN, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. Population 2375.

FORDWICH, a village and parish of England, in Kent, 4 miles N. E. Canterbury. Population 242.

FORELAND, NORTH, a promontory of England, forming the N. E. extremity of Kent. Here is a light-house above 100 feet high. Long. 1. 29. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a cape of England, on the east coast of Kent, between Dover and Deal. Long. 1. 25. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

FORELANDS, WEST, NORTH, and EAST, three remarkable steep cliff points, the two first on the west, and the last on the east side of Cook's inlet, on the west coast of North America. Long. 209. E. Lat. 60. 42. N. Long. 209. 37. E. Lat. 61. 4. N. Long. 209. 19. E. Lat. 60. 43. N.

FOREST, BLACK. See *Schwarzwald*.

FORFAR, or **ANGUS**, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, E. by the German ocean, S. by the frith of Tay, and W. by the county of Perth. It extends 28½ miles from N. to S., 29 from E. to W.; and its superficial area is 631 Scottish, or, according to some authorities, 977 square miles English, or 625,901 acres. The chief rivers are, the North Esk, the South Esk, the Isla, and the smaller streams of the Dean, Lunan, Dighty, and Noran. The surface of the county is extremely irregular and mountainous, being traversed by the Grampians, which rise to the height of 3000 feet, and also by the Sidlaw hills. Numerous valleys are interspersed throughout the mountains, the most noted of which is that of Strathmore, which extends far beyond the boundaries of the county, and which is equally distinguished by its fertility and romantic beauty. In this county are found inexhaustible beds of limestone, veins of porphyry, large quantities of jasper of different colours, from bright yellow to deep red, susceptible of the highest polish; and all varieties of pebbles: it is said that the real topaz is found here; coloured crystals, called cairngorms, commonly five sided prisms, and terminating in a pyramid of the same description, are a common object of search among the inhabitants, and are frequently found. Agricultural improvements are making rapid progress, about a fifth of the whole families of the county being engaged in rural occupations. Fisheries are conducted with considerable activity, both on the coast and in rivers: considerable quantities of salmon are exported to London, packed in large wooden boxes, with pounded ice to preserve them. The principal manufacture is linen. Bleaching and spinning are extensively prosecuted; also tanning, brewing, the leather manufacture, rope-making, and ship-building. Several vessels are engaged in the whale fishery. This county is divided into 56 parishes; and contains five royal burghs, Aberbrothock, Brechin, Dundee, Forfar, and Montrose. Several antiquities are to be found in different parts. Population 113,430.

FORFAR, the chief town of the above shire, situated in the valley of Strathmore. It is irregularly built: it has a spacious church, with a steeple 150 feet high; besides places of worship for Episcopalians and Antiburghers. A modern town-house fronts the market-place, and there are three public schools. The prin-

cipal manufactures of this town are of brown linens, to a very considerable extent. Forfar is a royal burgh, and unites with Dundee, Perth, Cupar in Fife, and St Andrew's, in returning a representative to parliament. Population 5897. 14 miles N. Dundee.

FORIO, a town of Naples, in the island of Ischia. Population 7300. 4 miles E. Ischia.

FORLI, a walled town of Italy. It has several good edifices, public and private, and a very fine square. In the town the chief manufacture is of wax cloth. Population 13,000. 14 miles S. S. W. Ravenna.

FORLIMPOPOLI, a town of Italy, in the Papedom, between Forl and Cesena. Pop. 3800.

FORNEY, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 1257.

FORNEY, a town of France, department of the Oise. Population 1500.

FORMOSA, Rio, the principal of that succession of large estuaries which open into the gulf of Benin, 4 miles wide at the mouth. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 5. 40. N.

FORMOSA, one of the Biscegon islands, in W. Africa. Long. 16. 10. W. Lat. 11. 30. N.

FORNELLO, a small river which runs through Naples, and falls into the sea.

FORRES, a small town and parish of Scotland, in Morayshire. It extends about a mile in length. Pop. 3540. 12 miles W. Elgin.

FORST, a town of Lower Asia. Pop. 1500. 54 miles N. N. E. Dresden.

FORT ANSELA post township of the United States, in Washington county, New York, on Lake George, 10 miles N. Sandyhill, 60 N. Albany. Population 3100.

FORT AUGUSTUS, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, ordered by government to be dismantled in 1818. 32 miles S. W. Inverness.

FORT GEORGE, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, on the extremity of a low peninsula, projecting upwards of a mile into the Moray frith. It has barracks for about 3000 troops. Lat. 57. 32. N.

FORT ST DAVID, a town of Hindostan, on the sea coast of the Carnatic. Long. 79. 57. E. Lat. 11. 36. N.

FORT WILLIAM, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, at the E. extremity of Loch Lannhe. It was ordered to be dismantled in 1818. 128 miles S. W. Edinburgh.

FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary islands, about 50 miles long, and 24 in its greatest breadth. Pop. 9000. Long. 14. W. Lat. 28. S.

FORTH, a river of Scotland, rising on the north side of the mountain Ben Lomond, and gradually expanding in the lower part into an estuary called the frith of Forth, which extends for many miles. At its mouth it is 35 or 40 miles wide, from Fife Ness on the north, to St Abb's Head on the south shore, both washed by the German ocean. It contains several islands, of which the chief are Inchgarvie, Inchcolm, Inchkeith, the Bass, and the isle of May; the largest of these are but a few miles in circuit. Light-houses are erected on Inchkeith and on the isle of

May; and the ruins of castles or religious houses appear on all the different islands.

FORTIFIED ISLAND, in the Eastern seas, off the coast of Canara, about a mile from the land. Long. 74. 27. E. Lat. 14. 16. N.

FORTHGOW, a town of Scotland, county of Ross, on the Moray frith, across which there is here a regular ferry to Fort George. Conjoined with Forbes, Nairn, and Inverness, this burgh sends a representative to parliament. 10 miles N. E. Inverness.

FOSSA NUOVA, a village of Italy, in the Popedom, 2 miles S. Piperno.

FOSSANO, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura. It has manufactures of silk. Pop. 14,000.

FOSSER, a town of the Netherlands, province of Namur. Population 2000.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, 110 miles N. Rome. Population 3500.

FOSTER, a post township of the United States, in Providence county, Rhode Island, 15 miles W. Providence. Population 2613.

FOTHERINGAY, a village and parish of England, in Northamptonshire. Pop. 309.

FOURNAY, a town of France, department of the Upper Saône. Population 1300.

FOURNANT, a town of France, department of Finisterre. Population 1900.

FOUGERAY, a town of France, in Brittany. Population 4200.

FOUGERES, a town of France. It has manufactures of coarse linen and leather. Population 7300. 28 miles N. E. Rennes.

FOUGEROLLES, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Population 1800.

FOUL BAY, a bay on the N. E. coast of Barbadoes.—Also on the S. coast of Jamaica.

FOULAHs, the name of a people, or rather race of negroes, who are very widely diffused throughout Western Africa. Their original seat seems to be that mountainous track near the sources of the Senegal, bearing the name of Fouladoo; but conquest and emigration have spread them wide through the neighbouring regions, and indeed more or less over most part of Africa. Their most populous and powerful kingdom is that of Fouta Jallo, situated to the south of Gambia; they possess also Brooks, situated on the higher parts of the Senegal, continuous with Fouladoo; Bondou and Fouta Torra, between the Senegal and Gambia; the kingdom of the Seratic, on the lower part of the Senegal; Masina on the Niger, between Bambarra and Tombuctoo; and Wassela, to the south of the upper part of the Niger. The Foulahs are clearly distinguished by form and features from the other negro tribes. They differ also from the Moors, in the mildness of their manners and character.

FOULS, WESTER, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire. Population 1816.

FOULNESS, an island of England, on the coast of Essex. Population 565.

FOULSHAM, a village and parish of England, county of Norfolk. Population 835.

FOUR MILE FORD, a village of Ireland, county of Westmeath, 40 miles N. W. Dublin.

FOURCAT, a town of France, 27 miles S. W. Toulouse. Population 2100.

POWEY, a seaport town of England, in Cornwall, on the Powey, which forms a spacious and secure harbour. The church is a spacious and lofty structure, with a handsome tower. A considerable pilchard fishery is carried on here. Pop. 1455. 59 miles S. W. Exeter.

POWEY, a river of England, in Cornwall, which runs into the English channel.

FOX ISLAND, an island near the west coast of Ireland, 7 miles E. Slyshead.—2d, An island near the coast of Main. Long. 68. 40. W. Lat. 44. 2. N.—3d, A cluster of small islands on the south side of the gulf of St Lawrence.

FOX RIVER, a river of Canada, which enters the gulf of St Lawrence.—Also of North America, which enters Green bay in lake Michigan.

FOXFORD, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 112 miles from Dublin.

FOY LA GRANDE, ST., a town of France. Population 2830. 36 miles E. Bourdeaux.

FOYLE, a river of Ireland, which, after passing Londonderry, expands into a bay called Lough Foyle, 12 miles long and 7 wide.

FRAGA, a town of Arragon, on the borders of Catalonia, 53 miles E. S. E. Saragossa.

FRAGNETO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 2200.

FRAGNETO L'ARBATE, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 1890.

FRAGOLA, a populous town of Italy. It has a manufactory of hats. Pop. 12,700. 7 miles N. N. E. Naples.

FRAILS, rocks on the south coast of Ireland, lying off the county of Wexford.

FRANSE, a town of France, department of the Vosges, with 1700 inhabitants.

FRANFIELD, a parish of England, in Sussex, with 1437 inhabitants.

FRAMLINGHAM, a market town of England, county of Suffolk. The church, built of black flint, is a very stately edifice, and the steeple is 100 feet high. Population 2327. 18 miles N. E. Ipswich.

FRANMERSBACH, a village of Franconia, principality of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 2100.

FRAMPTON COTRELL, a parish of England, in Gloucester. Population 1610.

FRAMPTON A SEVERN, a parish of England, in Gloucester, with 996 inhabitants.

FRANSDEN, a parish of England, in Suffolk, with 702 inhabitants.

FRANCAISE, LA, a town of France. Population 3200. 11 miles N. by W. Montreuban.

FRANCIVILLA, a large and regularly built town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. The streets are wide and straight, and the houses showy, though in a heavy style of architecture. Pop. 11,000. 20 miles W. Brindisi.

FRANCE, a country of continental Europe, having the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Piedmont on the E., the Mediterranean with Spain on the S., and the sea on the W. and N. It lies between the 43d and 51st degrees of N. lat. and is particularly fortunate in its frontier, having strong natural barriers in

the Pyrenees, the Alps, the ridge of Jura, and the Vosges; it is open only on the side of the Netherlands. Its length from E. to W. (from Alsace to Brittany) is 650 miles; its breadth from N. to S. about 560; its superficial extent is computed at 128 millions of English acres. Before the revolution, France was divided into 32 great provinces, which were again subdivided into elections, *marchaues*, and other local jurisdictions. It is now divided into *arrondissements*, each *arrondissement* into cantons, and each canton into *communes*. The numbers of each are respectively—Departments (including Corsica), 86; *arrondissements*, 368; cantons, 2,669; *communes*, 38,990.

The foreign possessions of France consist, in the West Indies, of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Cayenne; in Africa, of Goree, and the factories at the mouth of the Senegal; in the Indian ocean, of the isle of Bourbon; on the mainland of India, of Pondicherry and some smaller factories. The great rivers of France are the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, and the Seine. Its internal navigation is still very imperfect; these rivers being but partially navigable, and there being few canals in actual use.

In point of climate, the north of France is similar to England, rain occurring frequently, and the country being consequently fit for pasture. The interior of France is different, having much more dry weather, and fewer changes. In the south the heat is intense, and the corn crops are often blighted, from the want of rain. In regard to soil, France, though on the whole a favoured country, labours under many inequalities. Vast tracts in Brittany, Anjou, and Gascony, come under the description of heaths, containing a gravelly, sandy, or stony surface, and being unfit for tillage in their present state. In regard to mountains, the surface lost to tillage is not considerable, until we arrive at the interior of France, particularly in Auvergne, the ranges of which are connected with those of Languedoc, Dauphiny, and Provence. The culture throughout the northern half of the kingdom consists of wheat, barley, oats, pulse, and of late, in a greater degree than before, of potatoes; in the southern half, corn, particularly maize, are cultivated; also vines, mulberries, and olives. Mines, particularly iron mines, form an important object of French industry; the annual produce of the iron mines is computed at 200,000 tons a year. Coal mines are not wanting, though as yet wrought only in a few places. Notwithstanding the wars and civil troubles of the revolution, the population has been in a state of progressive increase; in 1789 it amounted to 26,300,000 inhabitants; in 1805, to 27,700,000; and in 1817, above 29,000,000. The constitution of France since 1814 resembles in its forms that of Britain, the king being a limited monarch, and infallible in the eye of the law, the responsibility for public measures resting with his ministers. There

are two houses of legislature, namely, the chamber of deputies and that of the peers. The chamber of peers comprises somewhat above 200 members, who possess privileges similar to those of the peerage in England. The chamber of deputies are elected by the people; the number returned may in some measure be altered at the will of the king. The national debt amounts to nearly 200 millions sterling; the interest of it is between 11 and 12 millions. The following are the chief taxes:—

The <i>foncier</i> , or tax on the real property, viz. the lands and houses of the kingdom at large	1,9,500,000
<i>Mobilier</i> , or tax on houses, with reference to the furniture and other effects of the tenant	1,500,000
Window tax	600,000
<i>Patentes</i> , or tax payable by persons exercising trades and professions	650,000
<i>Enregistrement et domaines</i> .—This corresponds to our stamps, being a heavy tax on all sales of lands and houses, also on legacies; it amounts to	7,000,000
Sale of wood from the public forests	800,000
Customs	1,000,000
Tax on salt	1,600,000
<i>Droits rous</i> , being a combination of a number of excise duties, on wine, spirits, &c.	4,500,000
Tobacco and snuff	1,500,000
Lottery	280,000
Post Office	550,000
Miscellaneous receipts and contingencies	300,000
Total	1,30,380,000

The total military force, legions, guards, and artillery, is about 90,000 men. In this incomplete state of the armed force, a part of the military duty is done by the national guards or local volunteers. The navy consists of about 40 ships of the line, of which, however, few are in commission; the number of frigates is also about 40.

The inhabitants of France are Catholics, with the exception of from two to three millions of Protestants, and about 60,000 Jews. The established church had formerly very extensive landed property; but in the early part of the revolution (in 1790) the property of these lands, computed at one hundred millions sterling, was assumed by the national assembly, and a fixed income in money allotted to the clergy. This arrangement is still in force; and the total fund thus annually payable is not short of £1,500,000, a sum which, though large, leaves but small incomes when divided among so many thousand claimants. The administration of justice has been entirely new modelled by the revolution. The administrators of justice in France are very numerous, there being a justice of peace for each canton, a court of the first instance for each *arrondissement*, a provincial court of appeal in 27 of the principal

towns, and a tribunal of commerce in every place where mercantile differences are likely to occur. In addition to this, there are tribunals of police, or petty municipal courts, for the punishment of small delinquencies, and tribunals of commerce, composed of merchants who act without salary, and whose decision is final in all commercial disputes below L.40. Lastly comes the *cour de cassation*, or highest court in France, which is stationary at Paris, and takes cognisance of all appeals from the 27 provincial courts. Juries are employed in criminal cases only. The establishments for education consist, since the revolution, of primary schools, answering to our smaller parish schools. Next come the town schools, called secondary schools, or colleges. The *lycees*, now called royal colleges, are in number 36, and are large provincial schools, where the pupils meet in classes, and are taught Latin, Greek, mathematics, and even rhetoric. Lastly come the universities, or academies. These, including Paris, are 26 in number. The Protestants are allowed two seminaries for studying divinity, Strasburg and Montauban. The chief commercial harbours of France are Bourdeaux, Marseilles, Nantes, Havre de Grace, St Maloes, and L'Orient. Marseilles trades partly with the West Indies, more with the Levant; Bourdeaux with the East and West Indies, and with the north of Europe, to a great extent in wine. Nantes has likewise a share of the colonial and wine trade. Havre is the seaport of Paris, and the only considerable mercantile harbour from St Maloes to Dunkirk. The other ports are inconsiderable; and now that St Domingo is lost, French navigation is very limited, and not likely to receive much extension. In manufactures the French have long been noted for the durability and fineness; if not for the cheapness, of their woollens: linen is also a staple article, particularly in the north of France. In hardware they are greatly deficient; but in silk they support, particularly at Lyons, their former reputation. The cotton manufactures are of late introduction, and maintain with difficulty a competition with England. The revolution has had the effect of dividing landed property into a multitude of petty possessions, the estates forfeited by emigration, or withdrawn from the church, having been sold at low prices, and frequently to petty farmers. They, like the rest of their countrymen, are in general individually active, but greatly deficient both in capital and in a knowledge of improved husbandry. There are in France no poor's rates, but the taxes on land are heavy, the *fouquier* amounting to 25 per cent. of the valued rent. The circumstances which most strike the British on arriving in France, are the strange variety of dress, the narrowness of the streets, and the inequality of the houses, some being fine stone buildings, and others mean and old fashioned. The traveller is mortified at the general want of

cleanliness and neatness, and at the number of things that appear neglected and out of place; on the other hand, the natives are seen proceeding with their various occupations with wonderful content and cheerfulness. A farther acquaintance with them discovers their loquacity, their credulity, and what may be considered the greatest difference in the condition of the two nations, the unusual activity of the women. While in Britain the fair sex are confined to domestic cares, in France they are in the habit of taking a part in almost every kind of business, and appear much more frequently than the men, in shops and warehouses. There is a general backwardness, when compared to Britain, in whatever relates to domestic comfort, or the finish of manufacture. This is apparent in the want of neatness and comfort in their houses; the rooms are dark, the passages wandering, the floors of stone, while the doors and windows seldom shut tight. Furnished lodgings are rarely to be met with, and when they are, the furniture is miserably deficient. The water for domestic use is drawn in most parts of France, not from pipes, or even from pumps, but from wells. Their farmers are strangers to the threshing machine; their ploughs are drawn by three or more horses, and still carry the old trumpery of wheels. Similar awkwardness, and of course similar delay, prevails in their public establishments. The post in some parts travels only 70 miles in 24 hours; and even in the capital, the hour for the departure of letters is in the midst of the business of the day. Travelling in France takes place either by stage coaches or by posting. A few coaches on the English plan have been very lately introduced on the principal roads; but the common conveyance is a heavy old fashioned coach, carrying six or more persons inside, and three in the front box, called the *cabriolet* of the coach. The expence of travelling is about a third less than in England. The views, from the want of hedges, are in general much less agreeable; the great public roads are wide, and commonly in good order, but nothing can be more wretched than the cross roads. A diligence proceeds at the rate of five miles an hour; a post chaise or *cabriolet*, though a very unseemly vehicle, goes quicker. There is not a toll on travellers in the whole kingdom.

FRANCE, ISLE OF. See *Mauritius*.

FRANCESSAN, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 1409.

FRANCESTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 12 miles N. W. Amherst. Pop. 1451.

FRANCHE COMTE, or UPPER BURGUNDY, the name, before the revolution, of a province of France; adjacent to Switzerland and Lorraine.

FRANCIS, Sr, a river of the United States, which joins the Mississippi.

FRANCIS, Sr, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into lake St Peter.

FRANCISCO, Rio, a large and abundant river of Brazil, which falls into the Atlantic, lat. 6. 55. S.

FRANCISCO, St., a town and capacious harbour or bay on the coast of Brazil. The town is situated on a small island at the entrance of the bay, in lat. 26. 15. S.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, a town on the north coast of the island of Hispaniola, and one of the principal towns of the island. It is situated on a cape at the edge of a large plain. It has suffered severely from the intestine convulsions which raged in the island, having been burnt in 1793, by the people of colour. Previous to this calamity, it contained 8000 inhabitants. It surrendered to the blacks in 1803, being at the same time blockaded by a British force from the sea. It has been since called Cape Henry by the black emperor Christophe. Long. 72. 16. W. lat. 19. 46. N.

FRANCONIA, one of the ten circles into which the German empire was formerly divided. It adjoined Silesia and the electorate of Bavaria S.; Bohemia and the upper palatinate E.; Hesse-Cassel and Thuringia N.; and the lower palatinate, and circle of the Upper Rhine, W. The extent of Franconia is nearly 11,000 square miles; the population 1,500,000.

FRANCOURVILLE, a town of France, 10 miles N. Paris. Population 1700.

FRANKER, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on a canal, 9 miles from the Zuider Zee. Population 3200.

FRANKENBERG, a town of Saxony, 9 miles W. Freyberg. It has manufactures of woolen stuffs, cotton, and leather. Pop. 3000.

FRANKENBERG, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Eder. Population 2730.

FRANKENBURG, a town and county of Upper Austria, quarter of the Hansrueck.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, 26 miles N. Erfurt. Population 3000.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Silesia, on the Beutza. Population 4150. It has manufactures of linen and leather. 12 miles S.S.W. Glatz.—The name of two other small towns.

FRANKENTHAL, a town in the Bavarian province of the Rhine, 12 miles N. W. Heidelberg. Population 3500.

FRANKFORD, a township of the United States, in Sussex county, New Jersey. Pop. 1637.—2d, Of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles N. E. Philadelphia. Pop. 1233.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, a large city of Germany, and now the permanent seat of the Germanic diet, situated on the Maine, about 20 miles above its influx into the Rhine. Population 41,000. It is divided by the river into two parts: the one on the north bank, called Frankfort proper, is by much the larger; the other is called Sachsenhausen; and the two communicate by a stone bridge. Frankfort was formerly fortified, but most of its outworks are now converted into gardens and promenades. The principal streets are wide; there are also three extensive squares. This town contains a number

of large buildings. The Catholics have here 9 churches, the Lutherans 7, the Calvinists 2. The Jews are in number between 7000 and 8000. Frankfort is noted for its commercial activity. Two great fairs are held here annually in spring and autumn. The principal manufactures are silk, velvet, and cotton stuffs.

FRANKFORT ON THE ODER, a well built town of Prussia, the capital of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. Population 12,000. It has a university, founded in 1606; and considerable trade, having three annual fairs. Here are manufactures of woollens, silks, leather, and earthenware. 48 miles E. Berlin.

FRANKFORT, a post township of the United States, in Hancock county, Maine, on Penobscot river. Population 1493.—2d, A township in Herkimer county, New York, on Mohawk river. Population 1304.—3d, A post town in Franklin county, Kentucky, and capital of the state, is regularly laid out on the east side of Kentucky river, 60 miles above its confluence with the Ohio, 22 miles W. N. W. Lexington. Pop. above 2000.

FRANKLIN, a county of the United States, in Vermont, on Lake Champlain, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Orleans county, S. by Chittenden county, and W. by Lake Champlain. Population 16,427. Chief town St Albans.—2d, Of Massachusetts, on both sides of Connecticut river, bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by Worcester county, S. by Hampshire county, and W. by Berkshire county. Population 27,201. Chief town Greenfield.—3d, Of New York, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Clinton and Essex counties, S. by Essex and Hamilton counties, W. by St Lawrence county. Population 2719. Chief town Malone.—4th, Of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Cumberland county, E. by Adams county, S. by Maryland, and W. by Bedford and Millin counties. Population 23,003. Chief town Chambersburg.—5th, Of Virginia, inclosed by Bedford, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Montgomery, and Botetourt counties. Population 10,724. Slaves 2672. Chief town Rocky Mount.—6th, Of North Carolina, inclosed by Greenville, Johnston, Warren, Wake, and Orange counties. Population 10,166. Slaves 5330. Chief town Lewisburg.—7th, Of Georgia, in the Western district, bounded N. E. by Tuguloo river, N. W. by the Cherokee line, S. W. by Jackson county, and S. E. by Elbert county. Population 10,815. Slaves 1659. Chief town Carnesville.—8th, Of Alabama, on the south side of Tennessee river.—9th, Of Mississippi, on Homochitto river. Population in 1816, 2708. Slaves 1013.—10th, Of West Tennessee. Population 5730. Slaves 709. Chief town Winchester.—11th, Of Kentucky. Population 8013. Slaves 1201. Chief town Frankfort.—12th, Of Ohio, on the Scioto. Population in 1819, 9350. Chief town Columbus.—13th, Of Indiana, on White river, bordering on Ohio. Population in 1815, 7970. Chief

town Brookville.—14th, Of Illinois, between Gallatin and Jackson counties. Population in 1818, 604.—15th, Of Missouri.

FRANKLIN, a township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 26 miles S. W. Boston. Pop. 1390.—3d, Of New London county, Connecticut, on the Shetucket. Pop. 1161.—3d, Of Delaware county, New York, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 1700.—4th, Of Somerset county, New York. Pop. 2539.—5th, Of Bergen county, New Jersey. Pop. 2839.—6th, Of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1781.—7th, Capital of Venango county, Pennsylvania, 25 miles S. E. Meadville. Pop. 159.—8th, Of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1623.—9th, Of Green county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1943.—10th, Of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Population 1542.

FRANKS, a township of the United States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1114.

FRANKSTADT, a town of Moravia, 4 miles S. Freyberg. Population 2700.

FRASCATI, a town of the Ecclesiastical State, in the Campagna di Roma. It has a seminary, richly endowed by Cardinal York, who was once bishop here. Population 9000. 10 miles S. E. Rome.

FRASCINETO, a village of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Population 1600.

FRASERSBURGH, a seaport town and parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Population 2831. 17 miles N. Peterhead.

FRANES LE BUISSENAI, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. Population 3800.

FRASSO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Population 3450.

FRATTA, LA, a town of the Venetian territory, 6 miles S. W. Rovigo. Pop. 6300.

FRATTA MAGGIORE, a town in the Neapolitan territory. Population 8500.

FRAUENBURG, a town of East Prussia, 16 miles N. E. Elbing. Population 1400.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Switzerland, 20 miles N. E. Zurich. Population 1500.

FRAUSTADT, a town of Poland, grand duchy of Posen. It is a place of considerable traffic. Pop. 5600. 70 miles N. N. W. Breslau.

FREDERICIA, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, on the Little Belt, with a custom-house, where all vessels passing the Belt pay a toll. Pop. 3500. Long. 9. 44. E. Lat. 55. 35. N.

FREDERICK, a county of the United States, in Maryland, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Baltimore and Montgomery counties, S. W. by the Potomac, and N. W. by Washington county. Pop. 34,437. Slaves 5171. Chief town Fredericktown.—2d, Of Virginia, included by Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire, Shenandoah counties, and Shenandoah river, which separates it from Fauquier county. Pop. 22,574. Slaves 6417. Chief town Winchester.

FREDERICK HENDRICK, a fort of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt, below Lillo.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post town of the United States, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, on the north-west bank of Rappahannock river. Population 3255.

FREDERICKSHALL, a town of Norway, at the influx of the Distedalsel into the Ifsford. Charles XII. of Sweden was here killed in the trenches, on 11th December 1718. Pop. 3900. 52 miles S. S. E. Christiania.

FREDERICKSTADT, a well built town of Denmark, 18 miles W. S. W. Sleswick. Population 2200.

FREDERICKSTADT, a small town of Norway, 43 miles S. Christiania. Pop. 1000.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a post town of the United States, and capital of Frederick county, Maryland, 43 miles N. N. W. Washington. Population about 5000.

FREDERICKSUND, a seaport of Denmark, 19 miles N. W. Copenhagen.

FREELAND, or MONMOUTH, a post township of the United States, and capital of Monmouth county, New Jersey. Pop. 4784.—UPPER, Of Monmouth county, New Jersey, west of Freehold. Population 3843.

FREERONT, a post township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine, 20 miles N. E. Portland. Population 2184.

FREETOWN, a post township of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, on the Taunton, 9 miles S. E. Taunton. Pop. 1878.

FREEWILL ISLANDS, 3 small islands in the Eastern seas. Long. 137. 51. E. Lat. 0. 50. S.

FREINSHEIM, a town of the Bavarian province of the Rhine. Population 1500.

FREJUS, a town of France, on the coast of Provence. It was here that Bonaparte landed on his return from Egypt in the autumn of 1799, and also on his more celebrated return from Elba in 1815. Population 2200. 40 miles N. E. Toulon.

FRENAY, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 1550.

FRENCH BROAD RIVER, a river of the United States, one of the sources of Tennessee river. It rises in South Carolina, and crossing the western part of North Carolina, enters Tennessee through a breach in the mountain, and joins the Holston, 11 miles above Knoxville. 25 miles from its mouth it receives the Nolachucky, and 6 miles above, Big Pigeon river.

FRENCH CREEK, a river of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, which flows into the Schuylkill.—Another which runs into the Alleghany, 80 miles N. by E. Pittsburg.

FRENCH RIVER, a river of Upper Canada, which enters Lake Huron; in Lat. 45. 53. N.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, a bay of United America, in the district of Maine. Long. 68. 1. W. Lat. 44. 20. N.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, a bay on the south coast of the island of Jamaica.

FRESHFORD, a town of Ireland, county of Kilkenny. Houses 207.

FRESHWATER, a river of Wales, county of Pembroke, which runs into the sea.

FRESNAY, a town of France, in Anjou. Population 1550.

FREUDENBERG, a town of the Prussian territories of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1300.

FREUDENSTADT, a town of Württemberg, 24 miles E. S. E. Strasburg. Pop. 2400.

FREUDENTHAL, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the borders of Moravia.

FREYBERG, a celebrated mining town of Saxony, the capital of the Erzgebirg, 1300 feet above the level of the sea, on the Freybergische-Mulda. It is well built. A mining academy was founded in 1765. The neighbouring district is full of mines; those in a state of activity amount to 250, employing about 5000 workmen. Manufactures of hardware and cloth are also established here. Population 9000. 19 miles W. S. W. Dresden.

FREYBERG, a town of Moravia, 36 miles E. Olmutz. Population 2500.

FREYBURG, a town of Baden. It is the seat of a university founded in 1456, and is still flourishing. Population 10,000.

FREYBURG, a town of Silesia, 7 miles W. Schweidnitz. Population 1550.

FREYBURG, a town of the Prussian states, on the Unstrut. Population 1400.

FREYDENBERG, a town of Baden, on the Maine, 26 miles N. E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1300.

FREYENWALD, a town of Brandenburg, on the Oder. Population 2150.

FREYSINGEN, a well built town of Germany, 17 miles N. N. E. Munich.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, principality of Glogau. Population 2900.

FREYSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, 82 miles W. Vienna. Population 4000.

FRIAS, a town of Spain, 138 miles N. Madrid. Long. 3. 2. W. Lat. 42. 41. N.

FRIENBURG, a canton of Switzerland, between the canton of Berne and the Pays de Vaud. Extent 2836 square miles. Pop. 68,000.

FRIENBURG, the capital of the foregoing canton, on the Saane, in a singularly wild and romantic position. The best buildings are the Jesuits' church, and the cathedral of St Nicholas. Pop. 6500. 16 miles S. W. Berne.

FRICK, Lower, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, in the Frickthal, to which district it gives name. Pop. 750.—The district of Frickthal extends on the south side of the Rhine, from Augst to Bützberg. Pop. 20,000.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Bavaria, 23 miles W. N. W. Munich. Population 3200.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. Population 1700.—Also a town of Styria. Population 1500.—Two other small towns of this name in Germany.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, 82 miles E. N. E. Berlin. Population 2350.

FRIEDEK, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Ostrowicza. Population 2300.

FRIEDERSDOEF, a village of Lusatia, on the borders of Silesia. Population 1600.—Also the name of various other villages.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, on the Willich. Pop. 2270.

FRIEDLAND, a town of East Prussia, circle of Königsberg, on the Alle, famous for the battle gained by Bonaparte over the Russians and Prussians, on 14th June 1807, which led to the peace of Tilsit. Population 2120.

FRIEDLAND (MARKISH), a town of the grand duchy of Posen. Population 1400.—Also a town of West Prussia. Pop. 1500.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Mecklenburg, 25 miles S. E. Demmin. Population 3400.—Several other small towns and villages in Silesia, Prussia, and Moravia.

FRIEDRICKSIAM, a town of Finland, on a peninsula in the gulf of Finland. Its trade is in wood, pitch, tar, and hemp. Its harbour is the station of part of the Russian fleet. Population 1350. 108 miles W. S. W. Petersburg. Long. 23. 18. E. Lat. 60. 36. N.

FRIEDRICKSBODE, a town of Upper Saxony, 9 miles S. Gotha. Population 1500.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Southern Pacific ocean, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent, and consisting of more than 150 islands, the greater part of which are either mere rocks or shoals, or barren and desert spots. The following are the most important:—Tonga, Tongataboo, or Amsterdam as it was called by Tasman, who discovered it in 1642; Eoaa, called by Tasman Middleburgh; Annamooka, or Rotterdam according to Tasman; the Hapace islands, namely, Haanno, Foa, Ie-fouga, and Houawa; Mayorga, a group of islands about 100 miles N. Hapace, discovered in 1781 by the Spanish navigator Maurelle, and since visited by Captain Edwards in 1791, by whom the group was named Howe's Islands; Neootabooboo, and Kootahe, discovered by Schouten and Lemaire in 1616, and visited by captain Wallis in 1767, who called them Keppel's and Boscawen's islands; Toofon, or Annatofa; Hanoo, Vavaoo, and the Feejee islands. To this extensive archipelago Captain Cook gave the name of Friendly islands, from the firm alliance which seemed to subsist among the natives, and from their courteous behaviour to strangers.

The inhabitants have nothing to distinguish them from other savages, being of the most atrocious manners, and rude and ignorant. The weapons which they make are clubs of different sorts (in the ornamenting of which they spend much time), spears, and darts. They have also bows and arrows. Yams, plantains, and cocoa-nuts, compose the greatest part of their vegetable diet. Of their animal food, the chief articles are hogs, fowls, fish, and all sorts of shell-fish; but the lower people eat rats. In the descriptions of those navigators who first visited the Friendly islands, they were represented as possessing many social qualities, and a gentleness of character and disposition which distinguish them to their advantage over their savage brethren. But the accounts of subsequent visitors have dispelled this illusion, having shewn them capable of the most ferocious and brutal excesses of cruelty and revenge. Long. 184. 46. to 185. 46. E. Lat. 19. 40. to 21. 30. S.

FRIEBACH, a town of Lower Carinthia, on the Metnitz. Population 1550.

FRIELAND, a name which in former ages

comprised all the country from the Scheldt northwards to the Weser, including not only the seven united provinces, but a part of Germany; so large was the territory occupied by the ancient Friesland. The Zuyder Zee was the principal line of demarcation, West Friesland being the name of the country on the one side of it, and East Friesland of that on the other. At present the name of Friesland is much more restricted, and is confined to two portions of this extensive tract, viz. the Dutch province, situated to the west of the province of Groningen, and the German principality, a maritime district lying to the eastward of Groningen. Friesland, the Dutch province, has the Zuyder Zee on the west, and the German ocean on the north, containing nearly 1200 square miles, and 176,500 inhabitants. Like the rest of the Netherlands, it is secured against the sea by large dykes. The land is much fitter for pasture than tillage: the chief exports accordingly are butter and cheese. The German principality is called East Friesland, and lies on the frontier of Westphalia, being separated from the Dutch province of Friesland by Groningen: on the south it has the principality of Munster. Its extent is computed at 1155 square miles; its population at 120,000. Towards the sea it is low and swampy, but secured from inundation by large dykes. The atmosphere is in general foggy, but not unhealthy; the soil is good, and adapted in part to the cultivation of corn, but more to the rearing of cattle.

FRINGY BAZAR, a town of Bengal, district of Dacca. Long. 90. 23. E. Lat. 23. 33. N.

FRIO, a cape on the coast of Rio Janeiro, in Brazil. Long. 41. 39. W. Lat. 23. 3. S.

FRIEZLAND, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Eder, 13 miles S. S. W. Cassel. Pop. 2600.

FRIULI, an extensive province of Italy, subject to Austria, bounded N. by Carinthia, and S. by the gulf of Venice. It was formerly divided into Austrian and Venetian, and these divisions are still preserved under different names. The former contains the eastern and smaller part of the province, and has Trieste for its chief town. Its extent is computed at 2500 square miles; the population about 130,000. Venetian Friuli lies to the westward, and is a much more fertile and populous country, containing 370,000 inhabitants, and producing silk in great abundance. The chief rivers are the Tagliamento, the Meduna, the Selina, and the Natisone.

FRISHER'S STRAIT, a narrow sea, to the north of Cape Farewell and West Greenland. Long. 42. W. Lat. 63. N.

FRODINGHAM, a village and parish of England, in Yorkshire. Pop. 573.

FRODSHAM, a township of England, in Cheshire, 10 miles N. E. Chester. Pop. 1556.

FROHNUNG, a town of Saxony, 15 miles S. S. E. Leipzig. Population 1810.

FROME, two rivers of England; one runs into the Lifford near Hereford; another in the

county of Dorset, flows into the sea in Poole harbour; a third joins the Avon at Bristol; and a fourth enters the Severn near Berkley.

FROME, a town of England, county of Somerset. The river Frome passes through the lower part of the town, under a bridge of five arches. The principal church is a large fine structure, highly decorated within; besides which there are other two churches; also several handsome places of worship for dissenters, a grammar school of the foundation of Edward VI., a charity school for boys, an almshouse for old women, an asylum for girls, and an hospital for old men, together with various Sunday schools, which afford instruction to nearly 2000 children. Frome has long been celebrated for the manufacture of broad cloths and kerseymeres. Pop. of the parish 12,411. 13 miles S. Bath.

FRONTERA, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 14 miles N. Estremoz.

FRONTERA, SAN JUAN DE LA, a town of South America, between Chili and the province of Chilo. Long. 68. 36. W. Lat. 31. 17. S.

FRONTIGNAN, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for Frontignac wines. Population 1450.

FRONTON, a town of France, 18 miles N. Toulouse. Population 2200.

FROSOLONE, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with 3600 inhabitants.

FROZEN OCEAN, or the ICEY SEA, a sea of Asia, extending towards the north into the unknown regions of the pole, and whose boundaries on the east and west are calculated to be Nova Zembla and Tchutski Nos.

FRUGES, a town of France, in Picardy, 14 miles S. W. Arras. Population 2700.

FRICA, STRAITS OF ST. JUAN DE, an inlet on the north-west coast of North America, about 15 miles wide, between Cape Flattery on the south side, in Lat. 48. 20. N. Long. 124. 23. W., and Quadra's isles on the north side, in Lat. 48. 40. N. These straits were for a long time supposed to lead to some inland sea connected with the Atlantic ocean. But they were explored to their termination, about 100 miles inland, by Vancouver.

FRUGO, FOGO, or ST. PHILIPS, one of the Cape de Verde islands, situated at the west of St. Jago, remarkable for a volcano issuing from a mountain, which may be said to compose the whole island. Long. 24. 20. W. Lat. 15. 0. N.

FUENTE GONCALDO, a town of Spain, province of Salamanca, 16 miles N. W. Coria.

FUENTE DE LA FIGUERA, a town of Spain, 56 miles S. E. Valencia. Pop. 2250.

FUENTES, a fortress of Lombardy, where the Adda falls into the lake of Como.

FUENTES D'ONORE, a small town of Spain, 13 miles W. Ciudad Rodrigo. It was the scene of some sharp fighting in May 1811, between the French and the British.

FUENTE RIO, a river of Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California.

FULDA, a province or district of Germany, to the northward of Franconia. Pop. 64,000.

FULDA, a town of Hesse-Cassel, capital of the foregoing province, on the Fulda. The chief building here is the episcopal palace. The university has been converted into a lyceum. It has manufactures of woollens, linen, and earthenware. Population 7500. 63 miles E. N. E. Mentz.

FULDA, a river of Germany, which joins the Werra near Münden.

FULGENT, St., a village of France, department of La Vendee. Population 1650.

FULHAM, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames. The bishop of London has a palace on the banks of the river. Pop. 6492. 4 miles from London.

FULBURN, a parish of England, county of Cambridge. Population 1023.

FULTA, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly river. Long. 88. 20. E. Lat. 22. 19. N.

FUMAY, a town of France, department of the Ardennes. Population 1750.

FUMEL, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 2100.

FUMONE, a town of the Papedom, in the Campagna, 4 miles N. W. Alatri.

FUNCHAL, a seaport in the island of Madeira, of which it is the capital, situated in the centre of a large bay. The city is irregularly built. The streets are narrow, winding, ill paved, and dirty. Churches and convents are numerous; but there is nothing remarkable in their construction. The country behind Funchal rises rapidly, and consists of black rocks of lava, which, intermingled with plantations of the most brilliant verdure, and contrasting with the white houses of the town, compose a brilliant landscape. The trade of Funchal consists almost entirely in the exporting of wine, which is sent not only to Britain, but to the East and West Indies. Long. 17. 6. 15. W. Lat. 32. 37. 40. N.

FUNDY, BAY OF, a large bay in North America, which opens between the islands of Penobscot bay, in Lincoln county, Maine, and Cape Sable, the south-western point of Nova Scotia. It extends about 200 miles in a north-east direction.

FUNEN, a Danish island in the Baltic, separated from Jutland by the narrow passage called the Little Belt. It is 35 miles long and 30 broad. The capital is Odensee.

FUNKIRCHEN, a town of Hungary, palatinate of Baranya, between the Drave and the Danube. It is situated at the foot of a hill, in a district that is fertile, particularly in wine; contains 11,500 inhabitants, and is a bishop's see. 140 miles W. N. W. Belgrade. Long. 18. 45. 29. E. Lat. 46. 5. 13. N.

FURNEAUX ISLANDS, a cluster of islands

in Bass strait, between New Holland and Van Dieman's Land.

FURNES, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, near the sea, on a canal which goes from Bruges to Dunkirk. It is small, but neat, and has an elegant town-house. Population 3200. 15 miles S. W. Ostend.

FURRUCKAHAD, a fortified town, and capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, about a mile from the Ganges. It contains a small citadel, and the palace of the nabob. Here Lord Lake defeated Holkar in 1804. Long. 79. 33. E. Lat. 27. 33. N.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Lower Lusatia, on the Oder, 13 miles S. Frankfort on the Oder. Population 1350.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 40 miles N. Berlin. Population 1800.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Lower Styria, 30 miles E. Gratz, 60 S. Vienna. Pop. 1700.

FURSTENWALD, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 20 miles E. Berlin. Population 2350.

FURTH, a town of Franconia, 4 miles W. Nuremberg, between the Rednitz and Pegnitz. It is a manufacturing place. Glass of all kinds, but in particular large mirrors, are made here; there is also a number of watch-makers, gold-beaters, joiners, saddlers, stocking-weavers, &c. Population 13,000.

FURTH, a town of Lower Bavaria, 86 miles N. N. E. Munich. Population 1000.

FURTEKHUR, a town of Hindostan, on the Ganges, 3 miles from Furruckabad.

FURTEPOON, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. Long. 77. 34. E. Lat. 27. 5. N.

FURWA, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Long. 85. 20. E. Lat. 25. 30. N.

FYERS, a small river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into Lochness. It is chiefly noted for its stupendous falls, the upper one of 70, and the lower of 207 feet in perpendicular height.

FYLINGDALE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1702.

FYNE, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, or arm of the sea, in the county of Argyle, noted for its excellent herrings.

FYVIE, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. Population 3002.

FYZABAD, a city of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the Dewah or Gogra. It is somewhat decayed from its former importance, but is still a considerable city. It contains some handsome tombs belonging to the reigning family; and its gardens are celebrated for grapes and other fruits. Long. 82. 10. E. Lat. 26. 46. N.

G.

GABARET, a town of France, in Gascony. Population 1000.

GABBIANO, a town of Piedmont, 17 miles W. N. W. Casal. Population 2100.

GABEE, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau, 40 miles N. Prague. Pop. 1950.

GABON, Rio, a river of Western Africa, between Benin and Cape Lopez Gonsalvo.

GADIE, a river of England, in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Coln.

GADSBURGH, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Radegeest. Pop. 1500.

GADIAZ, a town of Russia, government of Pultava. Population 2300.

GADIE, a small river of Scotland, which falls into the Ury.

GAETA, a town of Naples, Terra di Lavoro, on a small promontory to which it gives name. It is one of the strongest places in the kingdom, and made a gallant resistance to the French in July 1806. It lies along the shore, from the centre of the bay to the point of the promontory. It is a bishop's see, contains a cathedral, 9 churches, and nearly 15,000 inhabitants. The harbour remains nearly as in the times of antiquity; the streets are neatly built, and well paved; the general appearance of the town is lively, and the environs extremely picturesque. 40 miles N.W. Naples. Long. 13. 33. E. Lat. 41. 14. 2. N.

GAFSA, a town in the southern part of the territory of Tunis, 140 miles S.S.W. Tunis.

GADIAN, a town of Hindostan, province of Sind. Long. 67. 56. E. Lat. 24. 46. N.

GAILDORE, a town of Württemberg, 31 miles E. N. E. Stuttgart. Population 1400.

GAILLAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Population 1450.

GAINSBOROUGH, a considerable market town of England, county of Lincoln, on the Trent. It is a place of considerable trade. The town consists almost entirely of one long street, parallel with the river, and is clean, and well paved and lighted. The principal public building is the church, which was some years ago rebuilt by the inhabitants, and is a neat and commodious structure. Over the Trent, an elegant stone bridge, of three elliptical arches, was erected in 1791. The town-hall is of brick, with shops under it. It is situated in the market-place, and is occasionally used as an assembly-room. At the north-west end of the town stands an ancient and curious edifice, termed the *old hall* or *palace*, said by a vague tradition to have been the palace of John of Gaunt, but now inhabited by private families. The theatre is small, but a very neat modern building. There are in the town several meeting-houses, and some good charity schools. Population 5893. 18 miles N. W. Lincoln.

GAINRY, a small stream of Scotland, which falls into Lochleven, near Kinross.

GALA, a fortified town of Algiers, to the east of Constantina, towards the desert.

GALA WATER, a river of Scotland, which takes its rise in the county of Mid-Lothian, and falls into the Firth of Forth, near Galashiels.

GALASHIELS, a town and parish of Scotland, partly in Shetland, and partly in Selkirk, on the Gala Water. It is irregularly built. It has been long noted for the

manufacture of a coarse woollen cloth. Population 1545. 5 miles S. W. Melrose.

GALATON, a village of Scotland, in Fife-shire. Population 929.

GALATZ, or **GALACZ**, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on a lake near the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube. It has a good harbour, but is an ill built place. Almost all the trade between Moldavia and Constantinople, in cattle, corn, &c. passes through it. Pop. 5000. 54 miles W. Ismail. Long. 28. 24. E. Lat. 45. 24. N.

GALATHA, a town of Hungary, county of Presburg. Population 2300.

GALICIA, an extensive province of the Austrian empire, which formerly constituted a part of Poland. It is bounded N. by the Kingdom of Poland, E. by Russia, S. by Moldavia, Transylvania, and Hungary, and W. by Austrian Silesia. It lies between 18. 35. and 26. 50. E. long. and 47. 50. and 50. 45. N. lat. Its territorial extent is 32,521 square miles, and its population, by recent survey, about 3,750,000, including the adjacent province of the Buckowine. Galicia consists of an immense plain, with hardly any elevation except in the south, where it is intersected by some branches of the Carpathian mountains. It is watered by the Vistula, the Dniester, Dunajec, the San, and the Wisloka, besides a considerable number of smaller streams; but it has no canals, and no extensive lakes, though ponds are numerous throughout the country.

GALICIA, an extensive province, forming the north-west angle of Spain, though belonging, from its position, more naturally to Portugal. It is bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic, S. by Portugal, and E. by the Spanish province of Asturias. It has a territorial extent of 16,746 square miles. Population 1,900,000. It lies between Long. 6. 37. and 9. 13. W. and Lat. 40. 56. and 43. 46. N. Galicia is one of the most mountainous provinces in Spain. The mountains contain copper, lead, and tin; also marcasite, vitriol, sulphur, and white marble: between Corunna and Betanzos is found jasper. Mineral springs abound, and many of them are warm. The few manufactures to be found here are woollens in the province of Lugo, ropes and canvas at Cerunna and Ferrol, and in some places linen; silk is also made in the territory of Montforte de Lemos.

GALITSCH, a town of Russia, government of Kostroma. Population 3200. Long. 42. 43. E. Lat. 59. 11. N.

GALL, ST., a canton of Switzerland, bounded by Upper Austria, and by the cantons of the Grisons, Glarus, Schwytz, and Zurich. Its superficial extent is about 1100 square miles, and its population 134,000, of whom three-fifths are Catholics, and the rest Protestants. The country is watered by the Rhine, the Tamin, the Saar, the Sitter, part of the lakes of Zurich and Constance, and the greater part of that of Wallenstadt.

GALL, ST., a town of Switzerland, the ca-

pital of the canton of the same name, on the rivulet of Steinach. It is well built, and surrounded with walls and ditches. The objects of curiosity are the old Benedictine abbey, the academy, the gymnasium (with nine classes), the cabinets of natural history and coins, and the public library. Of the public buildings, the principal church, the council-house, the arsenal, and the hospital, are worthy of notice. It has manufactures of cotton and linen. Population 9000. Long. 9. 21. 37. E. Lat. 47. 25. 41. N.

GALLA, a savage people of Africa, who have occupied all the territories to the south of Abyssinia, and seized on some of the finest provinces of that country.

GALLAM, a considerable town of Western Africa. Long. 10. 50. W. Lat. 14. 33. N.

GALLAPAGOS, or **GALLIPAGOS**, a number of islands in the Pacific ocean. They lie between Lat. 1. 45. N. and 1. 31. S. and between Long. 89. 2. and 92. W. about 200 miles west of the coast of Peru.

GALLARATO, a town of the Milanese, 31 miles N. W. Milan. Population 3350.

GALLATIN, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Population 3307. Slaves 688. Chief town Port William. —3d, Of Illinois, on the Wabash. Population in 1812, 3256. Chief town Shawneetown. —2d, A township in Columbia county, New York, 19 miles S. E. Hudson. Pop. 2471.

GALLATIN'S RIVER, one of the three forks of the Missouri, in North America. It joins the main stream in Long. 110. 5. W. Lat. 45. 16. N.

GALLIA, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kenhawa. Population in 1815, 6000. Chief town Gallipolis.

GALLIPOLI, a city of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, on the east side of the gulf of Tarento, joined to the continent by a bridge. It is a bishop's see, is well built and fortified, and has a convenient harbour, with fully 9000 inhabitants. It has manufactures of muslin, cotton stockings, and other stuffs, and carries on a considerable trade in these commodities, but more in oil. 224 miles E. by S. Naples.

GALLIPOLI, a large commercial town of European Turkey, province of Romagnia, on the strait of Gallipoli. It has two good harbours. The *bazars* are very extensive, and furnished with merchandise of every kind. Gallipoli has very few ancient monuments in a good state of preservation. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and was the first town in Europe that fell into their hands. Population 17,000, of whom 10,000 are Turks, the rest Greeks and Jews. 80 miles S. Adrianople. Long. 26. 37. 30. E. Lat. 40. 25. 33. N.

GALLOWAY, a district of Scotland, comprehending the two counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigton.

GALLOWAY, MOUNT, or, a cape of Scotland, on the south coast of Wigtonshire.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright. It joins with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. in 1811, 500: 19 miles N. by W. Kirkcudbright.

GALNIER, ST., a town of France, department of the Loire. Population 2300.

GALORE, or **GULER**, a village of the Netherlands, 11 miles S. E. Maastricht. Population 1660.

GALSTON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Population 3449.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, province of Connaught, bounded W. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by Mayo, N. E. by Roscommon, E. by the river Shannon, which separates it from King's county and Tipperary, and S. by Clare and Galway bay. This county is in length about 82 miles, and 42 broad. It is extremely diversified in its soil and appearance, some parts of it being in a state of nature, while in other parts it is fertile and well cultivated. Galway abounds both in rivers and lakes. Loughcorrib extends about 20 miles in length, and about 11 in its broadest part; Lough Reagh and Lough Coutra are said to be beautiful pieces of water. Its most considerable rivers, after the Shannon, are the Suck and the Blackwater. The Clare, the Galway, and Dunmore, are also of considerable magnitude, and impetuous in their course. The inhabitants of this county are mostly Catholic, the Catholics being to the Protestants in the proportion of 40 or 50 to 1. The county contains 2593 English square miles, 110 parishes, and sends two members to the imperial parliament. In 1798, the number of houses was 28,212, and the inhabitants 142,000.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, and capital of the above county, situated on a broad and stony river, by which Loughcorrib flows into the sea. It was originally a walled town. It consists of four main streets, running parallel to each other, and intersected by cross streets and lanes, nearly at right angles. The collegiate church in Galway is very large, and is of the Gothic structure. The other public buildings are an exchange, three nunneries, three friaries, commodious barracks for two or three regiments of infantry, a charter school, which is a plain substantial building, two court-houses, and an infirmary, situated at the east entrance into the town. The jail is a massy pile at the west end of the town. A manufactory of coarse cloths is established here, but on a limited scale. The linen manufacture has also been lately introduced. The port is commodious and safe. In 1690 it declared for King James, but next year surrendered to General Ginkle. Population 15,000. 80 miles W. Dublin. Long. 8. 58. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

GALWAY BAY, a bay of Ireland, on the W. coast, sheltered by the South Arran islands.

GALWAY, a post township of the United States, in Saratoga county, New York, 31 miles from Albany. Population 2705.

GAMBARA, a town of Austrian Italy, 5 miles W. Venice. Population 2030.

GAMBARA, a town of Austrian Italy, with 2000 inhabitants.

GAMBIA, a large river of Western Africa, which falls into the sea in about Long. 13. 30. W. Lat. 16. 30. N.

GAMBIE'S ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 225. E. Lat. 23. 12. S.

GAMSHURT, a village of Germany, in Baden, 12 miles E. N. E. Strasburg. Pop. 1100.

GAS, a town of France, 4 miles S. Pau. Population 2600.

GASA, or **GHANA**, a city of Central Africa, on the Niger, 100 miles S. E. Cassina.

GARDENHEIM, a town of Brunswick, 33 miles S. W. Brunswick. Pop. 2000.

GARDIA, a town of Spain, in Valencia; at the mouth of the Alcoy. It has a trade in wine, silk, hemp, and flax. Population 6300. 20 miles S. Valencia.

GANDICOTTA, called also **WANDICOTTA**, a fortress of Hindostan. Long. 70. 29. E. Lat. 14. 45. N.

GANGES, called by the natives of India *Ganga*, signifying by pre-eminence *the River*. Its source is in a small stream from under a mass of perpetual snow, accumulated on the southern side of the lofty Himalaya mountains, which separate Tartary from India, between the 31st and 32d degrees of N. lat., and 76th and 79th of E. long. It is joined in Lat. 30. 9. by the Alenandra river. These united streams form the Ganges, which after their junction becomes from 80 to 100 yards wide. In its farther course it receives the addition of innumerable tributary rivers. At Sooty, in Lat. 24. 26. it divides, and the smaller branch, after passing Calcutta, disembogues at Nagor. The larger branch continues its tortuous course under the name of Puddah, till joined by the mighty Brahmapootra; shortly after which it pours its ample torrents into the ocean. Many islands are formed from the sediment deposited by this vast body of water; and the sand or mud banks extend nearly a degree into the sea, rendering the entrance to the river exceedingly difficult and dangerous. The Ganges is computed to be 1500 miles in length, and at 500 miles from its mouth is, during the rainy season, 4 miles broad and 60 feet deep. The Ganges, like the Nile, has a very wide Delta, extending from west to east 200 miles, intersected by innumerable branches, through which the overflowing waters of the river are conveyed, during the inundations, to the ocean.

GANGES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, 33 miles W. Nismes. Pop. 3600.

GANJAM, a town and seaport of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name. Long. 85. 19. E. Lat. 19. 23. N.

GANNAT, a town of France, department of the Allier, 22 miles N. Clermont. Pop. 4100.

GAP, a town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Alps. It is a mean

ill built place, with narrow streets and low crowded houses. It has a few manufactures. Population 8000. 56 miles S. by E. Grenoble.

GARD, a department of France, containing part of Languedoc, and surrounded by the Mediterranean and the departments of the Lozere, the Ardèche, the Rhone, the Herault, and the Aveyron. Pop. 322,000.

GARD, or **GARDON**, a river of France, in Lower Languedoc, which enters the Rhone.

GARDA, a lake of Austrian Italy, lying between Tyrol and the governments of Venice and Milan. It is about 35 miles in length, and 14 in its greatest breadth; the depth varies from 16 to 40 feet where it is narrowest, and from 100 to 300 where widest.

GARDA, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Veronese, on the lake to which it gives name. 30 miles N. Mantua.

GARDANE, a town of France, in Provence, 9 miles N. N. E. Marseilles. Pop. 2300.

GARDELEBEN, a town of the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Mulde, 30 miles N. Magdeburg. Population 3200.

GARDENSTON, a village of Scotland, in the county of Banff, 6 miles E. Banff.

GARDNER, a post township of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine, on Kennebeck river, opposite Pittstown, 6 miles S. Augusta. Population 1020.

GARDNER'S BAY, a large bay of the United States, at the east end of Long Island, New York. Long. 72. 15. W. Lat. 41. 3. N.

GARDNER'S ISLAND, or **ISLE OF WIGHT**, at the east end of Long Island, in the state of New York.

GARGNANO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Garda, 24 miles N. E. Brescia. Population 3400.

GARGRAVE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 972.

GARGHNSOCK, a parish and village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. Pop. 862.

GARLIFSTON, a village of Scotland, in Wigtownshire.

GARLIN, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 1000.

GARMOUTH, a village of Scotland, county of Moray, at the mouth of the Spey.

GARNER and **GARRAN**, two rivers of England, in Herefordshire.

GARNOCK, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which abounds in trout and salmon.

GARONNE, one of the largest rivers of France. It rises among the Pyrenees, and passing by Bourdeaux, falls into the Atlantic, 47 miles below, by two mouths.

GARONNE, **UPPER**, a department in the south-west of France, consisting of part of Languedoc and Gascony, and bounded S. by Spain, and W. by the department of the Upper Pyrenees. It has a territorial extent of 2840 square miles, with a population of 367,500. The southern part, lying among the Pyrenees, is mountainous; the rest consists of hills of less magnitude, with small plains and extensive vallies.

GARRARD, a county of the United States,

in Kentucky, on the S. side of the Kentucky. Pop. 9160. Slaves 2063. Chief town Lancaster.

GARRY, a river of Scotland, county of Perth, which joins the Tummel.

GASDALE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 679.

GARSTANG, a township of England, county of Lancaster, 223 miles N. W. London. Population 936.

GARSTON, a township of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey. Population 874.

GARVALD, a pleasantly situated village of Scotland, in a parish of the same name, in Haddingtonshire, with 797 inhabitants.

GAUVIE, a river of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which joins the Croma.

GARVOCK, a parish of Scotland, county of Kincardine. Population 443.

GASCONADE, a river of North America, which joins the Missouri from the north, 100 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi.

GASCONY, an extensive country in the south-west of France, which, before the revolution, was one of the great provinces administered by an intendant; but since the revolution it forms the departments of the Upper Pyrenees, the Gers, the Landes, and part of those of the Lower Pyrenees, the Upper Garonne, and the Lot and Garonne.

GASPAR STRAIT, a passage in the Eastern seas, between the island of Banca and that of Billiton.—There is an island of the same name in the above strait.

GASPE, a bay of the district of Gaspé, in the gulf of St Lawrence, lying between Cape Gaspé and White Head.

GASPE, a district of Lower Canada, on the south side of the St Lawrence, which lies between 64. and 66. 36. W. long. and between 47. 20. and 49. 10. N. lat.

GASSINO, a town of Piedmont, with 2709 inhabitants. 9 miles E. Turin.

GASTEL, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 1600.

GATA CAPE, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada. Long. 2. 22. W. Lat. 36. 43. N.

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET, a neat and flourishing village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, on the Aiket, 3 miles from its entrance into Wigtown bay, 14 miles W. by S. Castle Douglas.

GATES, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, bordering on Virginia. Population 5696. Slaves 2790. Chief town Hertford. At the court-house is a post-office.

GATESHEAD, a town of England, in the county of Durham, forming a suburb to Newcastle, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Tyne. The town consists chiefly of one long street, running along a steep descent towards the bridge, where it terminates. The church is a large, ancient, and handsome building, with a lofty tower; and there is a free school for grammar, arithmetic, and navigation. Pop. of the parish 11,767.

GATTINARA, a neat town of Piedmont, near the Sesia. Population 3650.

GATTON, a borough of England, in Sur-

rey. It sends members to parliament. Population 135.

GATTONSIDE, a village of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, on the Tweed.

GAVERDO, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles N. E. Brescia. Pop. 2000.

GAUDENS, St., a town of France, 44 miles S. S. W. Toulouse. Population 4200.

GAVE is the general name of the rivers in the French province of Bearn, which have their source in the Pyrenees.

GAVRAY, a town of Normandy, department of La Manche. Population 1450.

GAVER, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles S. Ghent.

GAURITZ, a very rapid river in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, which falls into the ocean.

GAYAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo pilgrimage. Long. 63. 5. E. Lat. 24. 49. N.

GALYRON, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. Long. 63. 33. E. Lat. 25. 35. N.

GAUCOA, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Grand river. Population in 1815, 3000. Chief town Charlton.

GERESLE, a town of Saxony, 8 miles N. N. W. Erfurt. Population 1300.

GERWEILE, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, 14 miles S. by W. Colmar. Pop. 2550.

GERLING, a township and parish of England, county of Nottingham. Pop. 2017.

GERNEY, a township and parish of England, in Lincolnshire. Population 1700.

GESENHORN, a village of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia. Population 4000.

GERSH, a territory and very small village of Abyssinia.

GETLE, or GJAWLE, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia. The river Gelle flows through the middle of the town, and forms a good harbour. Pop. 5000. 60 miles N. Upsal. Long. 17. 7. 27. E. Lat. 60. 39. 30. N.

GEFEBORG, a government of Sweden, between Dukerlia and West Norrland. Population 90,000.

GELL, a small river which rises in the Tyrol, and joins the Drave, in Carinthia.

GEILSKIRCHEN, a town of the Prussian states, 8 miles N. W. Juliers. Pop. 1800.

GEISENHAIN, a town of Nassau, 17 miles W. Mentz. Population 1200.

GEILINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, 12 miles W. Ulm. Population 1650.

GEISPOUZENS, a village of France, 6 miles S. by W. Strasburg. Pop. 2100.

GEISAMAR, a walled town of Flesse-Cassel. Population 2400.

GETTHAY, a town of Saxony, 40 miles W. Dresden. Population 1700.

GEELDERLAND, a large province of the Netherlands, bounded on its respective frontier lines by Overysel, Westphalia, North Brabant, Holland, and Utrecht. Its extent is about 2020 square miles; its population

243,000. The surface is in general level, but not so flat as the maritime part of the Netherlands. The province is watered by the Rhine, the Waal, the Yssel, the Leck, and the Maese; it has also several large canals.

GELDEREN, a town of the Prussian states, 30 miles N. N. W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1550.

GELDORP, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 1100.

GELMEYDEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel. Population 900.

GELNHAUSEN, a small town of Hesse-Cassel, 12 miles E. Hanau. Pop. 2650.

GEMAPPE, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, near Juddt. Pop. 2300.

GEMARKE, a town of the Prussian states. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, silk, and woollen. Population 5000. 20 miles S. E. Dusseldorf.

GEMBLOURS, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant, 9 miles N. W. Namur. Population 1860.

GEMENOS, a town of France, department of the Mouth of the Rhone. Pop. 1560.

GEMENT, a village of North Brabant. It has manufactures of fine Dutch linen. Population 4000.

GEMIGNANO, ST., a town of Tuscany, 20 miles S. W. Florence. Population 2000.

GEMISHKHANA, a town of Asia Minor, on the borders of Armenia, 30 miles S. Trebizond. Population 7000.

GEATONA, a town of the Austrian states, 24 miles N. W. Friuli. Population 2000.

GEHMUND, a place of considerable antiquity, 24 miles E. Stuttgart. Population 5500.—The name also of a small town of Carinthia, with extensive iron works, 32 miles N. W. Clagenfurt; of another, 41 miles W. N. W. Coblenz; and a fourth, 60 miles N. W. Vienna.

GEHMUND, GEORGES, PETTES, and FREDERICKS, three villages of the Bavarian states, in the circle of the Upper Danube, district of Pleinfeld, on the Rednitz, 2 miles from Roth.

GEHMUNDEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Wohra. Population 1150.—Another of the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine. Population 1100.—A third, 37 miles E. Frankfurt. Population 1200.

GEHMUNDEN, a town of Upper Austria, on the lake and river Traun, 108 miles W. S. W. Vienna. Pop. 1800.

GENAP, a town of the Netherlands, on the Dyle. Population 1200.

GENDERLINGEN, a large village of the Netherlands, with 2800 inhabitants.

GENESSEE, a county of the United States, in New York, on the west side of Genesee river, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Genesee river, which separates it from Ontario county, S. by Allegany and Catawagus counties, and W. by Niagara county. Population 12,644. Chief town Batavia.

GENESSEE, a river of the United States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and flowing through New York, enters Lake Ontario.

There are several falls on it.

GENEST LE MALIN-AUT, ST., a town of France, in the Lyonnaise. Population 2000.

GENEVA, a city of Switzerland, and the capital of a small canton, at the western extremity of the lake of the same name, on the confines of France, Switzerland, and Savoy. The Rhone divides it into three parts, called the city, the little town or quarter of St Gervais, and the island, which is considered as a part of the latter. The streets, though clean, are irregular, the principal street being incumbered with a row of shops on each side, between the carriage way and the foot pavement. The latter is wide, and protected by a pent-house, supported by wooden pillars, with arcades as high as the houses. This is extremely convenient for foot passengers, but gives the street a gloomy appearance. The upper town is much more attractive, not only commanding magnificent views, but containing a number of elegant houses. The public buildings of Geneva are the town-hall, the arsenal, the college, the public library, containing 50,000 volumes, the hospital, the theatre, and the cathedral. The last stands in the upper town, contains several monuments of persons of note in history; and though an irregular, is an interesting edifice. Nothing can be more agreeable than the environs of Geneva, or more magnificent than the prospect which it enjoys. Around it are numbers of very fine and interesting walks in every direction. Within the city, the principal promenades are the Treille, a sort of terrace, the bastions, and the Place de St Anthoine, which commands an extensive view of the lake, including Nyon Morges and Copet, the seat of Neckar, and of Madame de Staël. The lake, though everywhere magnificent, is more particularly so in this quarter. Mont Blanc forms here a striking feature in every landscape. At a little distance to the west of Geneva is Ferney, the residence of Voltaire. The Genevese carry on some manufactures of woollen, muslin, chintz, silk, and porcelain; but their great occupation is watch-making, which employs nearly 7000 individuals. Education has always been conducted here with the greatest care; and for this purpose there is a public school and a university. Population 25,000. 70 miles N. E. Lyons. Long. 6. 9. 30. E. Lat. 46. 12. 7. N.

GENEVA, a post village of the United States, in Seneca, Ontario county, New York, on the west side of Seneca Lake, 16 miles E. Canandaigua. It enjoys an extensive trade.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, a celebrated lake of Switzerland, extending in the form of a crescent between that country and Savoy, and occupying a part of the great valley which separates the Alps from the Jura ridge. Its length along the north or Swiss shore is 50 miles; on the side of Savoy 42; its greatest breadth 10; its greatest depth about 1000 feet.

GENEVIEVE, a town of the United States, in a district of the Missouri of the same

name, on the little river Gouberie, 1 mile from the Mississippi. Pop. 1400. Lat. 37. 51. N.

GENEVIEVE, St., a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 1250.

GENEVIEVE Bay, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland, in the straits of Belleisle.

GENVOIS, a province belonging not to Geneva, but to Savoy. Pop. above 70,000.

GENGENACH, a town of Germany, 13 miles S. E. Strasburg. Population 1800.

GENGOV LE ROYAL, St., a town of France, in Burgundy. Population 1600.

GENIES DE RIVEDOLT, St., a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 3350.

GENIS-LAVAL, St., a town of France, 4 miles S. Lyons. Population 2400.

GENITS, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 1400.

GENNES, a town of France, on the Loire, 9 miles W. N. W. Saumur. Pop. 1500.

GENOA, a maritime city in the north-west of Italy, once a celebrated republic, now the capital of a province of the Sardinian states. It is situated at the northern point of the part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, and is inclosed by a double wall. The houses are well built; but the streets are so narrow and irregular, that in many places it is almost impossible to pass them in a carriage, and the common vehicle in use for visits is the sedan chair. Three streets, however, the Strada Balbi, the Strada Nuova, and the Strada Nuovissima, form striking exceptions; they are regular, spacious, and the more impressive to a stranger, from following each other in succession. It is in these streets that are to be found the residences, or, as they are termed, palaces of the great families; buildings which display the attractions, not only of architecture, but of painting and sculpture. Genoa contains a number of public edifices. The most remarkable are the Palazzo della Signora, the ancient residence of the doge, and the place of meeting of the public bodies. The arsenal in its neighbourhood contains a number of military relics and trophies. Before the French revolution, the number of churches was 32, and of religious houses 70. Several of the former are masterpieces of architecture; but they are too richly ornamented for places of worship. The church called Dell' Annunziata, and the cathedral, are the most conspicuous. The elegant church of Carignano was built at the expence of a citizen of the name of Sauli; his grandson erected a monument of equal magnificence, the bridge of the same name, which is of great height, connecting two hills, and forming one of the favourite walks of the Venetians. The theatres are three in number. The great hospital for the sick and infirm, and the Albergo del Poveri, or poor-house, are magnificent buildings. The harbour of Genoa is in the form of a semicircle, whose diameter is about 1000 fathoms. It is inclosed by two strong moles, the opening between which is

350 fathoms in width; but the entrance is difficult. Genoa exports the products of the adjacent country, such as rice and fruit; and in particular olive oil, to a great annual value; also her own manufactures, viz. silks, damasks, and velvets; for the last, Genoa has long been celebrated. Of imports, the chief articles are corn from Sicily, and occasionally from Barbary; raw silk from Sicily, iron and naval stores from the Baltic, linen and sail-cloth from Germany, tin, lead, hardware, and cottons from England. To these are to be added wool from Spain, wax and cotton from the Levant, and from the United States different articles of colonial produce. Fish from Newfoundland is here, as in other Catholic cities, an import of considerable amount. The Sardinian government has recently (in 1817) increased greatly the import duties; and woollens and cottons are now taxed, not by measure, but by weight; the duty on iron is also much increased. Genoa is the see of an archbishop. The city possesses an university, an academy, and a public library; it has also a navigation school, and a learned society of very old standing. It possesses a number of ingenious and skilful workmen, such as goldsmiths and coral workers; also manufacturers of vases and elegant cups. The population of Genoa, though not so numerous as formerly, is still considerable, being about 76,000. 77 miles S. E. Turin. Long. 8. 54. E. Lat. 44. 25. N.

GENOA, THE TERRITORY OF, now a province of the Sardinian states, is a long track extending along the shores of the gulf of Genoa, and covering a superficial extent of 6800 square miles. It corresponds nearly to the Upper Liguria of the Romans, and is traversed by the Appennines. Pop. 530,000.

GENOA, a post township of the United States, in Cayuga county, New York, on Cayuga Lake, 25 miles S. Auburn. Pop. 5425.

GENOLA, a town of Piedmont, between Coni and Savigliano.

GENOLHAC, a town of France, in Languedoc. Population 1400.

GENOUX, a town of France, department of the Cher. Population 1000.

GENSAU, a town of France, department of the Gironde. Population 2800.

GERTHIN, a town of the Prussian states, 30 miles N. E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1700.

GENTILLY, a town of France, 4 miles S. Paris. Population 4500.

GELOIRE, St., a town of France, 18 miles N. W. Grenoble. Population 3450.

GEORG, St., a town of Hungary, 7 miles N. N. E. Presburg. Population 2200.

GEORGE, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 30 miles N. W. Perth.

GEORGE, St., a town and parish of England, in Gloucester, 2 miles E. Bristol.

GEORGE, St., in THE EAST, a parish of England, in Middlesex. Population 32,520.

GEORGE, St., a town of the Great military frontiers. Population 1500.

GEORGE, St., the largest of the Bermuda lands, about 15 miles long. Its capital is of the same name. It has a handsome church, a library, and town-house. Long. 63. 30. W. Lat. 32. 45. N.

GEORGE, St., a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Assumption.

GEORGE, St., a cape and islands nearly opposite to the river Appalachicola, on the coast of East Florida. Lat. of the cape, 29. 38. N.

GEORGE'S, St., the capital of the island of Grenada, in the West Indies. It possesses one of the best harbours in the West Indies. It is built chiefly of brick; and is divided by a ridge, which running into the sea, forms on one side the carenage, on the other the bay; thus there is the Bay-town, which boasts a handsome square and market; and the Carenage-town, wherein the principal merchants reside. Long. 61. 31. W. Lat. 12. 4. N.

GEORGE'S, St., a post township of the United States, in New Castle county, Delaware. Pop. of St George's hundred, 2880.

GEORGE'S, St., a river of the United States, in St Mary's county, Maryland, which runs into the Potomac, between Pinev point and St Mary's river. Opposite its mouth is the island of St George.

GEORGE'S BANK, St., a fishing bank off the coast of Massachusetts, in the United States. It extends between Lat. 41. 15. and 42. 22. N. and between Long. 67. 50. and 68. 40. W.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL, St., that part of the Atlantic ocean which is situated between Ireland and Wales.

GEORGE'S KEY, St., a small island in the bay of Honduras.

GEORGE, LAKE, in the state of New York, and county of Washington, about 33 miles long, and nearly 2 broad, discharges itself into Lake Champlain, at Ticonderoga.

GEORGEN AM SEE, St., a town of the Bavarian states. Population 1800. 1/2 mile N. N. E. Bayreuth, of which it may be considered as a suburb.

GEORGENBURG, a town of Russia, government of Wilna, 35 miles E. Tilsit.

GEORGES, St., a town of France, 6 miles N. E. Poitiers. Population 1650.

GEORGES SUR LOIRE, St., a town of France, in Anjou. Population 2350.

GEORGES DU TRIEL, St., a town of France, in Normandy. Population 1530.

GEORGES DE SEPT VOTES, St., a town of France, on the Loire. Population 2320.

GEORGETOWN, the capital of Pooloo Pomang, or Prince of Wales island. The town is regularly laid out, and is yearly increasing in size. Long. 160. 19. E. Lat. 5. 25. N.

GEORGETOWN, a district of the United States, in South Carolina. Population 15,679. Slaves 12,007.—2d. A township in Lincoln county, Maine, on the east side of the Kennebec, 15 miles S. W. Wiscasset. Pop. 1998.—3d. A post township and port of entry in the district of Columbia, 3 miles W. of the capital in Washington. Population 4940. Long. 77. 1. W. Lat. 38. 52. N.—4th, Capital

of Georgetown district, South Carolina. 60 miles N. N. E. Charleston. Pop. about 2000.

GEORGIA, a considerable country of Asia, situated between the Black sea and the Caspian, to the north of Armenia, and forming the frontier between Russia and Persia. It combines the mountainous character of the Caucasian region with that of the fertile plains of Persia. It thus unites the products both of tropical and temperate climates. Georgia originally included nearly the whole southern declivity of the Caucasus, extending from the Black sea to the Caspian sea. Recently the name was confined to that part of the region which was subjected to Persia; and Mingrelia, Imneretia, and Gurjel were detached from it. This country is now divided into four provinces, called Cartvel, Kaketi, or Kacheti, Kisk, called sometimes Sonchet, and Georgian Armenia. The beauty of the females, who in this respect rival those of Circassia, has only made them eagerly sought after to fill the seraglios of the east. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Christians of the Greek communion, to which are added Jews, Tartars, Armenians, and Russians. The principal rivers are the Kur and the Araxes, which pour their united streams into the Caspian. The only place deserving the name of a city is Tbilis, the capital. Georgia, lying between Russia and Persia, was long the field of battle between these two powers, and was ravaged by their contests. It has now fallen under the dominion of Russia.

GEORGIA, one of the United States of North America, situated between 30. 37. and 35. N. lat. and between 80. 0. and 91. 0. W. long.; being about 300 miles in length from N. to S., and on an average 250 in breadth. It is bounded N. by North Carolina and Tennessee, N. E. by South Carolina, S. by Florida, E. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by West Florida and the Alabama territory. It is divided into the two districts of Upper and Lower Georgia, which are subdivided into 40 counties. The principal rivers are the Savannah, the Ogeechee, the Canche, and the Altamaha. The eastern part of the state of Georgia, between the mountains and the ocean, and the rivers Savannah and St Mary's, a track of country more than 120 miles from N. to S., and from 50 to 80 E. and W., is entirely level, without a hill or a stone. At the distance of about 40 or 50 miles from the coast, the ridges gradually rise one above another into hills, and the hills successively increase in height, until they finally terminate in mountains. The vast chain of the Allegany mountains terminates in Georgia, 60 miles south of its northern frontier. From the foot of this ridge spreads a wide extended plain of the richest soil, and in a latitude and climate favourably adapted for most of the productions of the south of Europe and of the East Indies. The soil of the country is various. The most of the rice lands lie on rivers, which, as far as the tide flows, are

called tide lands, or on creeks and particular branches of water, flowing in some deeper or lower parts of the lands, which are called inland swamps, and extend back in the country from 1½ to 25 miles. The intermediate lands, between these creeks and rivers, are of an inferior quality. Here and there are interspersed oak and hickory ridges, which are of a better soil. The chief articles of export from this state are cotton, which has now become the great staple of the state; rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber of various kinds, naval stores, leather, deer skins, shake rook, myrtle, bees' wax, corn, and live stock. The exports are West India goods, teas, wines, various articles of clothing, and dry goods of all kinds. From the southern states are imported cheese, fish, potatoes, apples, cyder, &c. The annual value of the exports is above 1,200,000. In 1763, they amounted only to 1,27,000. Georgia was settled in the year 1733, by 115 adventurers, under the conduct of General Oglethorpe; and after struggling for about 30 years with the usual obstacle of Indian hostility, began at last to flourish, and has ever since increased. Population in different years:—

1790, 82,518, of whom 29,264 are slaves.
1800, 162,680, of whom 59,699 are slaves.
1810, 252,433, of whom 105,218 are slaves.

GEORGIA, NEW, or SOUTH GEORGIA, an island in the South Atlantic ocean, about 90 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Long. 37. W. Lat. 54. 30. S.

GEORGIO MAGGIORE, St, an island in the Adriatic, near Venice.

GEORGSWALD, OLD, a town of Bohemia, circle of Leutmeritz. Population 2500.

GER, a town of Normandy, department of La Manche. Population 2500.

GERA, a walled town of Saxony, on the White Elster. The streets are straight and regular. It has considerable manufactures, partly in woollen, partly in cotton cloths; and other articles, such as hats and leather. Population 7500. 30 miles S. S. W. Leipzig.

GERAN LE PUY, St, a small town of France, department of the Allier. Pop. 1600.

GERARDMER, a town of France, in Lorraine. Population 2300.

GERAU, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 miles W. N. W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1450.

GERBEVILLE, a town of France, in Lorraine, 9 miles S. Luneville. Pop. 2100.

GERBSTADT, a town of the Prussian states, 36 miles S. Magdeburg. Population 2400.

GERDAUX, a town of East Prussia, on the Omer, 30 miles S. E. Königsberg. Pop. 1700.

GERENNA, a town of Spain, 12 miles N. N. W. Seville.

GERONG, a city, and formerly the capital, of Assam, on the Dekhow river, a tributary of the Brahmapootra; now fallen to decay; Long. 94. 40. E. Lat. 25. 55. N.

GERGUREWZ, a town of Slavopia. Population 2000.

GERINA, a town of Cyprus, on the northern coast. The walls are lofty, and defend-

ed by four guns. The harbour is small, and has been nearly filled up by the falling of the wall. Population 1500 families. 16 miles N. N. W. Nicosia.

GERINGSWALDA, a town of Saxony, 25 miles S. S. E. Leipzig. Population 1500.

GERMAIN DE BELAIR, St, a town of France, department of the Lot. Pop. 1700.

GERMAIN DU BOIS, St, a town of France, in Burgundy. Population 1600.

GERMAIN DE BOURCEIL, St, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Population 2800.

GERMAIN, St, a town of France, 16 miles S. S. E. Limoges. Population 2050.

GERMAIN DES FOSSES, St, a town of France, on the Allier. Population 1600.

GERMAIN L'HERMITE, St, a town of France, in Auvergne. Population 1750.

GERMAIN LAMBRON, St, a town of France, on the Allier. Population 1650.

GERMAIN LAVAL, St, a town of France, with 1600 inhabitants.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, St, a well built town of France, on the Seine, 12 miles N. W. Paris. The houses are in general good, the streets wide, regular, and well paved. Here are also several handsome squares; but the object of greatest interest to the traveller is the magnificent terrace on the side of the river, upwards of two miles long, and affording a delightful view, of nearly 15 miles in circuit. The ancient castle, built by Charles V. of France, is a spacious but heavy building, chiefly of brick. Population 9000.

GERMAIN'S, St, a borough and parish of England, county of Cornwall. The inhabitants are principally supported by fishing. The cathedral, now the parish church, is a fine ancient building. The town sends two members to parliament, chosen by 20 voters. Pop. of parish, 2404. 52 miles S. W. Exeter.

GERMAN, a township of the United States, in Chenango county, New York, 15 miles W. Norwich, 115 W. Albany. Pop. 1519.—2d, Of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Population 2079.

GERMAN OCEAN, or NORTH SEA, an extensive sea on the north-west coast of Europe, bounded S. by the straits of Calais, N. by the Orkney and Shetland islands.

GERMANO, St, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 48 miles N. N. W. Naples. Population 5000.

GERMANO, St, a town of Piedmont. Population 2000. 4 miles E. Santhia.

GERMANTOWN, a township of the United States, in Columbia county, New York, on Hudson river, 12 miles below Hudson. It contains two churches, one for Lutherans, and one for Presbyterians. Population 650.—2d, In Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. Philadelphia. Population 4243.—The name of several other townships.

GERMANY, a great country of Europe, bounded N. by Denmark and the Baltic, E. by Poland, S. by Hungary and Italy, W. by Switzerland, France, and the Netherlands,

It is considerably greater in extent than France, or even Spain, being about 650 miles from N. to S. and 600 from E. to W.; its superficial extent about 220,000 square miles. Germany is divided by very marked outlines, into two great portions, the northern and southern. The line of separation is along the great line of mountains, beginning with the Westerwald in Westphalia, and traversing Hesse-Cassel, the south of Saxony and Silesia, until it ends in the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Poland and Hungary. This is called the Sudetic chain. Almost all the country to the north of this long range is flat, and the rivers all hold a northerly course, without meeting any formidable impediment, until they reach the level of the German ocean or Baltic. Southern Germany is much more diversified, consisting in part of extensive plains, but traversed also by vast ranges of mountains. It is computed that there are no less than 60 navigable rivers, while six, viz. the Danube, the Rhine, the Main, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Oder, rank among the noblest and largest in Europe. Lakes are not numerous in Germany. On the other hand, it contains upwards of 1000 mineral springs and baths. The latitude of the north of Germany being similar to that of Britain, there prevails a considerable resemblance of natural products. This applies to wheat, barley, oats, and other kinds of corn; to flax, madder, rapeseed, and hops. But agriculture is very backward, particularly in the south. Germany contains a number of extensive forests; and in these are found wolves, wildboars, lynxes, &c. Wine, though less generally made in Germany than in France, is very good in particular districts. Iron, copper, tin, lead, silver, cobalt, bismuth, and quicksilver, are all produced in abundance. Bavaria has not only mines of metal, but is, as well as the duchy of Salzburg, very rich in salt mines. The mines of Idria, in Carniola, yield annually 5000 cwt. of quicksilver. Fullers' earth and porcelain clay are also found. Marble is seen in various parts of Germany: coal also is wrought in Westphalia, Saxony, and other provinces. In manufactures no great progress has been made. Linen, however, is manufactured in Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia, not only for home consumption, but for export to the south of Europe, and to America. Cotton manufactures are of recent introduction; and since the opening of the continent to the manufactures of Britain, they have not flourished. Great ingenuity is displayed in lesser departments, as in the articles of wood, ivory, and steel, made at Nuremberg; toys and trinkets at Berchtesgaden, &c. The great imports of Germany are colonial produce from America and the East Indies; wine from France and Spain; cotton and hardware from England. The chief trading cities are Vienna, Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Frankfurt on the Main, Breslau, Leipzig, Augsburg, Nuremberg; to these are to be added, in the second

class, Stralsund and Stettin on the Baltic, and in the interior, Magdeburg, Ulm, and Naumburg. The inhabitants of the whole empire somewhat exceed 30 millions. The forms of religion acknowledged by law are the Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist. The universities of Germany, formerly 20 in number, are at present 27, of which 13 are Protestant, and two partly Catholic and partly Protestant. The total number of students at these seminaries is between 8000 and 9000. Gottingen is the most numerous attended, having above a tenth of the whole. The Germans can boast a long list of useful writers in mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, and mechanics, and in literature and poetry. Political economy has of late been extensively studied among them. In the fine arts the Germans have made considerable progress. Engraving is carried in some cities to a considerable length; painting, particularly of late, has been successfully cultivated; but their greatest progress is in music. The empire of Germany is a federal state, on a very large scale; it consisted formerly of above 300 secular and ecclesiastical princes, each independent in the administration of his own territory, but subject to the emperor as head of the empire, and to certain laws enacted at different times for the common advantage. Besides these, there were a number of free towns, and a class of nobles chiefly in Franconia, Suabia, and the vicinity of the Rhine, who, without enjoying the title of princes, acknowledged no superior but the emperor. The constitution of this great body was extremely complicated; the emperor was at first chosen by the princes at large; in course of time the princes deputed their votes to certain representatives called electors; and the latter eventually took on themselves the nomination, without the interference of their constituents. This ancient constitution of the empire underwent great changes in the course of the revolutionary wars. The great successes of the French arms in Germany, gave them an ascendancy, which they used in breaking down the power of the emperor, and at last in rearing up, in the confederation of the Rhine, an independent federative power, in opposition to the emperor of Austria, who formally renounced his station and character of head of the Germanic empire. The great successes of the allied powers, in their later contests with France, gave them back the ascendancy which they had lost by the chances of war; and the constitution and territory of Germany was subjected, in consequence, to new alterations. The total number of votes in the Germanic diet is 69; but as it would be improper to give the smaller states an equal voice with the larger, a further repartition of votes has been agreed on, and the members of the empire are commonly reckoned 17, as follows:

1. Austria.
2. Prussia.

8. Bavaria.
4. Saxony, kingdom (not the duchies)
5. Hanover.
6. Württemberg.
7. Baden.
8. The electorate of Hesse.
9. The grand duchy of Hesse.
10. Denmark for Holstein and Lauenburg.
11. The Netherlands for Luxemburg.
12. The grand ducal and the ducal houses of Saxony.
13. Brunswick and Nassau.
14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz.
15. Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg.
16. Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, and Waldeck.
17. The free towns of Lübeck, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Hamburg.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 8 miles S. Mannheim. Population 1600.

GERMRODA, a town of Germany, 35 miles W. Dessau. Population 1600.

GERNSHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 18 miles S. S. E. Mentz. Population 2250.

GERNSPACH, a town of Baden, 4 miles E. Baden. Population 1650.

GEROLSHOFEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia. Population 1800.

GERONA, a strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the confluence of the Onchar and the Ter, the latter of which flows through the town. It is built in the form of a triangle, on the slope and at the foot of a steep mountain. It is surrounded with good walls, flanked with fortifications, and covered by two forts erected on the mountain. Besides these, it has five fortified buildings. The streets are narrow and winding; the houses tolerably good. It has a seminary of education on a large scale. The cathedral is rich. It was taken by the French in 1809. Population 14,000. 40 miles S. Perpignan.

GERRE, a town of Sennaar, 150 miles N. N. E. Sednaar.

GERAS, a department in the south-west of France, in Gascony, lying between the departments of the Upper Garonne and the Landes. It is wholly inland, and has an extent of 2630 square miles. Population 280,500.

GERAS, a river of Gascony, which runs into the Garonne.

GERSAU, a town in the Swiss canton of Schwitz, on the lake of Lucerne. Pop. 1500.

GERSTETTEN, a village of Württemberg, department of the Kocken. Population 1300.

GERSTADT, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. It has a harbour, and above 1300 inhabitants.

7 miles N. E. Breda.

GERVAIS, St., a town of France. Pop. 2200.

GERVAIS, St., a town of Savoy, on the Arve. Population 1900.

GERVAIS, St., a town of France, 45 miles W. Montpellier. Population 1000.

GERZAT, a town of France, 6 miles N. E. Clermont, with 500 houses.

GESKEKE, a town of the Prussian states, 11 miles W. by S. Paderborn. Pop. 3800.

GESSEL, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 1000.

GESLIN, a town of Prussian Poland, grand duchy of Posen. Population 1300.

GESTICIA, a province of Sweden, forming a part of the modern government of Gefleborg. Its territorial extent is about 1340 square miles, and its population 27,000.

GESTALDO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 3150.

GETAFE, a town of Spain, about 6 miles from Madrid. Population 5000.

GETTYSBURG, a post township of the United States, and capital of Adams county, Pennsylvania, on Rock creek, 36 miles from Williamsport, Maryland.

GEY, a town of France, 10 miles N. W. Geneva. Population 2500.

GEYER, a town of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge. Population 1800.

GEYSER, a name given to some remarkable springs of hot water in Iceland.

GHAUT, a term signifying a pass through mountains, applied to the range of hills which run nearly north and south through the peninsula of India. They are computed to rise in their highest part to between 3000 and 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

GHEIDI, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles S. Brescia. Population 3200.

GHEELLEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. The chief manufacture is of lace; here are also large distilleries. Population 7000.

GHELUWE, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. Population 3100.

GHEENT, a large city of the Netherlands, the capital of East Flanders, situated on the Scheldt, where that river is joined by the Lys. These rivers, with two smaller streams (the Lievre and the More), and a number of navigable canals, divide the town into no less than 26 islands, which are joined together by upwards of 300 small wooden bridges. The circuit of the walls within which Ghent is inclosed, is little less than 15 miles. A large proportion, however, of this vast space is occupied, not by buildings, but by gardens, orchards, and corn fields, as well as by the canals and rivers. Most of the canals are bordered with magnificent quays, some of them with beautiful rows of trees, forming convenient promenades. The streets are in general wide and straight; but some of them are narrow, and do not admit of two carriages passing abreast. The houses are large, but not elegant. Among the objects of curiosity which Ghent presents to the traveller, the ramparts occupy a prominent place, from their great extent, and the delightful promenades which they afford. The public squares are 13 in number; the principal one contains a pedestrial statue of the emperor Charles V. Among the public buildings, the cathedral is highly worthy of attention, not for its outward appearance, but for

the splendour and richness of its interior; also the Benedictine abbey of St Peter. The inside of this and several of the churches in Ghent is of marble; there are eight in all, each possessing a certain degree of elegance. The town-hall, notwithstanding the mixture which it presents of ancient and modern architecture, is still a grand building. The other objects of interest are the public library, the beautiful botanic garden, the *maison de force*, and the numerous public walks. Ghent was noted at an early period for its manufactures. Lace of great fineness, cotton, linen, and, in a more limited degree, silk and woollens, are still manufactured. Here are also several tanneries, sugar refineries, and paper manufactures; but the great branch is cotton-weaving, in which the manufactures maintain a hard struggle with their rivals in England. A brisk corn trade is likewise carried on here. It has academies for drawing, architecture, and the fine arts; also a great provincial school or college, for Latin, Greek, mathematics, rhetoric, and poetry, and the French, English, and German languages. The citadel of Ghent, built by Charles V., is one of the largest in Europe, but not proportionally strong. Population in 1810, 58,000; at present 61,000. 30 miles S. W. Antwerp. Long. 3. 43. 50. E. Lat. 51. 3. 21. N.

GHIERIAN, a fortress of the south of India. Long. 73. 6. E. Lat. 16. 32. N.

GILLAN, a province of Persia, which extends upwards of 200 miles along the south-western shore of the Caspian sea. Population 50,000 families.

GHISLAIN, a town of the Netherlands, 3 miles W. Mons. Population 850.

GHISTEL, a town of the Netherlands, 5 miles S. Ostend. Population 1850.

GHIZNE, a city of Afghanistan, once the capital of a very powerful empire, but now scarcely retaining a vestige of its former grandeur.

GHORAGHAUT, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal. Long. 88. 25. E. Lat. 25. 13. N.

GHUR MOHTESIR, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Ganges. Long. 78. 2. E. Lat. 28. 50. N.

GHURKA, a town of Hindostan, province of Dowlatabad, better known afterwards by the name of Aurungabad. It has lost much of its ancient splendour: it has still a very extensive market-place or bazar; and there are yet some magnificently ruins, particularly the palace and gardens of Aurungzebe; and the tombs of some religious persons. Long. 76. 3. E. Lat. 19. 46. N.

GHYNETTE, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly river, 16 miles N. Calcutta.

GIACOMA, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 2450.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a promontory on the north coast of Ireland, county of Antrim.

GIAT, a town of France, in Auvergne, with 1050 inhabitants.

GIAYENNE, a thriving town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Cottian Alps. The manu-

factures are linen, leather, and silk. Population 7500. 17 miles W. Turin.

GIROLDKRAUSEN, a town of Hanover, 6 miles N. Duderstadt. Population 1700.

GIHRALEON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 44 miles W. Seville. Population 2800.

GIBRALTAR, a well known promontory in the south of Spain, at the entrance from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, near the part where the sea between Europe and Africa is narrowest. It consists of a great rocky mountain, running from north to south, about three miles in length, from half a mile to three-fourths in width, and from 1200 to 1400 feet in height. On the north side is an isthmus, about a mile and a half in length, and half as much in breadth, which connects this vast mass of rock with the continent. The northern front of the rock is almost perpendicular; the east side is full of frightful precipices; while the south, being narrow and abrupt, presents hardly any possibility of approach, even to an enemy in command of the sea. On none of these sides has this tremendous mass ever been attacked. There remains only the western front, which is almost as abrupt as the others, but which may be approached in shipping from the bay, and presents a kind of *pied a terre* in the level spot on which the town is built. Here accordingly have the efforts of assailants been directed, and here are the great batteries and works of defence. The importance of Gibraltar arises chiefly from its bay, which is of great extent (9 miles long and 5 broad), and forms a convenient naval station, being protected from the more dangerous winds. Gibraltar was first fortified in the modern style in the reign of the Emperor Charles V. It was taken by the English in 1704, soon after the commencement of the war of the Spanish succession; it has since been repeatedly besieged (first in 1705, next in 1727, and lastly in our first American war), but always without success, the natural strength of the place being such as to enable the garrison to bid defiance even to the most formidable display of artillery. The town of Gibraltar stands not on the promontory, but at its foot, and on the north-west side. Though fortified in itself, its chief protection is derived from the batteries on the neighbouring heights, which sweep both the isthmus and the approach to the town by water. The last siege displayed the power of artillery in every shape. The town was then almost entirely destroyed, but it was afterwards rebuilt on an improved and much enlarged plan. The houses have flat roofs, and large bow windows; they are generally painted black, with a white strip to mark each story or floor; the black is intended to blunt the dazzling rays of the sun. One large street traverses almost the whole town; it is nearly half a mile in length, and full of shops. In other parts the inhabitants are too much crowded; as was fatally exemplified in the rapid spreading of

the contagion in 1894. The population of the town, exclusive of the garrison, is above 12,000, partly British, partly Spaniards, Italians, Jews, and even Moors, all attracted by mercantile enterprise. The place is a general *cabotage* for the manufactures of England, and other produce, such as sugar, rum, tobacco, rice, flour, wines, fruits, silk, and wax. The chief public buildings are the navy hospital, the victualling office, the barracks, and the house of the lieutenant-governor. The places of worship are an English church, a Catholic chapel, and three synagogues; here is also a small but elegant playhouse; and, what is of great importance to officers stationed in this secluded spot, a garrison library. 16 miles N. Ceuta, 70 S. Seville. Long. 5. 19. 4. W. Lat. 36. 6. 42. N.

GIBRALTAR, STRAITS OF, form the passage between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The narrowest part (15 miles across) is not opposite to Gibraltar, but about 8 miles to the westward. A strong current always runs through these straits, from the ocean into the Mediterranean.

GILSON, a county of the United States, in Indiana, on the Wabash. Population in 1815, 5320. Chief town Princeton.

GILSON PORT, a thriving place of the United States, containing 60 houses, situated on the Bayou Pierre, one of the channels through which the overflowing waters of the Mississippi are conveyed to the gulf of Mexico.

GIBYLE, a seaport of Tripoli, at the mouth of the river Jebelée. Its former extent and beauty is proved by the heaps of ruins, and by the fine pillars which are scattered up and down in the vicinity. 12 miles S. S. W. Tripoli.

GIEZ, a small town of France, on the Loire, 33 miles S. E. Orleans. Pop. 5150.

GIENGEN, a town of Württemberg, on the Brenz, 20 miles W. Donauwert. Pop. 2000.

GIENKORTE, a large village of Denmark, a little to the north of Copenhagen.

GIERACE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. It contains 13 churches, 4 monasteries, and 6000 inhabitants. 34 miles E. N. E. Reggio.

GIESSEN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt. It has some manufactures of woollen and cotton. Pop. 7790. 36 miles N. E. Mentz.

GIERROOK, a village of the Netherlands, in Overysel, with 1500 inhabitants.

GILROOD, a village of Scotland, in East Lothian, 4 miles S. Haddington.

GILHONY, a town of Hanover, 11 miles N. Brunswick. Population 1650.

GIGLESWICK, a township and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 7484 of the parish 2517.

GIGHA, one of the Hebrides, lying 3½ miles off the west coast of Kintyre, in Argyllshire, and about 7 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth. Population 753.

GIGLIO, ISOLA DI, an island on the coast of Tuscany. Long. 10. 53. E. Lat. 43. 24. N.

GIGNAC, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. Population 2800.

GIRON, a town of Spain, province of Asturias, 18 miles N. Oviedo. Population 3200.

GILA RÍO, a river of New Spain, in South America, which discharges itself into the gulf of California, in the 32d deg. of N. lat.

GILDERSON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S. W. Leeds. Population 1592.

GILBUNT, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, with 2150 inhabitants.

GILES, a county of the United States, in the west part of Virginia, inclosed by Greenbrier, Monroe, Montgomery, Thawell, and Kenhawa counties. Population 3745. Slaves 242. Chief town Davisburg—24, in West Tennessee, on Elk river, bordering on Alabama. Population 4510. Slaves 733. Chief town Pulaski. At the court house is a post-office.

GILEK, ST. IN THE FIELDS, a parish of England, in Middlesex. Population 52,703.

GILLES-LES-BOUCHERIES, St. a town of France, 10 miles S. S. E. Nancy. Pop. 5050.

GILGON, a township and parish of England, in Yorkshire. Population of the township 982; of the parish 2002.

GILLINGHAM, a village and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, 4 miles N. W. Shaftsbury. Population 3850.

GILLINGHAM, a village of England, in Kent, inhabited principally by persons belonging to the dock-yard. The streets are wide, and, from their declivity, remarkably clean. 1½ mile N. E. Chatham. Pop. 6200.

GILLIS, ST., a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Population, including the parish, 3200.

GILSELAND, a watering place of England, in Cumberland, 18 miles N. E. Carlisle.

GILLY, a town of the Netherlands, 3 miles E. by N. Charleroy. Population 3050.

GILMARTON, a post township of the United States, in Stafford county, New Hampshire, 17 miles N. E. Concord. Pop. 4334.

GILMERFON, a village of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian. The inhabitants are mostly colliers.

GILORO, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern sea. It is of an extremely irregular form, consisting of a long mainland, extending in length north and south 220 miles, with two large peninsulas, which are divided from each other by a deep bay, projecting from its eastern side. On the north and south of these bays, the land forms other two peninsulas, so that the island may be said to consist of four peninsulas, which are separated from each other by deep bays. Long. of the town of Ossa, 128. 22. E. Lat. 0. 43. N.

GILZEN, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles S. E. Breda. Population 1850.

GIPRICH, a town of the Prussian states, near Cologne. Population 1400.

GIRONT, a town of France, in Gascony, 17 miles E. Auch. Population 2100.

GINDLINGEN, a village of Germany, in Baden, with 1200 inhabitants.

GINGER, a celebrated fortress, and capital of a district of India, in the Carnatic. Long. 79. 34. E. Lat. 12. 15. N.

GINECULPHI, St., a small town on the lake of Geneva, 6 miles S. by W. Vevay.

GIRIKEN, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles S. E. Breda. Population 2150.

GIOJA, a town of Naples, province of Bari. Population 1800.

GIURGETY, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 40 miles S. W. Bucharest.

GIORSIO A CREMANO, St., a town near Naples, with 1900 inhabitants.

GIORGIO, St., a neat and thriving town of Piedmont, 6 miles N. W. Chivasso. Pop. 6000.

GIORGIO, St., a small fortified town of Austrian Italy, 5 miles S. E. Verona.

GIORGIO, St., a town in the island of Gozo, belonging to Malta. Population 2000.

GIORGIO LA MOLARA, St., a town of Naples, 3 miles S. E. Benevento. Pop. 6000.

GIORNICO, or **IRNIA**, a small town in the south of Switzerland, 13 miles N. Bellinzona.

GIOVANNI CASTEL SAN, a small town of Italy, 6 miles W. Piacentia.

GIOVANNI IN GALDO, St., a town of the Neapolitan territory. Population 2500.

GIOVANNI ISOLA DI ST. See *Isola*.

GIOVANNI ROTONDO, St., a town of the Neapolitan territory. Population 4500.

GIOVANNI SAN, a town of Tuscany, near the Arno. Population 1700.

GIOVENAZZO, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. It is defended by a castle, contains four churches, four convents, and 5000 inhabitants. 10 miles W. N. W. Bari.

GIRARDEAU, the capital of a district of the United States, on the Mississippi, 35 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. Pop. 300.

GIRDLENESS, a promontory on the east coast of Scotland, 2 miles S. Aberdeen.

GISEH, a large town in Upper Egypt, about a quarter of a mile from the river, and nearly two miles in compass. 215 miles S. Cairo. Long. 31. 5. 2. E. Lat. 37. 22. N.

GIRGENTI, a city of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, nearly three miles from the coast. Here stood the ancient Agrigentum, the magnificent ruins of which are still to be seen. The modern town, however, is not flourishing; the wretched management of the Sicilian government, and an undue proportion of ecclesiastics, being all adverse to its prosperity. It stands on a high hill, and commands a most beautiful prospect; but it is neither clean nor regularly built. The harbour is at a considerable distance, and was burned by a very fine mole, erected at the public expence in 1752. Population in 1790, 20,000; now reduced to 12,000. 60 miles S. Palermo, and 27 N. W. Alicata. Long. 33. 49. E. Lat. 37. 22. N.

GIRONDE, a large village of France, in France, 34 miles S. W. Colmar. Pop. 1700.

GIRONDE, an extensive department in the S. W. of France. It extends along both

sides of the Garonne. Population 515,000, of whom about 80,000 are Protestants.

GIRONDES, a town of France, department of the Gironde. Population 1100.

GIRONA, St., a town of France, department of the Arriege. Population 2500.

GIRVAN, a town and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. The town is pleasantly situated on the Girvan, at its confluence with the Irish sea, and has a commodious harbour. Population of the parish 4490.

GISBURN, a township and parish of England, in Yorkshire, on the river Ribbles. Pop. of the township 690; of the parish 2530.

GISONS, a town of Upper Normandy, department of the Eure. Population 3500.

GITCHELIN, a town of Bohemia, 51 miles E. N. E. Prague. Population 2400.

GIVET, a strong town of France, department of the Ardennes, 16 miles N. E. Rocroy.

GIVELIANO, a considerable town of Naples, with 8000 inhabitants.

GIULIANO SAN, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara. It contains 9 convents, 15 churches, and an hospital. Pop. 10,000.

GIULIANO SAN, a small town of Piedmont, with 2400 inhabitants.

GIVORA, a small town of France, department of the Rhone. Population 1700.

GIVRY, a town of France, in Burgundy, 4 miles W. Chalons. Population 2600.

GIZEH, a large village of Egypt, on the Nile, nearly opposite Cairo, 3 miles S. W. Cairo.

GLADBACH, a town of the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, in the duchy of Juliers, on the small river Niers. Population 6000. 210 miles N. Juliers.

GLADSMUIR, a parish of Scotland, county of Haddington. Population 1623.

GLAMMIS, a village and parish of Scotland, 54 miles W. Forfar. Pop. 2009.

GLAMORGAN, the southernmost county of Wales, one of the largest and most populous of this principality, and by far the most distinguished for its commerce and manufactures. At its eastern extremity, where the river Rumsey divides it from the county of Monmouth, it is about 25 miles broad, but becomes gradually narrower as it approaches Caermarthenshire towards the west. It contains about 627,000 acres, or 822 square miles, with 107 inhabitants to each. It is divided into ten hundreds, and 118 parishes. Landaff, the city, and seat of a bishop's see, is now a miserable village; while other thriving towns have grown up in different places, viz. Cardiff the county town, Swansea, Neath, Bridgend, Cowbridge, Maestriesent, Caerphilly, Merthyr Tydfil, Llanthor, &c. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the boroughs, Cardiff, Swansea, Neath, Llanthor, and Llanthor. The southern district, which comprehends the low land along the sea coast, and some miles into the interior, is termed the Vale of Glamorgan, one of the richest spots in all Wales. From this base, however, the land rises rapidly towards the

north, forming mountains of considerable elevation, some detached, but most of them running in long ranges from north to south, with deep and broken valleys interposed; and terminating a few miles beyond the county, in the great ridge which here traverses Brecknockshire from east to west, and of which they thus form only the lateral and subordinate branches. The chief rivers are the Rumsey, the Taaff, the Ely, the Ewerny, the Oguiore, the Avon, the Neath, the Swansea, and lastly, the Loughor, which divides the county from Caermarthenshire. About half the population of this county are employed in agriculture, to promote which, a society has been instituted. The usual crops are wheat, barley, and oats, with a rotation of the common green crops. Grazing is practised to a great extent, and the horned cattle are much esteemed. The horses are handsome, strong, and active, well adapted either for draught or the saddle. The sheep vie in form and quality with the best English breeds, and afford excellent wool. But it is its mineral riches which have within the last half century raised Glamorganshire to such consequence. It has inexhaustible fields of ironstone, with coal and limestone to extract the purer metal. The coal not only supplies the numerous iron-works of the county, but furnishes an important article of export trade, and draws also to its neighbourhood immense establishments for the smelting of copper, the ore being transported for this purpose from Cornwall, North Wales, and Ireland; the iron again is exported in great quantity, and affords at the same time the materials for extensive tin-plate manufactories, the tin being also brought from Cornwall. The irregular and broken figure of the ground where these minerals are deposited, presents peculiar facilities for their extraction. There is here no occasion for any very deep pits, and for powerful machinery to empty them of water; the mines are opened in the bottom of the valleys, and these natural drains keep them perfectly dry. Besides these minerals, which supply this county so amply with building materials, it contains also lead and copper ore in small quantity. Of mineral waters there is only one, which is at Swansea. The principal iron-works are Merthyr Tydvil, the greatest of the kind perhaps in the world, Aberdare, Abernaut, and those in the vales of Neath and Swansea. Round Neath and Swansea are great collieries, though these also in general accompany all the iron and copper works. The chief tin and copper works too are in the neighbourhood of these towns; and here a very great proportion of all the copper in Britain is smelted: at Merthyr Gruffydd also, above Landaff, there is an extensive tin work. This county contains, besides, manufactories of earthenware, woollen goods, soap, &c. The principal canals are the Cardiff to Merthyr Tydvil, the Neath, the

Swansea, and the Aberdare. Glamorganshire abounds with Welsh, Norman, and Roman antiquities. Population 161,737.

GLAN, a small river of Carinthia, which rises near Kostenberg, and falls into the Gurk, 4 miles E. Clagenfurt.

GLANDREVE, a town of France, in Provence, situated on the river Var.

GLANDFORD BRIDGE, a town of England, in Lincolnshire. Population 1674.

GLARUS, or GLARIS, a canton of Switzerland, bounded by those of St Gall, the Grisons, Uri, and Schwitz. Its superficial extent is about 400 square miles, and its population nearly 30,000.

GLARUS, the chief town of the above canton, near the Jilth. Population 2500. 33 miles E. Lucerne.

GLASGOW, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, which has been long distinguished for its extensive commerce and manufactures. It is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, its origin being generally attributed to St Mungo, or St Kentigern, who is said to have founded a bishopric here in the year 580, which was afterwards erected into an archiepiscopal see in 1484. The principal part of the city occupies a plain on the north side of the river Clyde. Its length and breadth is ascertained by two main streets which cross each other at right angles, and run, the one east and west, about 1½ mile, the other three-fourths of a mile long. The town contains three large and elegant squares, St Andrew's, St Enoch's, and George's squares. Of the public buildings in Glasgow, the cathedral, or high church, at the north end of the High-street, is a most splendid edifice, and perhaps the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture that is to be found in Scotland. It was begun by John Arbuthnot, bishop of Glasgow, in 1123, and was continued by successive bishops, until it was finished in the manner in which it stands at present. The original plan of this cathedral was in the form of a cross, though the transverse part has never been built. It is 284 feet long, 63 broad, and 90 feet high within the walls, with two large towers, on one of which a spire was built about the year 1420, making the whole 220 feet in height. Besides this, there are several other churches, of which the most remarkable are St George's and St Andrew's, both of which have very elegant fronts, with fine steeples. The College church is a plain building, partaking of the Gothic, with a small steeple in front, containing a clock and bell. The Tron church was built in 1704, on the site of the old one, which was destroyed by fire in 1793. Besides these churches, there are, the North-west church, of an oblong form, with a transverse aisle, and a steeple 140 feet high; St Enoch's church, with a lofty and handsome steeple; and the Barony church. The Episcopal chapel, immediately behind St Andrew's square, is a handsome oblong building. A magnificent Roman Catholic chapel was erect-

ed in 1816, in Clyde-street. There are altogether within the city nine parish churches, including the Barony; four chapels connected with the establishment; one covenanted Presbyterian, one Antiburgher, three Burgher, and three Relief meeting-houses; two Tabernacles; one English, and one Scotch Episcopalian chapel; one Independent, two Baptist, and two Methodist meeting-houses; one Roman Catholic, and one Unitarian chapel. The Glasites, Bereans, Universalists, &c. have all places of worship. The college buildings, and the houses for the accommodation of the professors, are situated on the east side of the High-street, near the Blackfriars or College church. They are very extensive, having a front of 305 feet to the High-street, and 292 feet from east to west. The easternmost range of buildings, erected more than 200 years ago, were taken down in 1811, and a magnificent range erected on their site. This new erection, which is 160 feet long, and 50 feet deep, contains the anatomical theatre; the common hall, 73 feet long; and rooms for the humanity, Greek, logic, chemistry, medical, and mathematical classes. The library is a handsome insulated building. On the south-east extremity, the faculty hall, fronting the High-street, is a very spacious room, handsomely wainscoted. The chapel, in which the professors and students attend divine service, is fitted up in a suitable manner. The Macfarlane observatory is erected near the east end of it. This celebrated seminary of education was founded in 1450, by William Turnbull, bishop of Glasgow. About 1400 students attend the university. There is a valuable and extensive library; besides which, the celebrated Dr William Hunter of London bequeathed to the university his whole museum, one of the most valuable collections in Europe, of natural history, paintings, medals, anatomical preparations, books, &c. &c.; the medals alone are estimated at £30,000. At present the establishment in the university consists of a lord chancellor, lord rector, dean of faculty, the principal; and professors of divinity, church history, oriental languages, natural philosophy, mathematics, moral philosophy, logic, Greek, humanity, civil law, materia medica; anatomy, practical astronomy, and the regius professors of natural history, surgery, midwifery, chemistry, and botany. There is also another institution, founded by the late Mr Anderson, where lectures are given on natural and experimental philosophy, on mathematics, on chemistry, botany, and natural history. The town-hall buildings have an elegant and magnificent appearance. In 1701, a subscription was opened by way of rentine, for building a coffee-room and hotel, at 107 shares, at £40 each. The coffee-room is one of the most elegant in Britain, being 74 feet long, and of corresponding dimensions in height and breadth. The jail formerly stood contiguous to the town-hall, but having become too small for the increas-

ing population of the city, it was taken down in 1812, and an elegant new building has been substituted in its place. A large quadrangular building contains the various court rooms and offices where the city and county business are transacted, with a prison for debtors and felons, who have here a small space allotted to walk in. The merchants' hall was some time ago taken down, but the steeple which was attached to it still remains: it is 104 feet in height, and is considered one of the handsomest in the city. The other public buildings are the assembly-rooms, the surgeons' hall buildings, the city guard-house, bridewell, the theatre, a range of spacious barracks, and an observatory. There are numerous charitable institutions, various hospitals for the sick and infirm, a lunatic asylum, a magdalene asylum, besides mortifications for charity schools. The city of Glasgow having extended into large suburbs both to the north and south, on the opposite shore of the Clyde, these are connected with the body of the city by three handsome stone bridges and a wooden one. The Clyde is navigable for vessels drawing seven or eight feet water, as far as the lowest bridge; and a quay extending a quarter of a mile down the river, affords every accommodation for trade. The manufacture of linens, lawns, embryos, and other articles of similar fabric, was introduced into Glasgow about the year 1725, when it was superseded in 1787 by the introduction of muslins. In 1730, the manufacture of green bottles was introduced; and flint glass and cud-bear in 1777; in 1732 paper-milleries for inkles and delft were established; in 1785 the dyeing of cottons in turkey red colour was begun; and a manufactory of Bandano handkerchiefs has been since established, which has raised the character of that branch of trade all over Europe. Previous to the union, the trade of Glasgow was chiefly confined to Holland and France. After this, however, the English colonies being opened to the Scotch, Glasgow engaged extensively in the trade of Virginia and Maryland, importing chiefly tobacco. The West India trade afforded another outlet to the increasing capital of Glasgow; and this branch of commerce has since greatly increased. Glasgow is celebrated for its great establishments for the cotton manufacture, of which some idea may be formed from the following facts, namely, that there are 10 works for weaving by power, which contain 3800 looms, producing 8400 pieces of cloth weekly; and it appears from a late investigation, that there are about 32,000 hand looms. There are 17 calendar houses, who have 39 calendars moved by steam; these calendars daily 118,000 yards of cloth, besides dressing 116,000, and glazing 36,000 yards. There are 10 calico printing works, 9 iron foundries; and 73 steam engines connected with the city. About the year 1172, Glasgow was erected into a burgh by William (sur-named the Lion), king of Scotland. In

1450, James II. erected the city and barony of Glasgow into a regality, in favour of the bishop. In 1611, James VI. granted the city a very ample charter, by which it was erected into a royal burgh, to be holden under his majesty in free burghage. In 1636, Charles I. granted further privileges, which were confirmed with additional privileges, by an act in 1690. The government is vested in a provost and three bailies, a dean of guild, deacon-convenor, and a treasurer, assisted with a common-council of 15 merchants, and 12 tradesmen or mechanics. The communication of Glasgow with the country along the shores of the Clyde, has been greatly aided by the use of steam-boats, of which there are now no less than 16 plying on the Clyde. It communicates also with the surrounding country by various canals. The suburbs are extensive, and contain several populous and industrious villages, which carry on extensive manufactures. There are also several print-fields, and extensive bleachfields, in the vicinity of the place. Population in 1780, 42,842—in 1785, 45,880—in 1791, 60,578—in 1801, 83,769—in 1811, 110,460—in 1821, 147,043. Long. 4. 15. 51. W. Lat. 55. 52. 10. N.

GLASGOW, PORT, in the county of Renfrew, Scotland, about 2½ miles farther up the frith of Clyde than Greenock. The town is very neatly built, and surrounded with many pleasant villas, with their gardens. The harbour is judiciously planned, and the graving dock is the first of the kind that was constructed in Scotland. Besides the parish church, there are two other places of public worship here. Part of the magistrates are appointed by the city of Glasgow, and the other part by trustees for the community, who were at first chosen by all the proprietors of ground in the town, but have since continued to elect themselves. Being the port of Glasgow, it is a great rendezvous for shipping. Pop. 5202.

GLASGOW, a post town of the United States, and capital of Warren county, Kentucky, 145 miles S. W. Lexington. Population 244.

GLASGOW, a town of Ireland, county of Monaghan, 5 miles N. N. E. Monaghan.

GLASS, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Population 1888.

GLASSER, a small river of Scotland, county of Stirling, which falls into the Kelvin.

GLASSERTON, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. Population 1057.

GLASFORD, a parish of Scotland, county of Lanark. Population 1504.

GLASTONBURY, a town of England, near Wells, in Somersetshire, famous for the ruins of its abbey, the oldest, and for a long time the most magnificent in England. The town is situated on a low marshy peninsula, formed by the stagnant waters of the Brue. The church of St John is a handsome building, with a lofty tower of great lightness and beauty. Population 2630. 130 miles W. by S. London.

GLASTONBURY, a post township of the United States, in Hartford county, Connec-

ticut, on the east side of Connecticut river 8 miles below Hartford. Population 2760.

GLATT, a river of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, which falls into the Rhine.

GLATT, a large village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

GLATT, UPPER and LOWER, two large villages of Switzerland, in the canton of St Gall.

GLATZ, or KLABSKO, a tract of country in the central part of Germany, surrounded by Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia. It belongs to Prussia, and has a territorial extent of 550 square miles. Population about 100,000.

GLATZ, the capital of the above country, on the Neiss, in a narrow valley between two lofty hills. The chief manufactures are leather and carpets. Glatz surrendered to the Prussians in 1742, was taken by the Austrians in 1759, but restored at the peace of 1763. Population 6700. 94 miles E. Prague. Long. 16. 26. E. Lat. 50. 16. N.

GLAUCHAU, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda. It has manufactures of cotton. Population 4000. 53 miles W. Dresden.

GLAZEBARD, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1043.

GLEN, a river of England, which falls into the Wash, 5 miles N. E. Spalding.

GLEN MAGNA, a hamlet of England, 6 miles S. E. Leicester.

GLENBERRIE, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. Population 1277.

GLENBUCKET, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Population 479.

GLENCAIRN, a parish of Scotland, county of Dumfries. Population 1801.

GLENCOE, a vale of Scotland, in Argyllshire, near the head of Loch Fivie.

GLENDOW, a valley of Scotland, in the counties of Dumblarton and Stirling.

GLENDOCK, a village of Scotland, county of Sutherland.

GLENELG, a parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. Population 2807.

GLENELLY, a village of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, on the west coast.

GLENHOLM, a parish of Scotland, county of Peebles. Population 233.

GLENISLA, a parish of Scotland, county of Forfar. Population 1144.

GLENMITCH, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Population 2223.

GLENDONCHAY and INISHAIL, two united parishes of Scotland, county of Argyll. Population 1122—314.

GLENFEE, SPITAL OF, a pass in the Highlands of Scotland, near the head of the Black water or Shee, 22 miles N. Cupar Angus.

GLENHIEL, a parish of Scotland, county of Ross. Population 768.

GLENTILT, a narrow pass in the Highlands of Atholl, in Scotland.

GLENTATHEN, or LINTHATHEN, a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire. Pop. 941.

GLEYWITZ, a town of Silesia, with 2000 inhabitants. 22 miles N. E. Ratibor.

GLITNESS, one of the smaller Shetland Isles, 11 miles N. Lerwick.

GLIUTA, a river of the territory of Ragusa, which flows into the Adriatic.

GLOGAU, a large district of Silesia, bounded on the one side by Prussian Poland, and on the other by Lusatia. Its territorial extent is 1826 square miles; its population about 180,000.

GLOGAU, a strongly fortified town of Silesia, the chief place of the above district, about a mile from the Oder. Its chief edifices are the garrison church, the Lutheran church and school, the synagogue, two hospitals, and a Catholic academy. On an island formed by the Oder, is the cathedral. Population 9000. (80 miles N. W. Breslau.

GLOGAU, **JATTLE** or **UPPER**, a small town of Silesia, with 2300 inhabitants. 67 miles S. E. Breslau.

GLOMME, a river of Norway, which falls into the Cattegat at Fredericksund.

GLOWS, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles N. W. IJge. Population 1500.

GLOSSOP, a parish of England, in Derbyshire. Population 13,766.

GLOUCESTER, one of the western counties of England, situated along the vale of the Severn, 65 miles, with a breadth never greater than 35, and at a medium 26 miles. It is within the parallels of 51. 28. and 52. 12. N. lat. and 1. 38. and 2. 42. W. long. and bounded by the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Warwick, towards the N., Oxford, Wilts, and Somerset, to the E. and S., and Monmouthshire and Hereford on the W. It contains 1920 square miles; 4 divisions, 28 hundreds, and 320 parishes; 1 city, Gloucester, and part also of Bristol, and 28 market towns. Though principally an agricultural, it is a very considerable manufacturing, and somewhat too of a mining county. The country is diversified in its aspect; and is divided into the Hill, the Vale, and the Forest. The Severn and the Avon mark out an extensive vale of the richest soil, the most genial climate, and every way adapted to the raising of corn and fruit, and the grazing of cattle. This district is divided into Upper and Lower, or the vales of Gloucester and Berkeley. The vale of Berkeley is chiefly devoted to the produce of the dairy and the rearing of cattle; in the upper vale they also raise a good deal of corn. Here all the Gloucester cheese is produced, with excellent butter; and in the vale of Berkeley all the double Gloucester or double Berkeley, which is much superior in quality. The produce of the orchard forms also a capital object with the vale farmers; great quantities of cyder and of perry are made annually, and this manufacture extends into the other districts. On the west of the Severn, and entirely detached by it from the rest of the county, rises to some elevation, a district occupied principally with a great forest; while on the east of the Severn, and parallel with it to the distance of six to ten miles, runs through the whole of the county, from Bath on the Lower nearly to Evesham on

the Upper Avon, the range of the Cotswold hills, chiefly devoted to the pasture of sheep. Of the minerals of Gloucestershire, coal, iron, and limestone, are the principal. The coal supplies the immense consumption of the Bristol manufactories, and even in some degree of Bath. Limestone is also produced. Blue claystone for building is found in the vale; freestone of excellent quality, with stone tiles, on the Cotswold hills, and paving stones and grits in the forest. The mineral waters of Cheltenham and of Clifton in this county have been long noted. There are manufactures of tin plate, edge tools, brass wire, wire cards, pins, and nails; but the most important manufactures are those of superfine broad cloth, of Spanish wool. To the above may be added thin worsted stuffs and carpets at Cirencester, stockings at Tewkesbury, rugs and blankets at Dursley, and felt hats in some of the villages. Only one navigable canal, the Stroudwater, has been finished in Gloucestershire, which connects by means of the famous tunnel of Sapperton, the navigation of the Severn with that of the Thames. There are canals in progress. Population 335,843.

GLOUCESTER, a city of England, the capital of the above county, on the Severn, about 30 miles above its junction with the Bristol channel. Though the Severn here divides itself into two branches, thus forming the island of Alney, it is still navigable for barges, and at spring tides for brigs also, and other keel vessels of moderate burden. The chief manufactory at Gloucester is that of pins, which is here the most extensive in the kingdom; and a bell foundry has also been long established. The city consists chiefly of four spacious streets, meeting each other in the centre. The public buildings are handsome; but the chief object of interest is the cathedral of St Peter, originally the abbey. This magnificent building is remarkable for combining in one specimen the architecture of successive ages, the Norman and Saxon, with some of the finest examples of the Gothic or English. Gloucester contains also five parish churches, several meeting houses, and a synagogue; two grammar schools, a charity school for the education, clothing, maintenance, and apprenticing of 20 poor boys; and several hospitals; two commodious market-houses; a custom-house, and a modern theatre. The county jail is built on the site of the ancient castle. A magnificent shire-hall has been recently built. There is, besides, a house of industry and a county infirmary, under excellent regulations. A mineral spring, surpassing those of Cheltenham in its powers, has lately been discovered. A handsome pump-room has been erected, with hot, cold, and vapour baths. Gloucester is the see of a bishop. It returns two members to parliament, the number of electors being 2000. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. Population 9714. 106 miles W. by S. London.

GLoucester, a port township and port of entry of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, 34 miles N. E. Boston. Pop. 5943.—**2d**, A township in Providence county, Rhode Island. Pop. 2310.—**3d**, A county in New Jersey, extends across the state, from the Atlantic to Delaware river, bounded N. by Burlington county, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem counties, and W. by Delaware river. Pop. 19,744. Chief towns Woodbury and Gloucester.—**4th**, In Virginia, on the W. shore of the Chesapeake, bounded N. by Piankintank river, E. by Matthews county and Chesapeake bay, S. by York river, and W. by King-and-Queen county. Pop. 10,427. Slaves 5780.—**5th**, A township in Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the Delaware, 3 miles below Philadelphia. Population 1736.

GLUCHOV, a town of European Russia, government of Czernigor. Population 7000. 40 miles E. S. E. Novgorod Siwerskoï. Long. 34. 20. 15 E. Lat. 51. 40. 30 N.

GLUCKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Elbe. It is a regular and well built place, with a harbour. Here also is a magazine, an arsenal, a foundry, a house of correction, a workhouse, and a navigation school. Population 5200. 28 miles N. W. Hamburgh.

GLUCENTZ, a small town of Tyrol, on the Adige, 36 miles W. Brixen.

GLUVEREN, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 787.

GLUVIAN, St., a township of England, parish of St Gluvias, Cornwall.

GLYN TRAIAN, a township of Wales, in Denbighshire. Population 875.

GLYN, a county of the United States, in Georgia, bounded N. by the Alapamaha, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Camden county, and W. by Wayne county. Pop. 3417. Slaves 2845. Chief town Brunswick.

GNESNA, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Bromberg. It contains eleven churches, and three religious houses, with a theological seminary. Population 3500, including 1000 Jews. 150 miles W. Warsaw. Long. 17. 42 E. Lat. 52. 26 N.

GOA, a district of India, belonging to the Portuguese, in the province of Bejapoor, 40 miles long by 20 broad, situated on the western coast of India, between the 15th and 16th degrees of N. lat.

GOA, a celebrated city of India, and the capital of all the Portuguese settlements in that country. It is situated on an island of about 24 miles in circumference, at the mouth of the Mandora river. This fact consists of two cities; the old one, which is 8 miles up the river, and which, though now almost deserted, contains many magnificent churches, and excellent specimens of architecture. The principal inhabitants reside in the new city, which is at the mouth of the river, within the forts. It possesses two harbours, well defended by strong castles and batteries, mounting very heavy cannon. The towns

are also fortified, but are of too great an extent to withstand a siege. It still carries on an inconsiderable trade with the mother country, with China, and the coast of Africa, but its expenses far exceed its revenues. The inhabitants of the city and island are computed to amount to 20,000, but of these are very few genuine Portuguese. Long. 73. 57 E. Lat. 15. 30 N.

GOAVE, GRAND, a town of the island of Hispaniola, 10 miles S. W. Leogane.

GOAVE, PETIT, a seaport of Hispaniola, with a good harbour. Long. 73. 37 W. Lat. 18. 26 N.

GONIX, a town of France, department of the Aisne. Population 1750.

GODANK, a town of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, on the Cutpurba. It has manufactures of cotton and silk. Long. 75. 6 E. Lat. 16. 20 N.

GOCIN, a town of the Prussian provinces of the Rhine. Population 2400.

GOCHSHEIM, a town of Germany, 27 miles N. N. W. Stutgard. Population 1500.

GOD'S HOUSE, LEAGUE OF, one of the three principal districts into which the Swiss canton of the Grisons is divided.

GODALMING, a town of England, county of Surrey, on the Wye. It has manufactures of fleecy hosiery, blankets, worsteds, cotton cloths, &c. Population of the parish 4000. 4 miles S. W. Guildford.

GODAVERY, a noble river of India, which rises on the eastern side of the mountains called Bala Ghaut, about 70 miles to the north-east of Bombay. It is computed to be 800 miles in length. On reaching Rajamundry in the Northern Circars, it divides into two main branches, one of which falls into the bay of Bengal, a few miles south of the town of Coringa, and the other a little below Narsipora, forming between them the island of Nagur, which comprehends 500 square miles.

GODESBERG, a village on the Lower Rhine, 2 miles from Bonn. Population 1600.

GODMANCHESTER, a suburb of Huntingdon, England, from which it is divided by the Ouse. Population of the parish 1953.

GODOLPHIN, a small village of England, in Cornwall, famous for its tin mines.

GOES, a town in the island of South Beveland, with a harbour. It has manufactures of salt. Pop. 3700. 10 miles E. Flushing.

GOHNA, a fortified town, and capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan. Long. 78. 21 E. Lat. 26. 21 N.

GOJAN, a province of Abyssinia, 86 miles in length, and 40 in breadth.

GOIANA, a city of Brazil, province of Itamarca. Long. 35. 16 W. Lat. 7. 30 S.

GOIAZ, a province or capitania of Brazil, bounded chiefly by Minas Geraes on the E., Mato Grosso W., and Para N. Its greatest extent in length is from Lat. 6. to 21 S. Villa Boa, its principal town, is situated in Lat. 16 S. It possesses many gold mines, some of which produce gold of a very fine quality.

GOJERAZ, a town of Upper Austria. Pop. 3200. 5 miles N. Hallstadt.

GORTA, a town of Italy, on the Mincio. Pop. 1000. 9 miles N. N. W. Mantua.

GOLBORNE, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1316.

GOLCAR, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2666.

GOLCONDAH, a town of Hindostan, strongly fortified both by nature and art. Long. 78. 36. E. Lat. 17. 13. N.

GOLDAP, a town of East Prussia, 76 miles E. S. E. Königsberg. Population 2800.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, on the Katsbach, 11 miles S. W. Liegnitz. Pop. 6000.

GOLDINOW, a town of Russia, government of Courland, 52 miles W. by N. Mitau. Population 1000.

GOLBLAUTER, a village of Prussian Saxony, forest of Thuringia. Population 1000.

GOLLETTA, or **GOULETTA**, the port of Tunis, forming the channel of communication between the lake and the sea.

GOLLACOURT, a village of France, department of the Oise, near Nogou.

GOLLUM, a town of Prussian Poland, 42 miles E. Bromberg. Population 1200.

GOLMIZ, a town of Upper Hungary, palatinate of Zips. Population 5000.

GOLNOW, a town of Pomerania, 14 miles N. E. Stettin. Population 2150.

GOLLOS, a thriving village of the north of Greece. Houses 700.

GOLSPIZ, a parish and village of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. Pop. of the parish 1036.

GOMEROON, called also **BUNDER ABRAS**, a celebrated seaport of Laristan, in Persia, on a bay of the gulf of Ormus. It is the port of Schiras, and of all the south of Persia, but is now decayed. Long. 56. 12. E. Lat. 27. 18. N.

GOMER, a town of Hungary, on the Sajo, capital of a county of the same name, 180 miles E. by N. Vienna. Population 2000.

GOMERA, one of the Canaries, consisting properly of one high mountain, in winter covered with snow. It is about 20 miles long, and 10 wide. Population 7000. 18 miles S. W. Teneriffe.

GOMERSALL, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 5952.

GOMMERWIZE, a small town of French Flanders. Population 2290.

GOMAVE, an island on the western side of St Domingo, in the bay of Leogane. It is 40 miles long, and generally 9 broad. *Pépita* Gomave is a smaller isle, 40 miles W. by N. Port au Prince.

GOMAVE, a seaport in the same island, at the head of a bay of the same name, on the north side of the bay of Leogane. Long. 78. 36. 45. W. Lat. 18. 27. N.

GOMERIN, a large town, the capital of Abyssinia, three or four leagues in circumference, and situated on a hill of considerable height. It contains 16,000 families; but the houses are only of one story, built of clay, with the roofs thatched in the form of cones. Long. 37. 46. E. Lat. 12. 30. N.

GOMERIN, a fortified town on the coast of the Black sea, 60 miles E. N. E. Trebizond.

GOMONINS, a town of Russian Poland, government of Grodno. Population 1400.

GOMONINS, a town of France, 9 miles N. Paris. Population 2500.

GOMONINS, a village of Württemberg, 7 miles S. E. Tübingen. Population 1750.

GOMONINS, a town of France, in Anjou. Population 1800.

GOMONINS, one of the smaller Banda islands.

GOMONINS TELLO, a town of the island of Celebes. Long. 123. E. Lat. 4. 28. N.

GOOCHLAND, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on the N. side of James river, inclosed by Louisa, Hanover, Henrico, Powhatan, and Fluvanna counties. Pop. 10,303. Slaves 5464. 32 miles N. W. Richmond.

GOOD HOPE. See *Cape of Good Hope*.

GOONOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Beeder. Long. 77. 51. E. Lat. 16. 40. N.

GOODWIN SANDS, a range of sand-banks in the English channel, off the coast of Kent. They extend 10 miles in length.

GOOLGURGE, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, district of Bundelcund. — Another in the province of Aurnghabad.

GOOMAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Long. 85. 20. E. Lat. 24. 24. N.

GOOMER, a town of Hindostan, at the north-west extremity of the Northern Circars. Long. 84. 65. E. Lat. 19. 53. N.

GOOMTRY, a river of Hindostan, which joins the Ganges, about 14 miles below Benares.

GOONER, a river of Hindostan, province of Sindh, which, with the Loonee and the Indus, forms a very large island called Majur.

GOORACKPOOR, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. Long. 83. 22. E. Lat. 26. 45. N.

GOOSE CREEK, four rivers of the United States; one in New Jersey, one in Kentucky, one in North Carolina, and a fourth in Virginia, which enters the Potomac.

GOOSE ISLAND, in the river St Lawrence, 12 miles below the island of Orleans.

GOOSEBERRY ISLANDS and **ROCKS**, on the coast of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts. — Also small islands near the east coast of Newfoundland.

GOPANOW, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the Gomaty. Long. 86. 34. E. Lat. 27. 39. N.

GOPPINGEN, a best town of Suabia, with 4300 inhabitants. It has manufactures of woollen stuff, pottery, ware, and paper. 29 miles N. W. Ulm.

GORAHATY, a town of Bengal, government of Nizamat, Novgoud. Pop. 1600.

GORCAN, or **GARBEN**, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan. Long. 84. 36. E. Lat. 26. 26. N.

GORGUN, a fortified town of South Holland, on the Merwe, with a harbour, 20 miles S. Amsterdam.

GOSNAY, a town of France, in Provence, with 3400 inhabitants.

GOSNAY, a parish and village of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Pop. of the parish 740.

GORDON, a town of France, department of the Lot. Population 2700.

GORK'S ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific ocean. Long. 172° 30' W. Lat. 60° 40' N.

GORKH, an island of Holland, near the mouth of the Maase, 10 miles in circuit.

GORKH, a town of South Holland, on the above island. Population 700.

GORKE, a small island, or rather rock, off the coast of Africa, little more than a mile from Cape Verd. It produces nothing, and its importance is solely derived from its inaccessible situation, on a naked rock of black basalt, rising to the height of 300 feet. It was first occupied by the Dutch, and afterwards was taken by the French, to whom it was finally ceded by the treaty of Nimeguen. Since that time the French have made it the bulwark of their possessions in Africa. On a sandy plain, at the foot of the rock, is the town of Gorke, supposed to contain about 6000 inhabitants. It is the entrepot for all the French trade with the opposite coast of Africa.

GORGUE, a town of French Flanders, on the Lys. Population 3000.

GORIKSEFEN, a village of Silisia, 65 miles W. Breslau. Population 2100.

GORITZ, or **GORZ**, a province of the Austrian empire, situated between Germany and Italy, and bounded N. E. and S. by the duchy of Carniola, and W. by the Venetian states. Population 116,000.

GORITZ, capital of the preceding province, on the Isonzo, 20 miles N. N. W. Trieste.

GORINGSTON, a parish of England, in Suffolk. Population 1920.

GORLINGEN, a village of Wirttemberg, balliwick of Leonberg. Population 1150.

GORLITZ, a town of the Prussian states, in Upper Lusatia, on the Neisse, noted for its woollen and lined manufactures. It contains six churches, the chief of which has an excellent organ. Here also is a spire of great height. Pop. 4500. 50 miles E. Dresden.

GOSNISCARTZ, a town of European Russia, government of Niznei-Novgorod. Population 6000.

GOSNINCHTSE, a town of European Russia, 32 miles E. S. E. Penza. Pop. 3000.

GOSN, a town of France, 9 miles N. W. Mayenne. Population 1800.

GOSNRYE, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Population 1100.

GOSY, a neat village of Ireland, in Galway, 10 miles S. S. E. Galway.

GOSWON, a township of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles S. E. Manchester. Pop. 1004.

GOSZYA, or **KOSZYO**, a thriving town of Macedonia, 20 miles E. by S. Dimitzro.

GOSZ, a town of France, 7 miles S. W. Metz. Population 1600.

GOSWORTHY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire. Population 1918.

GOSWOLD, a post township of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut. Pop. 1441.—3d, Of Orange county, New York. Pop. 3150.—4th, Of Oswego county, New York. Pop. 1273.—4th,

Of Belmont county, Ohio. Pop. 1110.—5th, Of St Clair county, Illinois. Pop. 1728.

GOSLAR, a town of Hanover, principality of Hildesheim, on the Gussa. It is an old place, with crowded streets and mean houses. Population 4700. 23 miles S. Brunswick.

GOSPORT, a seaport town of England, in Hampshire. It is situated on a projecting point of land at the western side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. On the southwest is a commodious bay, called Stoke's bay. Numerous government works and magazines have been established here, for supplying the wants of the navy; extensive barracks also for the accommodation of the military. Gosport has of late been regularly fortified on the land side, by a line of bastions, redoubts, &c. The principal street extends westward from the harbour to the works, and contains many handsome houses. In the town is an extensive iron foundry, for the manufacture of anchors, and other articles required for shipping. It has a chapel, which is spacious, and the interior is neatly fitted up. There is also a Catholic chapel; a meeting-house for dissenters, who have an academy for their young clergymen; charity schools, almshouses, a neat theatre, and a commodious work-house for the poor. To the south of the town stands Haslar royal hospital, for sick and wounded seamen, a magnificent building, capable of accommodating 3000 patients. Pop. 6184. 1 mile N. W. Portsmouth.

GOSAU, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of St Gall, 7 miles W. St Gall.

GONSELIEZ, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles N. Charleroi. Population 3000.

GOSTADT, a mining town of Saxony, circle of the Krageburge. Population 1250.

GOSTYK, a town of Prussian Poland, 37 miles S. Posen. Population 1340.

GOTHA, a town of Saxony, capital of the duchy of the same name, on the Leine. It has a castle, which overlooks the town, in which the duke resides. Here also is a valuable library, an arsenal, and an extensive cabinet of natural history, artificial curiosities, and medals, with a suitable library; also several charitable establishments. Gotha has a few manufactures of porcelain, woollen and cotton stuffs. Population 11,000. 78 miles W. S. W. Leipzig.

GOTHA, SAKE, a principality of Germany, in Saxony, comprising the greatest part of the south of Thuringia. Its superficial extent exceeds 500 square miles. Pop. 61,000.

GOTHA-FLY, a great river in the S. W. of Sweden, which rises in the Norwegian Alps, and divides into two branches, both of which enter the Cattegat, one after passing through Gottenburg, the other a few miles north.

GOTHARD, ST., the name of a very elevated track in the central part of Switzerland, between the cantons of Uri and Tessin. It consists properly of a circular plain, surrounded on all sides by some of the greatest mountains of the Alps. Height above 8000 to 12,000 feet above the level of the sea.

GOTHLAND, the name of the southern and most fertile division of Sweden, comprising all the country to the southward of the Lake Vener, and having thus the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic, for its maritime boundaries. Its superficial extent is about 40,000 square miles. Population 1,500,000.

GOTHLAND, an island of the Baltic, near the south-east coast of Sweden, and belonging to that crown. It forms, along with some very small islands that surround it, a province, having a superficial extent of 700 square miles. The island is hilly on the coast, but level in the interior. It produces corn, and has excellent pasturage. Wisby is the capital. Population 31,000. Long. 18. 5. to 19. 6. E. Lat. 56. 54. to 57. 56. N.

GORTALENGO, a town of Austrian Italy, 17 miles S. Brescia. Population 2500.

GOTTENBURG, a large and thriving town in the south-west of Sweden, situated near the mouth of the large river called Gotha-Elf. It stands in a marshy plain, surrounded by precipitous ridges of naked rocks, rising to the height of from 100 to 300 feet, but intersected by several cultivated openings. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. Though perfectly level, the houses, owing to the marshiness of the ground, are all built upon piles. The principal street, called Great Harbour-street, runs from east to west, and divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The Upper town, from its situation, is built with less regularity; but it has an imposing appearance, the houses rising one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre. The only considerable public edifices of Gottenburg are the exchange, the extensive buildings belonging to the East India company, an hospital, and a magnificent church built since 1812, with stones from Scotland. The only curiosities of the place are a few private collections of paintings. The harbour is commodious for vessels of moderate size, and has a fort on a small rocky island, to defend the entrance. It has manufactures of coarse linen and woollen stuffs, leather, sail-cloth, ropes, some silk and cotton goods, soap, tobacco; also sugar refineries. Iron and steel, furnished by the rich mines of Warmland, form the principal articles of export, and, after these, herrings, linen, timber, tar, train oil, and alum. Here is a large provincial school, a mercantile academy, and an academy of science and literature, incorporated in 1775. The English

language is pretty generally spoken here, the language being many of them English. Few merchants suffered more from fire. Pop. in 1790, 24,000. now 24,000. 40 miles S. 1791, July 14, long. 11. 57. 45. E. Lat. 57. 44. N.

GOTTENBURG, a town of Lower Silesia, 12 miles S. W. So. a town of Bohemia, 34 miles S. W. So. a town of Saxony, 1650.

GOTTENBURG, a province in the south of Denmark, under by Brunswick, Hildes-

anover, &c.

sheim, the Prussian states, and Hesse-Cassel. Its superficial extent is 1225 square miles, and its population 176,000, chiefly Lutherans.

GOTTINGEN, a town in the south of Hannover, and capital of the province of Gottingen. It stands in a pleasant valley, on a canal branching from the Leine. Its streets are wide, well paved, and well lighted at night; its situation healthy. It was formerly fortified; but the walls are now demolished, and laid out in public walks. Gottingen is a place of antiquity, and was, some centuries ago, included in the list of Hanse towns; but its chief title to notice arises from its celebrated university, founded by George II. in 1734, which embraces all the great departments of literature and science, and has now attained to great celebrity. To the university is attached a library, consisting of 200,000 volumes. In 1751, an academy of sciences was also established here, to which the scientific world is indebted for many valuable improvements and discoveries. There are in Gottingen four Lutheran and two Calvinist churches; also a Catholic chapel. Here are also some manufactures of linen and woollen. Population 8500, exclusive of military or students. 51 miles E. S. E. Paderborn. Long. 9. 55. 15. E. Lat. 51. 31. 54. N.

GOTTINGEN, a small seaport of Sweden, 28 miles S. W. Stockholm.

GOTTLENEN, a small town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, 3 miles S. W. Constance.

GOTTSCHKE, a town of Lower Carniola, 20 miles S. S. E. Laybach. Population 1000.

GORAN, a parish of Scotland, partly in Lanarkshire, and partly in that of Renfrew. Population 4325.

GORDA, a town of South Holland, on the Issel. It has large manufactures, partly of porcelain, but more of tobacco pipes. The church of St John the Baptist, at Gorda, is one of the handsomest and largest in the country. The great market-place is of a triangular form, with a handsome town-house, built in 1440, standing in the centre. Population 12,000. 9 miles N. E. Rotterdam.

GOVERNULO, a small town of Austrian Italy, on the Mincio, 12 miles S. E. Mantua.

GOVORE, a town of Piedmont, 6 miles N. Alb. Population 2500.

GOUR, or **GAUR**, also called **Lucknow**, a very ancient Hindoo city of Bengal, and for 360 years the capital of that country under the Afghan dynasties. The ruins of this celebrated place still exist on the Ganges.

GOUANON, a small fishing village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, 2 miles S. Bervie.

GOUARY, a town of France, in Brittany, 45 miles N. W. Vannes. Population 3700.

GOULMAR, a town of Normandy, on the Eure, 24 miles E. Rouen. Population 2350.

GOUGUES, a small town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 3 miles W. Greenock.

GOZZO, a small island in the Mediterranean, a little to the north-west of Malta.

It is rocky, but fertile. Its superficial extent is 37 square miles. Population 12,000.

GRAAF RHYNET, the most eastern district in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, 250 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Pop. 4262 Christians, 984 slaves, and 3047 Hottentots. 800 miles E. S. E. Cape Town.

GRABOW, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe. Population 2350.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a city of the province of Honduras, 140 miles E. Guatemala. Long. 90. 6. W. Lat. 14. 30. N.

GRADISKA, a strong fortress of European Turkey, in Lower Bosnia.—Also a small but strongly fortified town of Austrian Friuli. Population nearly 1000.

GRAFENHAI, a town of Saxe-Coburg, principality of Altenburg. Population 1200.

GRAFRATH, a town of Westphalia, 20 miles E. Dusseldorf. Population 1650.

GRAFTON, a county of the United States, in New Hampshire, bounded N. by Coos county, E. by Strafford county, S. by Cheshire and Hillsborough counties, and W. by Connecticut river. Pop. 28,462. Chief towns Haverhill and Plymouth.—2d, A post township of Windham county, Vermont. Population 1865.—3d, A township of Rensselaer county, New York. Pop. 1410.

GRAGLIA, a town of Piedmont, near Biella. Population 2600.

GRAGNANA, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 5100.

GRAHAMSTON, a village of Scotland, in the county of Stirling.

GRAINE, ISLE OF, a small island opposite Shepey, at the mouth of the Thames.

GRAITNEY, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. The village of Graitney, or Greta Green, is famous for the marriage of fugitive lovers from England, which are generally celebrated here. Pop. 1945.

GRAITZ, a fortified town of Saxony. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and leather. Population 6200. 12 miles S. W. Zwickau.

GRAMAT, a town of France, 28 miles N. E. Cahors. Population 1850.

GRAMMONT, a considerable town of West Flanders, on the Dender. It is divided by that river into Upper and Lower. It has manufactures of linen, carpeting, and paper. Pop. 6000. 14 miles E. by S. Oudenarde.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Scotland, which stretching, like a mighty wall, along the southern front of the highlands, extends across the island from the district of Cowal, in the shire of Argyre, on the Atlantic, to Aberdeenshire, on the German ocean; and then forming another ridge in a north-westerly direction, extends to the county of Moray, and the borders of Inverness. Their general height is from 1400 to 3500 feet above the level of the sea, and several peaks rise considerably higher. The height of Ben Lomond, in Dumfriesshire, is 3267; of Ben Ledy, 3000; Ben More, 3303; Ben Lawers, the chief summit, 4015; Sheehallion, 3364; and Ben Vorlich, 3300.

GRAMPOWN, a town and borough of England, in Cornwall. It sends two members to parliament, chosen by not more than 40 voters. Pop. 668. 37 miles S. W. Lanesmead.

GRAN, or **KERTHEGOS**, a free town of Hungary, at the conflux of the Danube and the Gran, and the capital of a county of the same name. The castle stands on a lofty hill on the banks of the Danube; the town-house also is a good building. Population 8000. 76 miles S. E. Presburg.

GRAN, a considerable river of Upper Hungary, which flows into the Danube.

GRANADA, an extensive maritime province in the south of Spain, nearly 200 miles in length, and varying from 40 to 70 in breadth. Its length is nearly from east to west, having on the south the Mediterranean, on the north a part of Andalusia; its south-west extremity approaches Gibraltar. Among the mountains, a calcareous soil, in many places unproductive, is prevalent; but the valleys contain a rich and fertile mould. The Vega (orchard) de Granada, where the capital is situated, is one of the richest and most delightful spots in the world. This fertility is owing chiefly to the copious streams that flow from the mountains in summer, on the melting of the snow. Vines are cultivated on the sides of the hills, but the wine is indifferent. Silk is more attended to. Along the coast are raised indigo, coffee, and sugar.

GRANADA, a celebrated city in the south of Spain, and capital of the province of that name. The situation is highly romantic. The town exhibits to the approaching traveller the form of a half moon, its streets rising above each other, with a number of turrets and gilded cupolas, the whole crowned by the Alhambra, or palace of the ancient Moorish kings, and in the back ground the Sierra de Nevada, covered with snow. But on entering the gates all this grandeur disappears; the streets are found to be narrow and irregular; the buildings display visible marks of decay, and are inferior to those of many other towns in Spain. Granada is built on two adjacent hills, and divided into four quarters. The river Darro flows between the two hills, and traverses the town, after which it falls into the larger stream of the Xenil, which flows outside the walls. In point of extent Granada is nearly as great as in the days of its prosperity. The cathedral is an irregular but splendid building; the archbishop's palace is also extensive and elegant; likewise the mansion occupied by the captain-general of the province. But the grand ornament of Granada is the Alhambra. Though now, like the town, in a state of decay, it remains sufficiently show its original splendour. It commands a beautiful prospect; but a still finer is afforded by another Moorish palace, called the Generalife, built on an opposite hill, and the retreat of the court during the heat of summer. Granada has various manufactures, such as silk and woollen stuffs; it has also a

minery, and a manufactory of gunpowder and saltpetre. Granada is the seat of a university. Pop. 66,000. 123 miles E. Seville, 234 S. Malaga. Long. 3. 46. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

GRANADA, NEW, a viceroyalty of South America, called the New Kingdom of Granada, bounded N. by the Caribbean sea, and the province of Costa Rica in the kingdom of Guatemala; E. by the government of Caracas, Spanish Guiana, and Portuguese Guiana; W. by the Pacific ocean; S. by the river Amazons and the viceroyalty of Peru. Its extent, from 3. 36. S. lat. to 12. N. lat., is about 930 geographical miles, its mean breadth being 240. This extensive viceroyalty is divided into the following provinces, namely, Jaen de Bracamoros, Quixoa, Maynas, Quitó, Tacames, Popayan, Antioquia, Santa Fe, San Juan de los Rios, Merida, Santa Martha, Cartiagena, Choco, Darien, Panama, and Veragua; the three last of which are known by the distinctive appellation of Terra Firma. The climate is various, the country being extensive, and diversified by the lofty ridges of the Andes. This kingdom is extremely rich in mines, particularly in gold; and the silver procured here is also remarkably pure. It is watered by numerous rivers, some of which are very large. Of these the river Magdalena is the principal. The Rio de Bogota is also a large stream. The population of the whole kingdom, according to the estimate of Humboldt, amounted, in 1800, to 1,800,000.

GRANADA, a city, of the province of Jaen, on the shore of the lake of that name. Long. 47. 46. W. Lat. 10. 12. N.

GRAKARD, a neat and comfortable town of Ireland, county of Longford, 11 miles N. E. Longford.

GRAND AZEE, a town in the island of Hispaniola. Long. 74. 5. W. Lat. 18. 16. N.

GRAND-BOURG-SALONAC, a town of France, department of La Creuse. Pop. 2600.

GRAND CHANTY, a town of France, in Brittany. Population 4150.—Another of the same name, department of the Loire Inferieure. Population 1200.

GRAND ISLE, an island of Lake Ontario, about 39 miles in length, and 4 in breadth.

GRAND ISLES, two large islands in Lake Champlain, of which the Americans have changed the French name to North Hero and South Hero.

GRAND LEMPS, a town of Dauphiny, department of the Isere. Population 1700.

GRAND LUC, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 2100.

GRAND MANAN, an island in the Atlantic ocean, opposite to Passamaquoddy bay, on the east border of the United States. Long. 68. 43. W. Lat. 44. 48. N.

GRAND RIVER, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which enters the Missouri about 250 miles from its mouth.—2d. Of Louisiana, which enters the Arkansas about 200 miles from the Mississippi.—3d. In the Michigan territory, which falls into Lake Michigan—

4th. In Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie.—Also the name of several rivers of Canada.

GRAND TRAVERS, islands at the entrance into Green bay, in Lake Michigan.

GRANDE, a river of Peru, joins the Guapiri.—2d. Of Brazil, province of Bahia, falls into the Rio Francisco. Lat. 11. 24. E.—3d. Of

Brazil, falls into the Atlantic. Lat. 14. 26. S.—4th. Of Zanguebar, in Eastern Africa, enters the Eastern sea, Lat. 2. S.

GRANDE, Rio, a considerable river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, about 200 miles to the south of the Gambia.

GRANDMEU, a town of Brittany, 11 miles S. W. Nantes. Population 2100.

GRANDOLA, a town of Portugal, south of the Tagus, with 800 houses.

GRANDREE, a town of France, in Champagne, on the Ayr. Population 1360.

GRANDREUX, a town of France, department of the Lorene. Population 1660.

GRANDVILLIERA, a town of Picardy, 17 miles N. N. W. Beauvais. Population 1630.

GRANGE, a parish of Scotland, in Banffshire. Population 1482.

GRANGEMOUTH, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, situated on the angle which is formed by the river Carron and the great canal which joins the friths of Forth and Clyde. It carries on a considerable trade.

GRANSE, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. Population 2050.

GRAS, a town of Provence. Pop. 1750.

GRAS, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 63 miles E. N. E. Saragosa.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, 6 miles S. W. Neuchatel. Population 2160.

GRANTA, a river of England, which rises in Essex, and uniting with another river, forms the Cam.

GRANTHAM, a borough and market town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Witham. The town is neat and clean, and consists of four principal streets. The church is an elegant building of stone, lighted with pointed windows, and celebrated for its spire, 273 feet high. The guild-hall was rebuilt in 1787, with the addition of a large assembly room. The town has derived much benefit from the canal begun in 1794, and extending from Grantham to the Trent. It sends two members to parliament. Population 3120. 30 miles N. Lincoln.

GRANTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Morayshire, 364 miles S. E. Fort George.

GRANTVILLE, a seaport of Normandy, department of La Manche, on a rocky peninsula. It has a considerable traffic, particularly with the neighbouring island of Jersey. 12 miles N. W. Arranches.

GRANTVILLE, a post township of the United States in Washington county, New York, 60 miles N. E. Albany. Population 3117. It contains three villages.

GRATTENHALL, a township of England, in Cheshire. Population 400.

GRATZ, a mining town of Bohemia, 25 miles S. W. Prague, with 450 houses.

GRASS, a river of the United States, in St Lawrence county, New York, which runs into the St Lawrence.

GRASSH, a neatly built town of France, department of the Var. It has a traffic in silk, in leather, and soap; also in liquors of different kinds. Population 12,500. 19 miles W. S. W. Nice.

GRASSINGTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 983.

GRASSMERE, a township of England, in Westmoreland. Pop. 324; of the parish, 1778.

GRATIOSA, one of the Azore islands, 30 miles in circumference. Long. 37. 56. W. Lat. 39. 2. N.

GRATZ, a town of Styria, on the river Muhr, capital of a circle of the same name, comprising the northern part of Lower Styria, lying on both sides of the Muhr, having an area of 2100 square miles, and 293,000 inhabitants. The town owed its origin to the strength of its citadel, which is built on a very steep hill on the banks of the Muhr. It has a lyceum, an academy, and a large school. The houses are of stone, and the town is in general well built. It has 22 churches and chapels, great and small; the cathedral is not new, but was formerly the parish church. The most striking edifice in the place is a mausoleum erected to the Emperor Ferdinand II. Gratz contains several manufactures—hardware, stoneware, and saltpetre; also cotton and silk. 100 miles S. W. Vienna. Long. 16. 26. 16. E. Lat. 47. 4. 2. N.

GRATZ, one of the circles into the duchy of Styria is divided.

GRATZ, a town of Bohemia, 94 miles S. Prague. Population 1450.

GRATZ, or **GRONZISKA**, a town of Prussian Poland. Population 2800.

GRADENTZ, a town of West Prussia, at the confluence of the Vistula and the Ossa. It has manufactures of cloth, extensive breweries, and some trade in corn and tobacco. Population 6700. 55 miles S. Dantzic.

GRAVE, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Meuse, 9 miles S. by W. Nimwegen. Population 1600.

GRAVE, LA, a village of France, department of the Upper Alps. Population 1550.

GRAVELINGHE, a town of French Flanders, on the Aa. Population 2600.

GRAVENMACHERN, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles S. W. Trever. Pop. 2000.

GRAVESEND, a small place in South Holland, 14 miles S. of the Hague. Pop. 750.

GRAVESEND, a market town of Kent, on the south side, and not far from the mouth of the Thames. It is 21 miles below London, on the great road to Clitham and Canterbury. It is a great rendezvous for shipping. Most of the vessels in the East and West India trade, and indeed outward bound ships in general, are here supplied with live and dead stock, and vegetables. Several boats set out regularly with the tide for London, and return with it again. The numerous shipping which usually lie at anchor in the channel,

keep up a constant influx of seamen and strangers. The bathing-house draws additional visitors in the summer season; and from all these circumstances, this town presents a continued scene of bustle and activity. The inhabitants are much engaged in seafaring employments. A small manufactory for cables and ropes is also carried on here; and there is besides, a yard for ship-building, in which several men of war and frigates have been built. The church, dedicated to St George, is near the river. The town-hall, built in 1764, is situated near the middle of the High-street. A small but neat theatre was built in 1808, and a handsome chapel in 1812; on the north side of the London road. A new wharf and crane were erected in 1767, and more recently two batteries of 16 guns each. Population 3814.

GRAVESEND, a township of the United States, in King's county, Long Island, New York, 24 miles S. New York. Pop. 520.

GRAVESEN, a town of France, 6 miles N. E. Tarascon. Population 1000.

GRAVINA, a town of Naples, province of Bari. It is a bishop's see, and contains nine churches. Population 3800. 27 miles S. Trani. Long. 16. 31. E. Lat. 40. 54. N.

GRAULHET, a town of France, in Langue-doc. Population 1600.

GRAUPEN, a mining town of Bohemia, 17 miles N. E. Leutmeritz. Population 1000.

GRAY, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. It contains 5000 inhabitants, and has a great trade with Lyons in corn, wood, and iron. 28 miles N. E. Dijon.

GRAYSON, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Population 2301. Slaves 103. —2d, Of Virginia, inclosed by Washington, Wythe, Montgomery, and Patrick counties, and North Carolina. Population 4841. Slaves 270. Chief town Greenville.

GRAZALEMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 8 miles W. Ronda. Population 5000.

GREASBROUGH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1252.

GREASELEY, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire. Population 4241.

GREAT ISLAND, an island on the coast of Ireland, county of Cork.

GREAT ISLAND, in Bass's strait, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land.

GREAT RIVER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into Stanton river.—Also of Canada, which runs into the St Lawrence.

GREATHAM, a township of England, in Durham. Population 446.

GREATHAMLEY, a township of England, in Derbyshire. Population 705.

GREENSTEIN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Esse. Population 1200.

GREENA, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 54 miles S. W. Salonica.

GREENING, a town of the Bavarian states, on the Schwarzbach. Population 1200.

GREECE, a maritime country in the south-east of Europe, once independent and highly

celebrated, but subject since the 15th century to the government of the Turks. Modern Greece extends from Lat. 37. to 42., having a length of nearly 400 miles, and a mean breadth of about 160. It is divided into four pachalics; 1st, Tripolitza, comprising the whole of the Morea; 2d, Egripos, or Negropont, containing the island of that name, along with part of the adjoining mainland; 3d, Joannina, including Thessaly and part of Albania; and 4th, Salonica, in which are comprehended the southern parts of Macedonia. Each of these is governed by a pacha. Iivadia is the name, not of a pachalic, but of the country corresponding to the part of ancient Greece outside of the Peloponnesus. It comprises the ancient Acarnania, Etolia, Doris, Locris, Phoris, Attica, and Beotia. The Morea, or Peloponnesus comprehends the ancient Achaia, Argolis, Elis, Arcadia, Messenia, and Laconia. The islands of Greece may be divided into those of the Archipelago, and those of the Ionian sea: the latter are now formed into an independent republic, under the protection of Great Britain. The total population of this extensive country is between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000, of which the half are Greeks; the rest are Albanians, Turks, and, in a smaller proportion, Jews. The principal towns are, Salonichi, Seres, Joannina, Argyro Castro, Berat, Arta, Prevesa, Larissa, Negropont, Iivadia, Athens, Salona, Zeitun, Tripolitza, Argos, Patras, Napoli di Romania, and Napoli di Malvasia. The general aspect of Greece is mountainous; and it is intersected, particularly in the north, by continued ranges, several of which are interesting from their scenery, but more from their classical recollections. The principal rivers in Greece are, the Achelous, now called the Aspropotamo; the Peneus, the Salympria; the Eurotas, the Iris; and the Pamisos. All the rest are insignificant streams. Greece has a number of inland lakes, none of which, however, are any way remarkable. Its coasts are deeply indented with bays and creeks, which form a number of excellent harbours. The climate of Greece is very propitious; the air is temperate, and on the whole healthy, excepting in the neighbourhood of marshes, which, from the neglected state of cultivation, have become too numerous. The country produces corn, cotton, silk, wool, rice, and tobacco. But agriculture, speaking generally, is in a very backward state in Greece; and it is only in Thessaly, and the south of Macedonia, that the vestiges of ancient industry are to be discovered. The Morea, though susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, is almost entirely neglected. Many of the mountains of Greece, particularly in Acarnania and Arcadia, are covered to a great extent with useful timber; some contain valuable metals, and others are almost entirely composed of marble. The inhabitants of Greece may be divided into three distinct classes, Greeks, Albanians, and Turks. The Greeks, it is well known, have,

ever since their first conquest by the Turks, groaned under their oppression. The time for their emancipation seems now, however, to be arrived. A formidable insurrection has broken out, and still continues, against the Turkish authority. The Turks have sent different armies into Greece, for the purpose of reducing the insurgents; but these have been defeated and driven back with loss; and the Greeks, having organized a regular force, have now every prospect of establishing their independence.

GREEN, a county of the United States, in the S. W. part of Ohio. Population in 1816, 2000.—The name also of several townships.

GREEN RIVER, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which joins the Ohio.

GREEN BRIAR, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 5914. Slaves 404. Chief town Lewisburg.

GREEN BRIAR, a river of the United States, in Virginia, joins the Kenhaway.

GREEN ISLAND, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Main.—2d, Near the east coast of Antigua.—Another a mile N. E. St Thomas.

GREEN ISLAND HARBOR lies on the west end of the island of Jamaica.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in North America, extending through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and terminating in New Haven.

GREEN RIVER, in Canada, runs into the St Lawrence.—2d, In Vermont, falls into the Connecticut.

GREEN SPRING, a village of the United States, in Virginia, noted for a battle fought near it in 1781.

GREENE, a county of the United States, in New York, on Hudson river. Pop. 19,536.

—2d, Of Kentucky. Pop. 6733. Slaves 1401. Chief town Greensburg.—3d, Of Tennessee, Pop. 9713. Slaves 656. Chief town Greenville.—4th, Of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Washington county, E. by the Monongahela, S. and W. by Virginia. Pop. 12,544. Chief town Waynesborough.—5th, Of North Carolina. Pop. 4867. Slaves 1842. Chief town Snowville.—6th, Of Georgia, on the Oconee. Pop. 11,679. Slaves 5236. Chief town Greensborough.—7th, Of Mississippi, bordering on the state of Alabama.—8th, A post township in Kennebec county, Maine, on the Androscoggin, 24 miles S. W. Augusta. Pop. 1277.—9th, Of Chenango county, New York. Pop. 1279.—10th, Of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1708.

GREENHAM, a tithing of England, in Berkshire. Population 847.

GREENHILL, a hamlet of England, in Kent, on the banks of the Thames.

GREENLAND, an extensive country, which properly belongs to neither of the two continents, unless, as has been conjectured, it be united to North America, to the north of Davis's straits. It is the most northern country of the western hemisphere of the globe, and reaches, as far as has been discovered, from Cape Farwell, in Lat. 55. 30, to the

70th degree of N. lat. On the west it is bounded by Davis's straits; on the north by some unknown ocean, or by the north pole; on the east by the icy sea, and a strait which separates it from Iceland; and on the south-east by the Atlantic ocean. A central ridge of lofty mountains, covered with perpetual snow, stretches from north to south, and divides Old Greenland into East Greenland and West Greenland. Owing to its northern position, Greenland is, as may be imagined, exposed to all the rigours of the frozen zone. During summer the heat, particularly in the islets, is very great, inasmuch that, in the month of July, Fahrenheit's thermometer sometimes rises to 84 degrees in the shade. In the inlets and bays which intersect the coast of Greenland, immense masses of ice are accumulated during a series of years, which being loosened during the heat of summer, lose their points of support from the shore, and plunge into the ocean with a thundering noise. Being afterwards set adrift by the currents, they embarrass the navigation of the polar seas, and become the terror of the mariner. Those masses of ice are formed both of fresh and of salt water, and sometimes rise more than 600 feet above the surface of the water. The salt water ice occurs in immense fields of many thousand fathoms in length and breadth, divided by fissures, but following close on each other. When the wind begins to blow, and the sea to rise in vast billows, the violent shocks of those masses of ice against each other, fill the mind with astonishment and terror. The coasts of Greenland are surrounded by many thousand islands of different sizes, on which the native inhabitants frequently fix their residence, on account of their good situation for sea game. The animals which are most abundant in Greenland are white hares, rein-deer, dogs resembling wolves, arctic foxes, and white bears, which are very fierce and mischievous. Here are found also ravens in great numbers, eagles of a very large size, falcons, and other birds of prey; and likewise a linnet, which warbles very melodiously. The seas abound in whales, seals of different kinds, sea cows and sea unicorns, sword-fish, porpoises, halibut, turbot, cod, haddock, with various other sorts of white fish. The Greenlanders of both sexes are generally short, or under the common size, but well proportioned, fat, and plump. They are miserably poor, depending on hunting and fishing for their subsistence; and in their houses and manner of living have all the disgusting habits of savages. Greenland was first discovered by the Europeans in the 8th or 9th century. A colony was established, which continued to increase and thrive; and in a little time the country contained 12 parishes, 100 villages, 1 bishop's see, and 2 convents, under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Drontheim. A colony had also been settled in West Greenland, which maintained a constant intercourse with Europe, and increased to four parishes, con-

taining 100 villages. This colony, from about the year 1408, appears to have been entirely neglected, but in 1803 its inhabitants amounted to 6621; and including the Moravian settlements and the natives, mostly converted to Christianity, the total population of the western coast of Greenland was supposed to amount to 20,000.

GREENH V, a parish and town of Scotland, county of Berwick. Pop. of the parish 1349.

GRENOCK, the chief seaport of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on an estuary of the Irish channel, which meets the river Clyde several miles farther inland. It contains many neat and well built houses, but its streets are ill regular and narrow; and its general appearance is far from being elegant. In the centre of the town is a square, on the south side of which is a neat church, with a spire 146 feet high. There are other two established churches, the West and the East church. There is besides, a large chapel, in which divine service is performed in Gaelic; also congregations of Roman Catholics, Independents, Methodists, Baptists, Burghers, Antiburghers, &c.; there is also abundance of schools. The other public buildings consist of an infirmary, erected in 1808, and a bridewell erected in 1800. In what are called the commercial buildings, there is a large room appropriated to newspapers and nautical intelligence, and open, without introduction, to all strangers; another apartment, exclusively for underwriters and insurance-brokers; under the same roof is a suit of apartments for balls and concerts; and immediately attached, forming as it were a part of the same building, is a neat theatre. The new custom-house is a very splendid edifice, being in front 120 feet broad, and on each end upwards of 50 feet. It includes also the excise. The manufactories of the place are sugar-houses, rope-works, soap and candle-works, tan-works, potteries, bottle and crystal-works, breweries, a sailcloth manufactory; to these may be added ship-building to a great extent, in which the place has long excelled. The herring fishery is the oldest, and still the greatest branch of local industry in Greenock. Prior to 1097 it was an inconsiderable fishing station; but on the 12th of March, in that year, the directors of the Scottish Indian and African company came to a final resolution to erect salt-works in the frith; and out of circumstances that occurred in the deliberations of that sitting, the attention of the superior Sir John Shaw, was directed to the maritime advantages of the situation. The municipal constitution of Greenock well deserves attention, every proprietor of ground within the town having a vote in the election of the magistrates; and all the other public functionaries of the town, such as the trustees for the harbour, &c. deriving their power from the same source; the public accounts also being always open to inspection. The harbour is very spacious and commodious; within these few years the quays have been removed farther out to a greater depth of water, and

new quays have been built to the eastward of the old harbour. Population in 1757, 3900; in 1811, 19,042; in 1821, 22,088. Long. 0. 15. 02. W. Lat. 55. 57. 2. N.

GRANNOCK, a small tributary stream of the river Ayr, in Scotland.

GRANNS NORTON, a parish of England, county of Northampton. Population 740.

GREENABROOK, a post town of the United States, Caroline county, Maryland.—2d, Of Greene county, Georgia, 30 miles S. Athens.

GREENBROOK, a post township of the United States, in Winchester county, New York. Population 1802.

GREENVILLE, a county of the United States, in Virginia, inclosed by Brunswick, Southampton, and Sussex counties, and North Carolina. Population 6853. Slaves 4590. Chief town Hickford.—2d, A post township in Greene county, New York. Pop. 2300.—3d, A post town and capital of Pitt county, North Carolina, 23 miles from Washington.—4th, A post town and capital of Greenville county, South Carolina.—5th, A post town and capital of Green county, Tennessee.

GREENVILLE, a district of South Carolina. Population 13,113. Slaves 2353.

GREENVILLE BAY, a town and port of entry on the east side of the island of Grenada.

GREENWICH, a market town of England, in Kent, on the Thames, immediately below Deptford. It was formerly the seat of a palace in which the kings of England used occasionally to reside; it is now celebrated for the splendid hospital into which this was converted; and, above all, distinguished in the history of science for its observatory. The manor of Greenwich seems to have been acquired by the crown, at the time of the conquest, and has ever since remained in the hands of the royal family. Greenwich was the residence of Edward I.; the palace was built in 1433, by the duke of Gloucester. Edward IV. enlarged and improved it; Henry VII. resided much in it; and here Henry VIII., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, were all born. It was a favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth and other succeeding sovereigns, and the buildings were gradually enlarged and improved, until they have attained their present state of extraordinary magnificence, and instead of 300, as at first suggested, now accommodate nearly 3000 seamen, whilst 5400 out-pensioners are assisted from the funds.

Greenwich hospital consists at present of four extensive piles of building or wings, entirely detached from each other, into the four corners nearly of a great square, but so connected at the same time, by the conformity of their dimensions, their figures, and the general arrangement of their decorations, as still to form a complete whole. The principal front of this compound structure, which is nearly all of Portland stone, is towards the Thames on the north. The north-west angle is occupied by King Charles's building, the north-east by Queen Anne's, both of them lying next the river; and the posterior wings

towards the south are formed of King William's building on the west, and Queen Mary's on the east. The two northern wings are separated by a square of 270 feet wide; and so also would the two southern, but that the space between them is filled up on each side by two colonnades, only 115 feet asunder, supported by six double columns and pilasters; while a spacious avenue through the hospital from the town, divides these squares from each other, and thus also divides the whole of the northern half of the building from the whole of the southern. In the middle of the great square is a statue of George II. sculptured by Bysrache, out of a single block of white marble. Extending 365 feet along the front, the intervening bank of the Thames is formed into a terrace, with a double flight of steps to the river in the middle. King Charles's building contains apartments for the governor and lieutenant-governor, the council room, fourteen wards for the pensioners, and various other chambers. Queen Anne's building is occupied with officers' apartments, and 24 wards. King William's contains the great hall, vestibule, and dome, designed and erected, between 1690 and 1703, by Sir Christopher Wren. This building contains 11 wards. Queen Mary's building comprises the chapel, built from the designs of Stuart, on the site of a former edifice, destroyed by fire in 1778. One of the highest efforts of West, the shipwreck of Paul, forms the altar-piece; and, on the whole, this superb edifice forms one of the finest specimens of the Grecian style in this country. The pensioners to be received into the hospital must be aged and maimed seamen of the navy, or of the merchant service, if wounded in battle; and marines and foreigners who have served two years in the navy. The total expense of the establishment is L.60,000 per annum. Greenwich park was detached from the palace when this became part of the hospital, and is still in the hands of the crown. The ranger's lodge now forms the centre of the naval asylum, designed for the support and education of the orphan children of seamen. On a rising ground in the park, and commanding one of the richest and most varied prospects that can well be conceived, stands the royal observatory, for ever celebrated by the great names with which it is associated. Besides the principal hospital, Greenwich contains two for the poor, and several charity schools. The church is an elegant stone building; it was erected in 1718. The private buildings are handsome, but the streets are in general irregular. Population 23,712. 44 miles E. London-bridge. Long. 0. 0. Lat. 51. 32. N.

GREENWICH, a post township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 20 miles E. Northampton. Pop. 1238.—2d, East, A post township and capital of Kent county, Rhode Island, 18 miles S. Providence. Pop. 1830.—3d, West, a township in Kent county, Rhode Island. Pop. 1019.—4th, A

post township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on Long Island sound, 38 miles E. New York. Pop. 3533.—6th; In Washington county, New York, on the Hudson, 8 miles W. Salem. Pop. 3749.—6th; In Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cohamny creek, 15 miles S.E. Salem. Pop. 3753.—7th; In Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the Delaware, 6 miles S. E. Philadelphia. Pop. 2839.—8th; In Sussex county, New Jersey, on Delaware river. Pop. 2532.—9th; In Berks county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1104.—10th; A post village in Charleston district, South Carolina.

GREEN, a river of Ireland, county of Kildare, which joins the Barrow.

GREGORIO, SAN, a town of Naples, with 4200 inhabitants.

GRUPPENBERG, a town of Silesia, on the Queiss. Population 3400.

GRUPPENHAGEN, a town of Pomerania, on the Oder. Population 3400.

GRUPPSWALDE, a town of Pomerania, on the Rik, 15 miles S. E. Stralsund. Pop. 3800.

GRENADE, an island in the West Indies, about 20 miles long from N. to S. and about 10 broad in the centre, but gradually narrowing towards both extremities. The face of the country is mountainous, a ridge of high land crossing it from N. to S. which is not however inaccessible in any point, and it abounds in springs and rivulets. On the whole, it appears to be fertile in a high degree, and, by the variety as well as excellence of its returns, seems adapted to every tropical production; but the quantity of land cultivated has never exceeded 50,000 acres. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in the year 1498. It was originally settled by the French, and in 1762 was taken by the British, to whom it was confirmed by the peace of 1763. It has fallen off in population since it came into the possession of the British. Population in 1811—Slaves 29,351; whites 771; free people of colour 4210; total 31,362. 123 miles S. W. Barbadoes. Long. 61. 43. W. Lat. 12. 31. N.

GRENADE, two towns of France, in Gascony. Population 3250.—1350.

GRENADELLAS, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, dependent on Grenada.

GRIGNON, a town of France, department of the Isere, and divided by the river Isere into two parts, which are joined by two bridges. The streets are tolerably wide and regular, but the houses ill built; and part of the town is exposed to inundation from the Isere. Grignone, though not a fine town, has several spacious squares. It is surrounded with ramparts. The public buildings are the ancient Hotel de Lesdigueres, now the town-house, with its spacious gardens used as a public promenade; the court-house, an elegant Gothic building, situated in a square; the cathedral, a heavy edifice, also in the Gothic style. On an eminence, near the middle of the town, stands the ruins of a once strong chateau, called the Bastille. The town has a university, a great provincial school, an

academy of arts and sciences, societies of medicine and agriculture, schools of surgery and midwifery, and the artillery school. To these institutions belong a library of 60,000 volumes, a museum, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and a small cabinet of antiquities. The principal manufactures of Grignone are of gloves, cotton articles, and different kinds of liquors. It has likewise manufactures of hemp. Population 23,000. 27 miles S. Chambery.

GREASE, a town on the N. E. coast of Java. It has comparatively few European inhabitants, but the native population and Chinese are still numerous. Long. 112. 50. E. Lat. 7. 2. S.

GRAVEN, a town of the Prussian states, on the Ems, with 3480 inhabitants.

GRAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Saxony. Population 1500. 10 miles N. Erfurt.

GREWELTHORPE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 6½ miles N. W. Rippon. Population 527.

GRAY, or **UPPER LEAGUE**, one of the three leagues into which the canton of the Grisons, in Switzerland, is divided. Pop. 20,000.

GREZ, a town of South Brabant, with 1000 inhabitants. 11 miles S. by E. Louvain.

GRICHHEAD, a cape on the west coast of the island of Barra, one of the Scotch Hebrides. Long. 7. 31. W. Lat. 60. 59. N.

GRICHHEIM, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 1700. 5 miles W. by S. Darmstadt.

GRIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence. Madame de Sevigné died here in 1696. Pop. 1700. 14 miles S. S. E. Montelimar.

GRIGNON, a neat town of France, department of the Gironde. Population 1350.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles N. Brussels. Population 2700.

GRINLEY, a parish of England, county of Worcester. Population 660.

GRIMM, a town of Pomerania, with 1400 inhabitants. 17 miles S. Stralsund.

GRIMMA, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 15 miles E. S. E. Leipzig. It has woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures. Pop. 3000.

GRINEAR, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, 2 miles long.

GRIMSBY, **GREAT**, a market, borough, and seaport town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Humber. It has a considerable trade, principally with the Baltic and along the coast. The church is large and handsome, and contains many ancient monuments; and the steeple affords an excellent specimen of the pointed, or Gothic architecture. Grimsby is a borough of great antiquity, and sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. of the borough and parish, 3004. 36 miles N. E. Lincoln.

GRIMSTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1124.

GRINCELEY, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire. Population 647.

GRINSTEAD, **EAST**, a borough and market town of England, in Sussex, containing some neat modern houses, but irregularly built. The church is a large and handsome building. Pop. 3152. 20 miles S. by E. London.

GRINSTEAD, *WYSE*, a parish of England, in *Sussex*. Population 1229.

GRINWICH, a parish of England, North Riding of *Yorkshire*. Population 5300.

GRISSON, one of the smaller *Grenadillas*, in the *West Indies*.

GRISSON, COUNTRY or, a canton in the east of *Switzerland*, the largest of the republic, bounded by *Upper Austria*, *Venetian Lombardy*, and the small cantons of *Ticino*, *Fri*, *Glarus*, and *St Gall*. It comprehends no less than 60 principal and lateral valleys, and has, in all, a superficial extent of 2500 square miles. The natural division of the country is into five great valleys, viz. those of the *Anterior* and *Posterior Rhine*; that of the *Engadin*, or valley of the *Inn*; that of the *Albula*; and lastly, that of the *Prettigau*. The surface is very mountainous throughout, the country being intersected by several lofty ranges of the *Alps*, some of them of great elevation, and covered with glaciers. In the highest ranges, winter reigns throughout the year; in the elevated plains and meadows, the summer continues for only three months; but, in the lower valleys, the climate is mild and pleasant during a considerable part of the year. The division into three leagues still remains, viz. the *League of God's House*, the *Grey League*, and the *League of the Ten Jurisdictions*. Population 73,000.

GRISSOLTE, a town of *France*, in *Languedoc*, on the *Garonne*. Population 2100.

GRODNO, a town of *Russian Poland*, on the *Niemen*. It consists of a mixture of wooden huts, and of houses once the residence of noblemen, but now neglected and in ruins. It is the seat of an academy, and has in the town and neighbourhood manufactures of silk, linen, and fire-arms. Population 5000. 140 miles N. E. *Warsaw*. Long. 23. 49. 45. E. Lat. 53. 40. 30. N.

GRODNO, an extensive province or government of *Russian Poland*, forming part of *Lithuania*, and adjacent to the governments of *Wilna* and *Minsk*. Its superficial extent is fully 11,000 square miles; its population about 620,000.

GROUNDE, a town of *Hanover*, principality of *Calenberg*, on the *Weser*. Near it is a monument in commemoration of a battle fought here in 1421. Population 700. 9 miles S. *Hanneln*.

GROEL, or **GROENING**, a town of the *Netherlands*, province of *Gelderland*, 19 miles E. *Zutphen*. Population 1900.

GROEVE, a river of *Wales*, which falls into the *Uk*, near *Llangany*.

GROENINGEN, a considerable province of the *Netherlands*, bounded by the *German ocean* N., by *Hanover* E., and by the Dutch provinces of *Overthe* and *Friesland* S. and W. Its superficial extent is about 770 square miles. The surface is level, and the whole province is intersected by canals and wet ditches. Its chief wealth lies in its pastures, which are uncommonly rich, and feed an excellent breed of cattle. Pop. 116,000.

GROENINGEN, a large and well built town of the *Netherlands*, capital of the province of the same name, on the *Hunze* and *Fivel*. It has three public squares, and several handsome public buildings; in particular, the prince's palace, the meeting-house of the provincial assembly, the arsenal, and the custom-house. The church of *St Martin* is in the Gothic style, with a tower of great height, which affords an extensive prospect from its summit. The university of *Groningen*, founded in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of several monasteries, has long borne a respectable character. The harbour is commodious, and pretty large. Population 20,500. 100 miles N. E. *Amsterdam*. Long. 6. 35. E. Lat. 53. 12. N.

GROENINGEN, a town of *Westphalia*, on the *Bode*. Population 2250.

GROENINGEN, a town of *Wurtemberg*, with 2200 inhabitants. 7 miles N. N. W. *Stuttgart*.

GROETENBROEK, a town of *South Holland*, with 1100 inhabitants.

GROETENBROEK, a town of *North Brabant*. Population 2800. 10 miles S. S. W. *Breda*.

GROENNA. See *Tolu Groen*.

GROSS-BORNA, a town of *Wurtemberg*. Pop. 2250. 18 miles N. *Stuttgart*.

GROSSENHAUSEN, a town of *Saxony*, circle of *Meissen*, on the *Roder*. It has an establishment for printing cotton; also woollen manufactures. Pop. 3500. 8 miles N. *Meissen*.

GROSSETO, a town of *Tuscany*. Population 2000. 70 miles S. *Florence*.

GROSSWIG, a village of *Prussian Saxony*, 3 miles S. by E. *Torgau*.

GROTHAN, a small town of *Silesia*, principality of *Neisse*. The chief article of trade in this place is yarn. Population 1650. 14 miles N. *Neisse*.

GROTON, a parish of *England*, in *Suffolk*, 1 mile N. *Ipswich*. Population 597.

GROTON, a post township of the *United States*, in *Middlesex county*, *Massachusetts*, 34 miles N. W. *Boston*. Pop. 1886.—2d, In *New London county*, *Connecticut*, at the mouth of the *Thames*. Population 4451.

GROTTA MINARDA, a town of *Naples*, in the *Principato Ultra*. Population 2250.

GROTZINGEN, a town of *Germany*, in *Baden*, with 1600 inhabitants.

GRODIA, a small island of *France*, on the coast of *Brittany*. Population 3600.

GROUPES, a handsome town of *Brazil*, with a fine and capacious harbour, and good anchorage. Lat. 26. 26. S.

GROVE, a town of the *Netherlands*, in *Friesland*. Population 1490.

GROZENEN, a village of *Germany*, on the *Pinz*. Population 1100.

GROZENHAGEN, a principality in the kingdom of *Hanover*, on the east side of the *Leine*. Population 60,000. This principality forms, by a late division, part of the province of *Göttingen*.—It was the name of a castle, now in ruins.

GROZOLLO, a town of *Piedmont*, district of *Turin*. Population 2900.

GAUHA, a village of Naples, to the east of the capital. Population 3100.

GRUNAU, a village of Silesia, near Herschberg. Population 1800.

GRUNBERG, a town of Silesia, principality of Glogau. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. 6000. 30 miles N. W. Glogau.

GRUNBERG, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, near the Lahn. Population 2100.

GRUNINGEN, a town of the Swiss canton of Zurich. Population 1300.

GRUNSTADT, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Population 2300. 22 miles W. N. W. Spire, and 23 E. Mentz.

GRUYERE, a town of Switzerland, noted for its cheese. Population 1800. 22 miles E. N. E. Lausanne.

GRYFF, a river of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, joins the Black Cart, near Paisley.

GSHAT, a town of Russia, government of Smolensko. Population 2500.

GUABARE, a tributary of the Orinoco, in New Granada. Long. 60. 12. W. Lat. 4. 18. N.

GUADALAVIAR, a large river of Spain, enters the gulf of Valencia, in Lat. 39. 26. N.

GUADALAXARA, a province of Spain, in New Castile. Its area is 1050 square miles, with 122,000 inhabitants. It forms an elevated plain, intersected by mountains, and traversed by the Tagus.

GUADALAXARA, the capital of the above province. It is indifferently built. Its only remarkable edifice is a palace of the Duke del Infantado, and a cathedral. It has a large manufacture of cloth for account of government. Pop. 12,000. 70 miles E. S. E. Segovia. Long. 3. 22. 15. E. Lat. 40. 33. N.

GUADALAXARA, a province or intendancy of Mexico, bounded N. by the intendancies of Sonora and Durango, E. by the intendancies of Zacatecas and Guanajuato, S. by the province of Valladolid, and W. for a length of 369 miles, by the Pacific ocean. Its greatest breadth is 300 miles, and its greatest length is 350 miles. It contains 2 cities, 6 towns, and 323 villages. Pop. in 1803, 630,500.

GUADALAXARA, the capital of the above intendancy. It is both large and handsome, containing 8 squares, many convents, and two colleges for education. Here is a manufactory of cigars; and the natives make a sort of jars of a fine scented earth, which are in much request. Population 19,500, consisting of Spaniards, mulattoes, and mestizos. 280 miles N. W. Mexico. Long. 103. 52. 16. W. Lat. 21. 3. 0. N.

GUADALIXON, a river of Spain, province of Jaen, which falls into the Guadalquivir.

GUADALMER, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadalquivir in Spanish Estremadura.

GUADALUPE, an island of the West Indies, and one of the largest and most valuable of the Caribbean islands. It is situated in Long. 62. W. and in Lat. 18. 20. N., and is between 60 and 70 miles in length, and about 25 miles in its greatest breadth. It is divided into two parts by a channel, in breadth from 30 to 80 yards. This channel

runs north and south, and communicates with the sea on both by a large bay at each end, of which that on the north is called Grand Cul de Sac, and that on the south Petit Cul de Sac. The east part of the island is called Grand Terre, and is about 57 miles from Antigua point. This part is about 150 miles in circumference. The west part, which is properly Guadaloupe, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Capes-terre on the west, and Basse-terre on the east. This is 36 miles from north to south, and 23 where broadest; and about 130 in circuit. Both parts would be joined by an isthmus 6 miles in breadth, were it not cut through by the river. In many parts the soil is rich, and not inferior to that of Martinica. Its produce is the same with that of the other West India islands, namely, sugar, coffee, rum, ginger, cocoa, logwood, &c. The island is well stored with horned cattle, sheep, horses, &c. This island was first discovered by Christopher Columbus. It was taken possession of by the French in 1638, who drove the natives into the mountains. In 1760, it was taken by a British squadron, and was restored to France at the peace of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1794; but was retaken by the French in 1795. In 1810, it was again taken possession of by a British armament; and in 1814, was restored to the French. Population in 1812, according to a return to the British house of commons; whites 12,747; slaves 94,328; negroes 7764; total 114,839.

GUADALUPE, a river of Mexico, province of Texas, enters the gulf of Mexico.

GUADALQUIVIR, i. e. the Great River, one of the largest rivers in Spain. It rises in the province of Granada, traverses Andalusia, passes by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, and falls into the Mediterranean about 20 miles N. W. Cadiz, Long. 4. 35. W. Lat. 36. 46. N.

GUADALUPE, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, on a river of the same name, 45 miles S. W. Toledo. Population 3000.

GUADALUPENA, a tributary of the Guadalquivir, in Spain.

GUADARRAMA, a river of Spain, in New Castile, joins the Tagus 9 miles below Toledo. Also a small town on the above river.

GUADAMAR, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadalquivir, below Seville.

GUADIANA, the ancient *Ana*, a large river of Spain, which running westward, passes by Ciudad Real, Merida, and Badajoz, and entering Portugal, falls into the sea between Ayamonte and Castel Marim, in Long. 7. 26. W. Lat. 37. 10. N.

GUADIANO, a river of Spain, in Granada, which falls into the Mediterranean.

GUADILAR, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadalquivir, 16 miles below Cordova.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in Granada, near the Guadalquivir. It has 5 churches and 7 convents, with 6300 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of hemp and flax, also of silk. The climate is temperate, owing to the

elevated situation among the mountains. 28 miles E. N. E. Granada.

GUAILLA, of **HUAILLA**, a province of Peru, 46 miles long, and 10 broad.

GUAIMA, a town of the Caracas, province of Venezuela. It has a celebrated port, defended by a castle, which is however, open to the swell of the ocean. The town of Guaira is so surrounded with mountains, that there is no visible horizon. The climate is in consequence hot and unhealthy. The town is defended by regular batteries. On the 20th March 1812, this unfortunate town was laid in ruins by an earthquake. Pop. 6900. 7 miles N. Caracas. Long. 67. 2. W. Lat. 10. 40. N.

GUALDO, a small town of the Popedom. Population 3000. 6 miles N. Nocera.

GUALION, a district of Hindostan, province of Agra, situated between the 26th and 27th degrees of N. lat., and the 78th and 79th of E. long.

GUALION, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Agra, situated on a hill, at the bottom of which stands the town, which is large and populous, and carries on a considerable trade between the Mahratta and British territories. Long. 78. 14. E. Lat. 26. 18. N.

GUALLAGA, a large river of South America, which enters the Amazonas, in Lat. 7. 16. S.

GUALTENO, a town of the states of Modena. Population 4150.

GUAM, or **GUANON**, one of the Ladrone islands, about 120 miles in circuit, high and shelving on the east side, and fenced with steep rocks, opposed to the perpetual beating of the sea. As the climate is very fine, vegetables and fruits are in great profusion, particularly guavas, bananas, coconos, oranges, and limes. The inhabitants are dispersed in 21 hamlets or villages, chiefly situated along the coast; for the interior is yet over-run with woods, and in a state of nature. All pursue agriculture; and the facility of obtaining other subsistence, induces them to neglect the fishery. The Spaniards have a settlement on the island. The natives were greatly reduced in number by their barbarities, when they first invaded the island.

GUAMA, a large river of Brazil, which enters the Amazonas at the town of Para.

GUAMACHUCO, a province of Peru, 30 leagues long, and 10 wide. It is mountainous and cold. Population 11,000. The capital is of the same name.

GUANAKERA, or **HUANALINKA**, a province of Peru, 200 miles long, and 90 broad.

GUAMANTA, a town of Peru, and capital of a province of the same name. It is a handsome town. The buildings are all of stone. The public places and squares are magnificent. It has various parochial churches, besides the cathedral, and several other places of worship, with numerous convents. There is also a university. 188 miles S. E. Lima. Long. 76. 40. W. Lat. 12. 50. N.

GUAMES, a river of Quilo, province of Pastos, which runs east into the Putumayo.

GUAMOCO, a city of the province of Antioquia, in Granada, 32 miles N. E. Antioquia.

GUANAM, a town of the Caracas, province of Varinas, on a river of the same name. The streets are straight, wide, and the houses, without being sumptuous, are neatly built. There is an hospital, with a moderate revenue; but the parish church is large, handsome, and adorned in a superior style. The inhabitants chiefly depend on the produce of their pasture lands. Population 12,300. 193 miles S. S. W. Caracas. Long. 68. 55. W. Lat. 8. 14. N.—The river Guanare runs into the Apure.

GUANAXUATO, one of the twelve intendancies of Mexico, wholly situated on the ridge of the Cordillera of Anahuac, and the most populous province of the whole viceroyalty. The population is also more equally distributed. Its length is 52 leagues; and its breadth 31 leagues. It is chiefly noted for the riches of its mines, which exceed those of Potosi. There are, in the intendancy of Guanaxuato, 3 cities, 4 towns, 37 villages, 33 parishes, and 448 farms. Population 517,500.

GUANAXUATO, a large and flourishing city of Mexico, in the intendancy of the same name. The population within the city amounts to 41,000; and in the mines surrounding the city, of which the buildings are contiguous, to 20,000; altogether to 70,000. The ground on which the city is built is 8836 feet above the level of the sea. Long. 101. 54. 45. W. Lat. 21. 0. 15. N.

GUANCABAMBA, or **CHAMAYA**, a river of Quilo, province of Jaen de Bracamoros, which falls into the Amazonas.

GUANCAMELICA, a town of Peru, and capital of the province of Angaraes. It is situated in a broken and uneven glen of the Andes, so elevated, that the temperature is extremely cold, and the weather perpetually changing. It is noted for its rich mines of gold and silver in the neighbouring mountains. It has also a celebrated mine of quicksilver. 140 miles S. E. Lima. Long. 74. 51. W. Lat. 12. 50. S.

GUANEA, a province of Peru. Population 10,000. Its capital is of the same name.

GUANCOCO, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, now reduced to a miserable village. Long. 75. 36. W. Lat. 10. 2. S.

GUAPORA, a large river of Brazil, which flows into the Arinos, and their conjoined streams form the great river Tapaya.

GUARAVICHE, a river of South America, in Cumana, which enters the gulf of Paria, in Lat. 10. S. N.

GUARDA, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira. Population 3300.

GUARDABAN, a smaller town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Segura. Population 4200. 17 miles S. S. W. Albant.

GUAREMA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Population 4100.

GUARMA, a town of Spain, 30 miles S. S. E. Madrid. Population 3260.

GUARDA, a town of Naples, 11 miles E. Molise. Population 1800.

GUARDIA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, 14 miles W. S. W. Tuy. Population 1600.

GUARDIA LOMBARDA, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 2800.

GUARDIALFERRA, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 16 miles N. E. Molise. Population 1600.

GUARENNA, a town of Piedmont, 6 miles N. by W. Alba. Population 2200.

GUARICO, a large river of the Caraccas, which falls into the Apure.

GUAROCHERI, the capital of a district of the same name in Peru. Long. 76. 18. W. Lat. 11. 53. S.

GUASTALLA, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, at the confluence of the Crostols and the Po. After various changes, the duchy now belongs to the Archduchess Maria Louise, late empress of France. Pop. 5500. 21 miles S. Mantua. Long. 10. 39. 46. E. Lat. 44. 54. 58. N.

GUATIMALA, one of the nine independent governments into which the Spanish possessions in America are divided. It extends, according to its political limits, on the narrow part of the continent of America, from the provinces of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, in Mexico, southward to Veragua, on the isthmus of Darien, and includes various districts but little known.

GUATIMALA, a province of the above government, which extends about 130 leagues along the coast of the Pacific ocean, and is in some places from 30 to 40 in breadth. It is bounded N. E. by Vera Paz and Chiapa, E. by Honduras, S. W. by the Pacific ocean, S. E. by Nicaragua, and N. and W. by Oaxaca. It is a mountainous country.

GUATIMALA, SANTIAGO DE, the capital of the above province and government, founded in 1524. It was twice destroyed by an earthquake. The city, now rebuilt, stands 25 miles to the south of the old town. It is a magnificent place, adorned with churches and monasteries, and an university, reckoned one of the best in the empire. Population 19,000. Long. 22. 40. W. Lat. 14. 28. N.

GUAYARI, a river of the Andes of Quito, which falls into the Orinoco. Lat. 4. 20. N.

GUAYABANDA, a river of Peru, which runs into the Guallaga. Lat. 7. 23. S.

GUAYAQUIL, a province of Quito, in South America, which extends 110 miles from north to south, its jurisdiction commencing at Cape Panto to the north, in Lat. 22. S. and extending as far as the mouth of the river Tumbes, in Lat. 3. 25. S. It is bounded in that direction by the province of Truxillo, and that of Piura, in Peru. E. by that of Cuzco, N. by that of Esmeraldas, and N. E. by those of Riobamba and Chimbo. It is of an extremely hot and humid temperature, and its territory is largely fertile.

GUAYAQUIL, the capital of the above province, on both sides of the river of the same name, over which is a wooden bridge. It is

about 1½ miles long, and built of good houses; but these being mostly of wood, it is liable, in consequence, to conflagrations, by which it has frequently suffered. It has a celebrated commercial port in the river Guayaquil, and an excellent dock to the south, on the shore of the same river. Population 20,000. 150 miles S. S. W. Quito. Long. 79. 40. W. Lat. 2. 11. 21. S.

GUAYAQUIL, a river of this province, which has its rise in the Andes. It enters the sea in the gulf of its name, in Lat. 2. 27. S.

GUSSO, or **EVUGGIO**, a town of Italy, at the foot of the Appennines. It manufactures woollen and silk stuffs. Population 4000. 35 miles N. Spoleto.

GUTH, a town of Lower Lusatia, at the junction of the Laubst and the Nebes. It has manufactures of cloth, and a considerable trade in flax and linen. Population 6000. 70 miles N. N. E. Dresden.

GUDI, a town of India, province of Mysore. Long. 77. 10. E. Lat. 13. 7. N.

GURGON, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Population 2400.

GURMENEX, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Pop. 3000.

GURE, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Population 4800.

GURRANNE, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure, between the mouth of the Vilaine and the Loire. It has extensive manufactures of salt. Population 7300. 26 miles W. Nantes.

GUERARD, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Population 1650.

GUERCHÉ, I. A., a town of France, 18 miles E. S. E. Rennes. Population 3000.

GURET, a town of France, department of La Creuse, 221 miles S. Paris. Pop. 3400.

GUERLESQUIN, a town of France, in Brittany, 11 miles S. E. Morlaix. Pop. 1800.

GUERNICA, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 22 miles N. N. E. Vittoria.

GUERNSEY, an island in the English channel, near the coasts of Brittany and Normandy, lies in the spacious gulf termed Mount St Michael's bay. Guernsey extends nine miles in length, by six in breadth, and is about 30 in circuit. It is abundantly watered, though, from its limited size, none of the streams are considerable. The soil, especially in the low part of the island, is rich and fertile, and yields very fine pasture. Vegetables are in great variety, and of an excellent quality. Timber is neither luxuriant nor lofty, and the hedges are chiefly composed of furze, sown on banks of turf. Most kinds of fruit grow in profusion; and so genial is the climate, that myrtles and geraniums flourish in the open ground, and even the orange tree will fruitify, with very little shelter in winter. The fig tree attains great luxuriance, and sometimes reaches a remarkable size. One of the most useful vegetables is a marine plant, called by the generic name of *trac*, which is used both for fuel and manure; but, to prevent the

indiscriminate destruction of it by the inhabitants, two seasons, midsummer and Michaelmas, are appointed for its collection. Most of the natives have a greater resemblance to the French than to the English nation. All their domestic utensils and implements of husbandry are after the French fashion, as also their dress, speech, and mode of living. These, however, among the higher ranks, are receiving great modifications from an increasing intercourse with England. Both the judicial and executive authorities are exercised by a convention of several different bodies, collectively designated the Assembly of the States. The whole consist of a bailiff, 12 jurats, the procureur, or attorney-general of the royal court, the 8 rectors of the 10 parishes, 2 constables from each parish, and 132 douzainiers from the whole. But the task of raising money, to defray public expenses, is committed to what is called the States of Deliberation, a political body, composed of the bailiff, 12 jurats, and a procureur, the 8 rectors of the 10 parishes, and the united voice of the constables and douzainiers of each parish; the total number of voters being 32. Application must, however (unless in cases of peculiar emergency), be made to the king, for permission to carry into effect the levies proposed by this convention. Guernsey is divided into 10 parishes, the churches appertaining to which were consecrated between the years 1111 and 1312. The Calvinists and Methodists are very numerous, and have several chapels. The Roman Catholics are few. The society of Friends, or Quakers, are rather increasing in numbers. Population 20,627. 26 miles W. S. W. Cape la Hague, 36 W. by S. Cherbourg, 94 S. W. Portsmouth. Long. 2. 40. W. Lat. 49. 33. N. GUERNSEY, a county of the United States, in Ohio. Population in 1815, 4000. Chief town Cambridge.

GUETARIA, a fortified castle and small town of Spain, 9 miles W. St Sebastian.

GURIAN, a town of Silesia, 17 miles E. Glogau. Population 2800.

GUIANA, an extensive country of South America, which is bounded by the great river Orinoco N. and N. W., by the river Amazon S., by the Atlantic ocean E., and by the Spanish territories of New Granada W. It is situated between the parallels of 3.20. N. and 5.0. lat., and between 50. 40. 70. 20. W. long. from the meridian of London. This extensive territory is occupied by four powers, namely, the Spaniards, the Portuguese, the French, and the Dutch. The southern part of the country belongs to the Portuguese. By a treaty concluded with France in 1801, the Portuguese territories were terminated on the north by a small river, which discharges itself into the Amazon in 0.20. N. lat. below Fort Macapa. French Guiana is bounded E. by the river Cayana, which mingles its waters with those of the Amazons; N. by the Maroni; E. by the Atlantic; and W. by the Spanish frontier. The Dutch possessions

of Surinam, Essequibo, and Demerara, are bounded E. by the Atlantic, S. by the river Maroni, N. by the Essequibo, according to treaty, but they have clandestinely carried these limits to Cape Nassau, and W. by Spanish Guiana. The Spanish part of Guiana is bounded E. by the Atlantic, from Cape Nassau to the mouth of the Orinoco, distant the one from the other about 30 leagues. The river Orinoco is its southern limit for about 550 leagues from the sea; it then becomes its western boundary; while Portuguese Guiana serves for the boundary on the north. Guiana, according to some, was discovered by Columbus in the year 1498. It was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh, who, in 1595, sailed up the Orinoco above 600 miles, in search of the supposed El Dorado. It was settled by the English, from whom it was taken by the Dutch, and confirmed to them at the peace of Breda. The Dutch colonies in Guiana were taken by the British in 1796. They were surrendered to Holland at the peace of Amiens. In the subsequent war, they were again taken by the forces of Great Britain, and now remain in her possession, by the treaty of Paris, concluded in 1814. In 1586, the city of St Thomas was founded in Spanish Guiana, about 50 leagues from the mouth of the Orinoco. It was gradually removed, in 1764, about 40 leagues farther from the sea. The French undertook the colonisation of Cayenne, or French Guiana, in 1635. Guiana is of a mild climate for a tropical country. The range of the thermometer on the sea coast, and during the dry season, which is reckoned the hottest, is from 84 to 90; but in general it is confined between 73 and 84. In the interior it seldom rises above 80, and during the night frequently falls as low as 60 or 60. Along the sea shore, and for a considerable way into the interior, the country is an extensive and uniform plain of unequalled fertility. In advancing into the interior, the country rises into mountains, many of which are sandy and barren, and covered with rocks, and frequently contain a great variety of mineral substances. Rich and fertile vallies are interspersed throughout these mountainous tracts. These uncultivated parts are covered with immense forests, which are intersected with deep marshes, and by extensive savannahs or plains covered with luxuriant herbage. The country is intersected by the tributary streams of the Orinoco and the Amazon. The principal rivers flow into the Atlantic; they are the Essequibo, the Demerara, the Berbice, the Canje, the Courantyne, the Surinam, the Comuwine, the Cottica, the Copename, the Saranica, and the Marawina. Guiana is overgrown with the most luxuriant vegetation, abounding in the finest woods, in fruits of every description, and in an infinite variety of both rare and useful plants. Many of the trees grow to the height of 100 feet, and consist of every variety, of such as are valuable for their hardness and durability, as well as of others,

which are richly veined, capable of taking the finest polish, and well adapted for all sorts of ornamental furniture; while others yield valuable dyes, or exude balsamic and medicinal oils. The fruit trees are in great variety, and the fruits they yield are of the most exquisite delicacy and flavour. Wild animals and beasts of prey are abundant. These are the jaguar, which is a powerful and ferocious animal; the cougar, or red tiger, resembling a greyhound in shape, but larger in size; the tiger-cat; the crabdog, not much larger than a common cat, and exceedingly ferocious; the coatimondi, or Brazilian weasel; the great ant-bear; the porcupine; the hedgehog; the armadillo; the sloth; the opossum of different kinds; the deer; the hog; the agouti; the lizard; the camellion. In the rivers are to be found the alligator; the tapira, resembling the hippopotamus of the old continent, but of much smaller size, not being larger than a small ass, but much more clumsy; the manatee, or sea-cow, about 16 feet in length; the paca, or spotted coney; and the pipa, a hideous and deformed animal. Of the serpent tribe there are various species, from the large aboma snake, which grows to the length of 20 and 30 feet, to those of the smallest size. The woods of Guiana are filled with every variety of the feathered species, many of which, there is reason to believe, are but imperfectly known to naturalists. Those most commonly seen are the crested eagle, a very fierce bird, and very strong; the vulture; the owl; the black and white butcher bird; parrots of different kinds, and of the most brilliant plumage; the toucan; the pelican; the tiger bird; herons of different kinds; the flamingo; the humming bird of various species; the plover; the woodpecker; the mocking bird. The vampire bat is also found in Guiana, and grows to an enormous size, measuring about 32 inches between the tips of the two wings. It sucks the blood of men and cattle when they are fast asleep. After it is full, it discharges the blood, and begins to suck afresh, until it reduces the patient to a state of great weakness. The rivers of Guiana abound with fish, many of which are highly prized by the inhabitants; and owing to the heat and moisture of the climate, insects and reptiles of all sorts are produced in such abundance, that the annoyance from this source is inconceivable. These insects are, flies, ants, mosquitoes, cockroaches, lizards, jack-spaniards, a large species of wasp, fire flies, centipedes, &c. The native inhabitants of Guiana are continually receding from the districts which are occupied by the Europeans. They chiefly consist of the following tribes, namely, the Caribbees, the Worruas, the Accawaws, the Arrowauks. From the earliest period, the Dutch colonies in Guiana have been exposed to depredations from fugitive negroes, who, at different periods, have been driven, by the excessive cruelty of their masters, to take

refuge in the woods. At one time the colony was threatened with destruction from these bands of deserted slaves. As the European troops who were sent against this enemy generally fell a prey to the climate, a corps of manumitted negroes was formed, by whom the slaves were pursued into the woods, and the colony has been since freed from this source of annoyance.

GUIRARRA, a river of Ireland, county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic.

GUICHEN, a town of France, in Brittany. Population 2760.

GUINNESS, a river of Ireland, county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic.

GUIGLAN, a town of France, department of Finisterre. Population 2800.

GUIENNE, a large province in the southwest of France, to the north of Gascony, and in general separated from it by the great river Garonne. The modern division of this extensive tract is into five departments, viz. the Gironde, the Lot and Garonne, the Dordogne, the Lot, and the Aveyron.

GUJERAT, or **GUJRAT**, a very large province of Hindostan, situated principally between the 21st and 24th degrees of northern latitude. It is bounded N. by the province of Ajmeer, E. by Malwah and Khandeish, S. by Auranjabad and the sea, W. by a sandy desert, the gulf of Cutch, and the sea. It has been computed to be 320 miles long, by about 180 broad.

GUILDFORD, a market and borough town of England, the capital of Surrey, on the Wye, which is here navigable for barges from the Thames, the central arch of the stone bridge having been enlarged to let them pass. It has a considerable trade to London in timber, corn, malt, and beer. Guildford is one of the best inland towns of its size in the kingdom, large, clean, and well built, consisting chiefly of one spacious street, which running along the declivity of a considerable chalk hill, presents a very striking appearance to the stranger. It contains three parish churches, and various other public buildings; but is chiefly noted for its castle, situated about 300 yards southward of the High-street, and supposed to have been a palace of several early Anglo-Saxon kings. The other principal buildings are an hospital; a free grammar school, a guild-hall, a jail, a theatre, and several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations. It sends two members to parliament. Population 3161. 20 miles S. W. London.

GUILLESBOROUGH, a township of England, in Northamptonshire. Population 860.

GUILFORD, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, inclosed by Rowan, Rockingham, and Orange counties, and Virginia. Population 11,420. Slaves 1467.

GUILFORD, a post township and borough of the United States, in New Haven county, Connecticut. Population 3845. — 2d. Of Windham county, Vermont. Pop. 1672.

GUILIAC, a town of France, in Langue-

done, on the Tarn, 30 miles N. E. Toulouse. Population 6500.

GUILDSBOROUGH, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It consists of one spacious street, and has a neat and pleasing appearance. It was formerly noted for its alum-works, which are now superseded by others nearer the coast. Population 1812.

GUIMARÃES, an inland town of Portugal, on the Ave, province of Entre Douro e Minho. The streets are wide and clean, and the houses neat. Here are manufactures of damasked linen for table-cloths; also of knives. The town contains four churches and six convents. Pop. 7500. 30 miles N. N. E. Oporto.

GUINEA, a name which modern Europeans have uniformly applied to a large extent of the western coast of Africa, of which the limits are not very definite. The European geographers, however, seem now to have agreed in fixing as the boundaries of Guinea, the Rio Mesurado and the western extremity of Benin, comprehending a space of about thirteen degrees of longitude. This large territory is usually divided into four portions, called the Grain coast, the Ivory coast, the Gold coast, and the Slave coast.

The Grain coast, called also the Malaghetta, or Pepper coast, extends from the Mesurado to the village of Growa, about ten miles beyond Cape Palmas. The aromatic plant from which this coast derives its name, appeared, when Europeans first landed on this coast, a delicious luxury. As soon, however, as they became familiar with the more delicate and exquisite aromatics of the east, this coarser one fell into disrepute; and as this coast afforded neither gold nor ivory, and was not favourable for procuring slaves, it has been comparatively little frequented. The principal forts erected here by the Europeans are Grand Bassam, Singwin, Sestro, Grent and Little, Garfaway, and Growa.

After passing Growa, about ten miles to the east of Cape Palmas, commences what by European navigators is termed the Ivory coast. This name is obviously derived from the great quantity of ivory, or elephants' teeth, which is brought down from the interior countries. These are sometimes so large as to weigh 200 pounds, and an European traveller has seen 10,000 pounds sold in a day. Gold is also tolerably plentiful. Although the Ivory coast is thus tolerably supplied with materials of trade, it has never been very extensively frequented. The Ivory coast is populous and thickly set with villages, but does not contain any town of much consideration. It reaches to Cape Apollonia. The finest parts are those in the vicinity of the Great Drowin, and the Rio St André.

The Gold coast extends from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta, which separates it from the Slave coast. Of all parts of Guinea, and indeed of the African coast, it is the one where European settlements and trade have been carried to the greatest extent. This coast has been frequented at different times

by the Portuguese, the Danes, Swedes, Dutch, and British. Britain has now a more extensive footing upon this coast than any other nation. She maintains a range of forts, the expense of which is defrayed by the African company, but of a grant of £23,000 per annum, made by government for that purpose; but the trade is thrown open to all the subjects of the British nation. Although the Gold coast is situated almost immediately under the line, the thermometer has scarcely been known to rise above 83 degrees, and the common heat of midsummer is only from 85 to 90. The general appearance of the country from the sea, suggests the idea of an immense forest, parts only of which are cleared for the purpose of cultivation. High lands are seen in various directions, crowned with lofty trees and thick underwood; the soil along the coast varies, from a light sandy and gravelly texture, to a fine black mould and loamy clay. As we advance into the interior, it sensibly improves, and, at the distance of six or eight miles from the shore, becomes rich in the extreme, and fit for any species of cultivation. The natives inhabiting the Gold coast present a considerable variety. The most prominent place is held by the Fantees. Of late years, another power, before almost unknown to Europeans, has occupied a conspicuous place. This is Ashantee, the sovereign of which has waged repeated and successful wars against the Fantees. Cape Coast Castle is the capital of the British settlements on the Gold coast; and forts are also maintained at Accra, Dixcove, Sucondee, Commendo, and Annamaboe. That at Winnebah has been given up.

The Slave coast extends from the Rio Volta to the bay and river of Lagos, which separate it from Benin. Of all the parts of native Africa yet explored by Europeans, this is the one where cultivation and the arts have been carried to the greatest perfection. The country here was in a most flourishing and prosperous state, when it received a fatal blow, about the middle of last century, by the invasion of the king of Dahomey, who having conquered it, reduced the principal towns to ashes, and massacred a great proportion of the population. This coast has since continued to form part of the territory of Dahomey, and is governed by a viceroy, who resides at Grijewee; but under this ferocious and military tyranny it has never recovered its ancient wealth and prosperity.

GUINEA, New. See *Papa*.

GUINEGAST, or **ENGUINGASTRE**, a village of France, department of the Pas de Calais, noted for the Battle of the Spurs in 1513.

GUINES, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Population 2350.

GUINGAMT, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. It has a trade in flax, linen, fruit, and cotton. Population 5200. 328 miles W. Paris.

GUJOLLE, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 1900.

GUIPANA, the largest of a group of islands called the Cervine islands, in the Adriatic.

GUYET, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Population 3000.

GUIPUSCOA, a district of the province of Biscay, in Spain, bordered partly by the sea, and partly by the French frontier. It is hilly, but fertile and populous, containing 105,000 inhabitants, on a territorial extent of 640 square miles. Chief town St Sebastian.

GUISCARD, a town of France, department of the Oise. Population 1800.

GUISE, a town of France, on the Oise, 14 miles E. St Quentin. Population 3050.

GUISELEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1913.

GUISHYEN, a river of Ireland, county of Mayo, runs into the Moy.

GUJENDERGHUR, a large and fortified town of Hindostan, province of Bejapour. Long. 73. 56. E. Lat. 15. 43. N.

GULAS, a small straggling village of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 2 miles E. Aberlady.

GULAN NESS, the southern point of the frith of Forth, Scotland. Long. 2. 44. W. Lat. 56. 5. N.

GULF STREAM, a remarkable current in the ocean, which runs along the coast, at unequal distances, from Cape Florida to the isle of Sables and the banks of Newfoundland, where it turns off and runs down through the Western islands; thence to the coast of Africa, and along that coast in a southern direction, till it arrives at, and supplies the place of, those waters carried by the constant trade-winds from the coast of Africa towards the west, thus producing a constant circulating current.

GULE ISLAND, a small island near the coast of North Carolina, in Pamlico sound.

GUMMINEN, one of the governments into which East Prussia has been lately divided. It comprises Prussian Lithuania, and is bounded by Russia, the kingdom of Poland, and the government of Königsberg. Its superficial extent is 6150 square miles, with 350,000 inhabitants.

GUMMINEN, the chief place of the above government, on the Pissa. It is neatly built. It trades in corn, and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and leather. Population 5300. 65 miles E. Königsberg. Long. 22. 35. 18. E. Lat. 54. 31. 38. N.

GUMRACINIA, a considerable town of Thrace. Population 6000, Greeks and Turks.

GUNDLIRSSEN, a town of the Bavarian states, on the Brenz. Population 2100.

GUNDUCK, a considerable river of Hindostan, which falls into the Ganges at Hajypore.

GUNDWAGAN, or **GOANDWAGAN**, an extensive province of Hindostan, extending from the 15th to the 25th degrees of northern latitude. It is bounded N. by the provinces of Allahabad and Bahar; S. by Orissa and the river Godavery. To the E. it has parts of Orissa, Bengal, and Bahar; and to the W. Malwah, Derrar, and Allahabad. Its length may be estimated at 400 miles, by about 180 in breadth.

GUNDYCOTTA, a fortress of Hindostan, province of Cuddapah.

GUNGPOORA, or **KANGPOORA**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Delhi.

GUNPOWDER, a river of the United States, which flows into Chesapeake Bay.

GURA, or **KOESZEO**, a town of Hungary, 58 miles S. by E. Vienna. It has woollen manufactures. Population 4900.

GUNTERSDORT, a village of Silesia, noted for a severe action between a French and Russian corps, on 16th November 1805.

GUNTOON, one of the districts of Hindostan, on the western side of the bay of Bengal, called the Northern Circars.

GUNTROON, the capital of the above district, and station of the civil establishment. Long. 80. 30. E. Lat. 16. 26. N.

GUNTS, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube.

GUNTZBURG, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles E. Ulm. Population 2800.

GUNZENHAUSEN, a town of the Bavarian states, 10 miles S. S. E. Anspach. Population 1500.

GUOK, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave.—It has a town of the same name on its banks.

GURKEFELD, a town of Lower Carniola, on the Save. Population 2200.

GURBAN, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan. Long. 80. 15. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

GURRUMCONDAN, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic. Long. 78. 40. E. Lat. 13. 45. N.

GURTNAMACKIN, a river of Ireland, which falls into Galway bay.

GUSTROW, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality of Wenden, on the Nebel. Here are several breweries and brandy distilleries. Population 6000.

GUTERLOH, a town of Westphalia, government of Minden. Population 1700.

GUTPURBA, a river of the south of India, which falls into the Kistna.

GUTTSTADT, a town of East Prussia, 60 miles E. Königsberg. Population 2550.

GUTY, or **GOOTY**, a celebrated fortress of India, and capital of a district of the same name. Long. 77. 35. E. Lat. 15. 2. N.

GUT'S CLIFF, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, 1 mile N. Warwick.

GUXELIAN, a city of Asia Minor, on the site of the ancient Magnesia, noted for the remains of antiquity in its neighbourhood. Long. 27. 50. E. Lat. 37. 45. N.

GWANA, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which falls into the Gwyn.

GWAYN, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which enters the sea at Fishguard.

GWROES, a river of Wales, in Anglesey, which enters the Irish sea below Llanbaderick.

GWYLET, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which falls into the Irish sea.

GWENDRATHVAG, a river of Wales, which falls into the Bristol Channel.

GWENASOW, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Dee.

GWILLY, a river of Wales, which falls into the Towy at Abergwilly.

GWYNT, a river of Anglesey, which falls into the Kevenny opposite Llangristolls.

GWYTHIEL, a river of Wales, in Radnorshire, which falls into the Aro near Kyneton.

GY, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. Population 2100.

Gyromotos, a town of Hungary, with 8000 inhabitants. 21 miles W. S. W. Erlau.

György, St., a town of the military frontier of Croatia. Population 2000.

GYULA, or **JÜLIA**, a market town of Hungary, near the Korea. Population 4250. Long. 21. 15. 45. E. Lat. 46. 38. 43. N.

H.

HAA, a small island of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland.

HAAGE, a village of North Brabant, 2 miles S. W. Breda.

HAARLEM, or **HAERLEM**, a large city of the Netherlands, in North Holland. It stands on the river Spaaren, about 3 miles from the sea, and communicates with Amsterdam, Leyden, and the lake of Haarlem, by several navigable canals. It was formerly a place of strength, but the ramparts are now converted into public promenades. A number of canals traverse the town in different directions, some of them bordered with trees. Among the public edifices are the stadthouse, an elegant building, containing a valuable collection of pictures; a mansion or palace of the royal family; and several charitable institutions. The number of churches, great and small, is 15: the principal one is said to be the largest in Holland, and contains a collection of antiquities of the time of the crusades. The other objects of interest are the town library, the anatomical theatre, and the botanical garden. The only literary institutions here are, the academy of sciences, founded in 1752, and the horticultural society; to the former belongs a valuable museum. Here are several manufactures on a small scale, viz. jewellery, cotton, linen, and silk stuffs, thread, and ribbons. Haarlem has long been celebrated for its bleaching grounds. It carries on an extensive traffic in flowers, particularly tulips. Population 22,000. 11 miles W., Amsterdam. Long. 4. 38. 19. E. Lat. 52. 22. 56. N.

HAARLEM, LAKE OF, an extensive lake of the Netherlands, 14 miles square.

HAASTRECHT, a village of South Holland, 3 miles E. Gouda. Population 1200.

HABELSCHWERDT, a town of the Prussian states, county of Glatz. Population 2800.

HABERGHAM EYES, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 4612.

HABENIM, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Population 1450.

HACHA, a river of South America, which flows into the Atlantic, in Lat. 11. 31. 30. N.

HACKETSTOWN, a small neat village of Ireland, in the county of Carlow.

HACKETSTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Sussex county, New Jersey.

HACKINSACK, a river of the United States, in New Jersey, which joins Passaic river.

HACKINNSACK, a post township of the United States, in Bergen county, New Jersey. Population 1918.

HACKNEY, a large and populous village and parish of England, in Middlesex, 2 miles from London, to which it is joined by several new rows and streets. It contains one parish church, and several chapels for dissenters, a free school, a charity school, and 17 almshouses. A new church on a large scale was begun in 1791: the old church had subsisted ever since the reign of Edward II. It has also a receptacle for lunatics. St John's palace, an ancient house in Well's-street, now let out in tenements to poor families, is believed to have been the residence of the prior of the order of St John of Jerusalem. In this parish, south of Seabridge, are the Temple mills, once belonging to the knights templars. Population 22,494.

HADDAM, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Connecticut. Population 2205.

HADDENHAM, two parishes of England: the one in Cambridgeshire; the other in Buckinghamshire. Population 1725—1294.

HADDINGTON, a royal burgh of Scotland, and chief town of the county of Haddington, on the Tyne. It consists of four streets, which cross each other at right angles. The principal street is broad and spacious, and contains many good houses, having been greatly improved within the last 26 years. The other streets are also well built. Of the public buildings, the parish church is the most remarkable. It is a large and venerable structure, 210 feet long from east to west, 110 feet broad in the transept, and 65 feet broad in the choir. The town-house and county-hall are handsome buildings. There are two bridges over the Tyne. About a mile to the eastward of the town stood the abbey of Haddington, founded in the year 1174, by Adda, mother of Malcolm IV., and William the Lion. Haddington appears to have been formerly a fortified place; and some fragments of its walls still remain. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 18 councillors and deacons of trade; and joins with Dunbar, North Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in sending a

member to parliament. There are four fairs annually, none of them of much importance; but there is a weekly market on Friday, reckoned the greatest in Scotland, at which all kinds of grain are sold for ready money. It was in the suburb of Nungate that John Knox was born. A species of coarse woollens was formerly manufactured here to a considerable extent; but that trade has of late years been rather on the decline. A large distillery has lately been established. Population 5255. 16 miles E. Edinburgh, 11 W. Dunbar, 9 S. W. Berwick.

HADDINGTON, or **EAST-LOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland, bounded E. by the German ocean, N. by the frith of Forth, W. and S. W. by the county of Edinburgh, and S. and S. E. by the county of Berwick. It is about 24 miles long, and about 18 broad. Its superficial area contains about 297 square miles, or 190,363 English acres, of which about 64 parts are arable, 16 meadows or low lying land, and 20 parts, or one-fifth of the whole, consists of hills and marshes, of which a great part is uncultivated. Haddington may be distinguished into the four following districts: 1. Coastland; 2. Midlands; 3. Uplands; and 4. Mountainous, or Lammermuir district. The first is a shelving or sloping track of land, affording a fine fertile soil; the second is a ridge of ground north of the Tyne, sloping partly to that river and partly to the coast land. The third consists of a track of varied breadth, elevated above the midlands, and continuing along the base of the mountains, nearly the whole extent of the county. The whole consists of an extensive range of mountains, which commences at the south-west extremity of the county, and terminates at a high promontory called St Abb's Head, on the east shore. The western part of the county is full of coal, and in different parts of it there are considerable beds of limestone. It is well watered. The principal river is the Tyne. Haddington is one of the most fertile counties in Scotland; and, from its high state of cultivation, produces great quantities of wheat and other grain. The inhabitants on the sea coast employ themselves in the making of salt, and in fishing. At some places the linen and woollen manufactures have been established; and there are four large distilleries within the bounds of the county, all well employed. The chief towns are the three royal burghs of Haddington, North Berwick, and Dunbar. Population 35,127.—The name also of a parish.

HADDON, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeen-shire, 9 miles N. N. E. Inverury.

HADDON, EAST and WEST, two parishes of England, in the county of Northampton. Population 617—893.

HADERSLEEN, a town of Sileswick, on a bay of the Little Belt. Population 3200.

HADHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, two parishes of England, in Hertfordshire. Population 1208—787.

HADLEIGH, a market town and parish of England, in Suffolk, on the Bret. The daily manufacture of the place is the spinning of yarn for the Norwich weavers. Population 2029. 7 miles W. Ipswich.

HADLEY, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex. Population 926.

HADLEY, a post township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on Connecticut river. Population 1247.—3d. Of Saratoga county, New York, on Hudson river. Population 1725.

HADLOW, a parish of England, in Kent, 3 miles N. E. Tunbridge. Population 1787.

HADRAMAUT, a large province of Arabia, occupying the greater part of the southern coast upon the Indian ocean, along which it extends from Yemen to Oman.

HÄMUN, a celebrated range of mountains in European Turkey.

HAERINGHE, a town of West Flanders, 12 miles W. Ypres. Population 1700.

HAERLENECKE, a town of West Flanders, on the Lys. Population 3000.

HAERDONCK, a town of East Flanders, 13 miles N. E. Dendermond. Pop. 2258.

HAF, an extensive bay or gulf of Pomerania.—2d. Of East Prussia, which communicates with the Baltic.—3d. A very extensive bay of the Baltic, on the coast of East Prussia.

HAFNERZELL, a town of Bavaria, 8 miles N. Passau. Population 1800.

HAGEN, a town of the Prussian states, county of Mark. Population 1650.

HAGETMAN, a town of France, 5 miles S. E. Tartas. Population 2350.

HAGUE, a large and beautiful town in South Holland, 10 miles S. S. W. Leyden, and 30 S. W. Amsterdam, and nearly 3 from the sea coast. It yields to few cities in Europe in the beauty of its streets, the stateliness of its buildings, and the pleasantness of its situation. The principal streets of the Hague are wide, straight; and handsome. The largest street is called the Voorhoit, and contains a succession of elegant edifices; but the most attractive part of the town is one of the public squares, called the Vyverburg; it is of an oblong form, with a beautiful walk, and an avenue of trees on one side, while the other is bordered by a large basin of water and superb edifices. There are here five other squares, and a fine park, all of which form pleasant promenades. Of the public buildings, the old palace is an enormous pile of building, presenting specimens of almost every species of architecture. The mansion of the family of Bentinck, that of Prince Maurice, and the new palace begun by William III., are all deserving of attention. The number of churches is 14; and there are also several charitable institutions. The greatest drawback on this pleasant town arises from the neglect of the canals, several of which are stagnant, and emit a disagreeable smell, which forms a strange contrast to the gene-

ral cleanliness of the place. The environs of the Hague contain a number of villas; but their principal ornament is the rural palace, belonging to the Orange family; above a mile to the north of the town. The house resembles a gentleman's country seat, and has nothing princely, except some public rooms, and a fine gallery of paintings. To the west of the Hague is Scheveling, a neat fishing village of about 300 houses. The fine avenue from it to the Hague is closely planted on each side with oaks, beeches, and limes, of a magnificent height. On the opposite side of the Hague, and at a distance of about a mile and a half in a south-east direction, is the castle of Ryswyk, which gave name to the well known treaty of 1697. The Hague became, so long ago as 1260, the residence of the governors or counts of Holland. It suffered greatly in its importance after the erection of Holland into a kingdom by Bonaparte. It is now, along with Brussels, the alternate residence of the king and legislature. The manufacture of porcelain, and the printing of books, particularly French books, are the only branches of industry entitled to notice. Population 42,000.

HAGUENAU, a town of France, on the Moselle. It has several manufactures of tobacco, madder, and earthen-ware. Population 7100. 20 miles N. Strasburg.

HAIDHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, 1 mile from Munich, with 2000 inhabitants.

HAIDINGSFELD, a town of Franconia, 3 miles S. E. Wurzburg. Population 2000.

HAIGH, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1300.

HAILEY, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, 1 mile N. Whitney.

HAILSHAM, a town and parish of England, in Sussex. Population 1278.

HAIMBURG, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube. Population 2700.

HAIRA, a large and beautiful river of St Domingo, which falls into a bay of the same name, about 12 miles W. St Domingo.

HAINAU, a town of Silesia, 50 miles W. by N. Breslau. Population 2000.

HAINAUT, an extensive inland province of the Netherlands, bounded on one side by the French frontier, and on the other sides by Flanders, South Brabant, and the province of Namur. It has a superficial extent of 1700 square miles, and is watered by the Scheldt, the Sambre, and the Haine. Population of the whole 473,000.

HAINE, a river of the Netherlands, in Hainaut, which falls into the Scheldt.

HAITERBACH, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. Population 1600.

HALASZ, a town of Hungary, with 8700 inhabitants. It is composed of an assemblage of cottages.

HALBERSTADT, a city of the Prussian states, the capital of a principality of the same name, containing 100,000 inhabitants. It is a place of great antiquity, built chiefly

in the Gothic style. The Catholics have 3 churches and 2 monasteries; the Lutherans have 6 churches. The principal buildings are, the cathedral, the Jewish synagogue, and the ancient palace, now converted into the town-house and excise-office. Here are several manufactures on a small scale, viz. of woolen, linen, leather, gloves, paper, wax, and calico. Pop. 13,000. 28 miles S. W. Magdeburg.

HALDENLEBEN, New, a town of the Prussian states, on the Ohre. Population 3200. 14 miles N. Magdeburg.—Old Haldensleben has 1000 inhabitants.

HAIDENWANG, a village of Bavaria, 54 miles S. S. W. Augsburg. Population 1700.

HALE, two townships of England, in Cheshire and Lancashire. Population 958.—630.

HALESOWEN, a market town and parish of England, county of Salop. The parish church is a fine structure, much admired for its spire, supported by four curious arches. The town has not much trade. Here is a manufacture of nails and various sorts of hardware. Population 10,946. 7½ miles S. W. Birmingham.

HALESWORTH, a market town of England, in Suffolk, on the river Blyth. It is of considerable antiquity, and has a handsome Gothic church, and a charity school. Population 2166. 32 miles N. N. E. Ipswich.

HALEWOOD, a village of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey. Population 934.

HALF-MOON KEY, a small island near the south coast of Jamaica.—Also two small islands in the bay of Honduras.

HALIFAX, a populous and thriving market town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, long noted for its woollen manufactures. The town stretches along a gentle declivity, for three quarters of a mile; the streets are narrow and irregular; the houses in general well built, mostly of stone, and some of brick, and many of them large and handsome. The parish church is a spacious and handsome Gothic building. A large and elegant new church was erected in 1798. There are besides, seven meeting-houses for Methodists, Independents, Quakers, and other dissenters; also a blue-coat hospital, a free school, and a theatre. The chief articles of manufacture are shalloons, tammies, duroys, everlasting, calimancoes, moreens, shags, serges, baize, narrow and broad cloth, coatings, and carpets; also kerseys, both for domestic wear and for clothing the troops abroad. Several cotton manufactories have been erected; and this branch of business is increasing. Excellent wool cards are also manufactured here; and great quantities of freestone, with which the neighbourhood abounds, are sent to London. For the convenience of trade, a cloth or piece hall has been erected in the town: it is a large and elegant building of freestone, and has 316 separate rooms for the reception of goods, of which £1,60,000 worth are generally exposed for sale at a time. Population 12,628. 18 miles S. W. Leeds. Long. 1. 55. W. Lat. 53. 44. N.

HALIFAX, a county in the east part of the province of Nova Scotia. The capital is of the same name, situated on the west side of a spacious bay. It is laid out in oblong squares, on the declivity of a hill, and the streets are parallel and at right angles. At the north extremity of the town is the king's naval yard, completely built, and supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. The bay or harbour of Halifax is capable of containing any number of the largest ships with ease and safety. Population 18000; according to some, 16,000. 49 miles S. W. Truro. Long. 63. 35. 45. W. Lat. 44. 44. N.

HALIFAX, a county of the United States, in Virginia, bordering on North Carolina. Population 22,133. Slaves 9663.—2d, A county in North Carolina, inclosed by the counties of Northampton, Edgecomb, Bertie, and Warren. Population 15,620. Slaves 6624.—3d, A post township in Windham county, Vermont. Population 1738.—4th, In Plymouth county, Massachusetts. Population 708.—5th, In Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Population 1365.—6th, A post town and capital of Halifax county, North Carolina, on the Roanoke. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house and jail. 36 miles N. Tarborough. Lat. 36. 13. N.

HALING, small island in the English channel, near Portsmouth, with three villages.

HALL, or **SUBANIAN HALL**, a fortified town of Wirtemberg, on the Kocher. The town-house, the academy, and the church of St Michael, are the chief public buildings. Here are excellent salt-works, Population 5500. 30 miles N. E. Stuttgart.

HALLADALE, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the Pentland frith.

HALLAM, **UPPER** and **NETHER**, two townships of England, Yorkshire. Pop. 1018—3200.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, in South Gothland, bounded by West Gothland, Smaland, Scania, and the Cattegat. Pop. 73,600.

HALLATON, or **HALLOUGHTON**, a town of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 644.

HALLE, a large town of the Prussian states, in Saxony, on both sides of the Saale, over which it has five bridges. It is built in the form of an irregular square, and has several suburbs. Its university is of high literary reputation. In the suburb of Glaucha is the orphan hospital, and Canstein's establishment for printing the scriptures. Here are two public libraries, that of the university, and that of the town. Among the lesser establishments is a cabinet of natural history and mechanics; also an apothecaries' hall. Different journals and periodical papers of merit are published at this place. Halle contains several buildings, which, if not splendid, are remarkable, such as the red tower, which rises to a height of 260 feet, the church of St Ulrich, and the town-hall, which contains the hospital. Of its castle, called Moritzburg, only one wing now remains, and it is used as a Calvinist church. The Lutherans have here seven parish churches, and the

Jews a synagogue. The inhabitants of Halle have several manufactures, viz. woollens, stockings, silk, leather, buttons, hardware, &c.; but the principal is that of starch. It has salt-works in its vicinity. Pop. 25,000. 56 miles S. by E. Magdeburg. Long. 11. 54. E. Lat. 51. 29. N.

HALLE, or **HAUX**, a town of South Brabant. Pop. 3760. 10 miles S. W. Brussels.

HALLEIN, a town of the Austrian states, duchy of Salzburg, on the Salse. It has some inconsiderable manufactures of needles and of cotton, and very extensive salt-works. Population 4600. 9 miles S. E. Salzburg.

HALLEWIN, a town of French Flanders, near Lille, with 400 houses.

HALLIM INNTHIAS, a town of Tyrol, on the Inn. It has a convent and mint, and extensive salt-works. Population 4200. 9 miles N. E. Inspruck. Long. 11. 32. E. Lat. 47. 17. N.

HALLIWELL, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 2282.

HALLOWELL, a post township of the United States, in Kennebec county, Maine, on Kennebec river. Population 2068.

HALLSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, on a lake of the same name. Pop. 1700.

HALMOE, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. Long. 10. 30. E.

HALLNSTADT, a town of Sweden, on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Nissa. Population 1350. 96 miles W. N. W. Carlscrona.

HALSALL, a township of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles N. W. Ormskirk. Population 970.

hálmon, dō' oū kai ē baodisia in Essex, with a manufacture of baize and says. The church is handsome, and the streets spacious. Pop. 3850. 46 miles N. E. London.

HALTON, a town of England, county of Chester. Population 1068.

HALTON, a township of England, in Lancashire, on the Lune. Population 1027.

HALTWHITTLE, a town of England, in Northumberland. Population 707.

HAM, a hamlet of England, in Surrey, on the Thames. Population 961.

HAM, **FANT**, a village and parish of England, in Essex. Population 1424.

HAM, **WEST**, a village and parish of England, in Essex, on the Lea. Population 9793.

HAM, a town of France, in Picardy. Population 1800. 42 miles S. E. Amiens.

HAMADAN, or **AMADAN**, a city of Irak, in Persia. It was taken and destroyed by Timur. It is famed for the manufacture of leather. Pop. 40,000. Long. 4. 8. E. Lat. 34. 55. N.

HAMAH, a flourishing town of Syria, on the Orontes, 62 miles S. E. W. Aleppo.

HAMBIC, a town of Normandy, with 5660 inhabitants. 9 miles S. E. Coutances.

HAMULE, a river of England, which rises in Hampshire, and falls into the Southampton water.

HAMBLEDON, a parish of England, county of Buckingham. Population 1281.—2d, Two parishes of England, in Southampton and Surrey. Population 1086—381.

HAMBURG, a post township of the United States, in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

HAMBURGH, the greatest commercial city in Germany, on the north bank of the Elbe, here from 3 to 6 miles wide, about 78 miles from its mouth. The city is much intersected by water communications, formed partly by the Elbe, partly by the Alster, a tributary of the Elbe. The ground on which Hamburg stands is rather elevated, except in the insulated part, where the high tides, when swelled by north-west winds, overflow the streets and cellars. The streets are narrow, crowded, and irregular, and the houses awkward and old fashioned. They are in general of great height, and built of brick and wood. In the quarter called the New Town, many of the houses are, however, neatly built, and some streets elegant, particularly on the Alster. Hamburg has several suburbs. On its east side, between the Elbe and Alster, stands the suburb of St George. On the west side is the Hamburger Berg, another populous suburb, separated from Altona only by a wall. Here, adjacent to the Elbe, are the large oil works belonging to the Greenland fisheries, and at some distance two hospitals and a workhouse. On the north side of Hamburg, along the Alster, is a suburb lately begun, and containing a number of elegant houses. In the extent of its water communications, Hamburg may be compared to a Dutch city. The Alster forms, outside of the town, a large basin, resembling a lake; and within the town it forms another of less extent, called the Binnen Alster, which serves as a harbour. An arm of the Elbe also forms two ports, one on the east for boats, and another on the west, called the Niederbaum, for ships. Besides the Alster, a small river, called the Bill, flows by the east side of the city. Hamburg is fortified by a moat and a mound of such breadth, that several carriages may go abreast. During the time that the town was in the hands of the French, great additions were made to the outworks. Of churches, there are in Hamburg five large and eleven small: that of St Michael, a modern edifice, and that of St Peter, are remarkable for their elegant spires. The exchange hall is a recent building, fitted up with elegance, and containing, under the same roof, a hall for the display of works of art, a reading-room on a large scale, and saloons for various public purposes. The other principal buildings are the old exchange, the different hospitals, and the obelisk in honour of Professor Busch. The refining of sugar is carried to a considerable extent in Hamburg; and the printing of cotton, linen, and handkerchiefs, gives occupation to many hundred workmen; also dye-works and machinery for twisting tobacco. There are other manufactures on a small scale, of whalebone, jewellery, soap, wax, whale-oil, silk,uffs, gold and silver lace, needles, cards, and soap, and particularly stockings. Accordingly, Hamburg has long been a commercial place of the first importance. It is a

great entrepot for European goods of all descriptions, with which it supplies all the countries lying along the Elbe, different districts on the Rhine and the Lower Maine, and a part of the Prussian and Austrian dominions. They also buy up the products of these countries, of which linen and flax are the chief. The trade in timber is also of great importance. The other articles of trade are very various, and consist of all descriptions of produce. The vessels that now frequent the port of Hamburg may be averaged at 2000. The coasting trade with Bremen, Embden, and Amsterdam, is carried on by flat-bottomed vessels. The bank of Hamburg was founded in 1619, not for the purpose of issuing notes, but to secure a permanent and uniform currency. The established religion in this city is the Lutheran, but complete toleration prevails. Hamburg has many patriotic and charitable institutions; and no Protestant city of its size contains a greater number of hospitals. The literary institutions of Hamburg, and the valuable collections of paintings, prints, and objects of natural history, all shew that the ardour of commercial enterprise has not stifled the love of more ornamental pursuits. The town library is large, containing, it is said, 100,000 volumes. Here is published the *Hamburger Correspondenten*, a newspaper of the largest circulation of any in Germany. The constitution of Hamburg, like the late constitution of Holland, is an aristocracy, checked by the authority of the citizens at large. The aristocratic part consists of the senate, to the number of 28 voting members. The burghesses, or citizens, act by delegation in various ways; first, by a commission of 15, called the council of elders; next, by the council of 60; and again by an assembly of 180. The senate alone can propose a law; its adoption or rejection rests with the representatives of the citizens. The city revenue exceeds £150,000, and arises chiefly from customs and assessed taxes. The territory of Hamburg hardly exceeds 133 square miles. It consists of a small district lying around the city, of the town and bailiwick of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, and some villages scattered in the duchy of Holstein.

Hamburg was founded in the reign of Charlemagne. In 1241, it concluded with Lubeck a treaty that formed the basis of the Hanseatic league. The kings of Denmark, in the quality of counts of Holstein, claimed a sovereignty over the city, till 1700, when Hamburg received a full confirmation of her rights as an independent city of the German empire. In 1810, it was incorporated into the French empire, and declared the capital of the department of the Mouths of the Elbe. The city, after being occupied by the French armies, who were ordered to defend it to the last extremity, was evacuated in May 1814. Hamburg then regained, under the allied powers, its independence. Population 115,000,

and its territory comprehends about 15,000 more. 30 miles S. S. W. Lubeck, 84 N. Hanover, and 448 N. E. London. Long. 9. 58. 35. E. Lat. 53. 32. 51. N.

HAMZA, a river of Hanover, which falls into the Weser at Hameln.

HAMELN, a town and fortress of Hanover, at the confluence of the Weser and the Hamel. The town is well fortified, and has manufactures of tobacco, hats, and woollens. Population 5000. 25 miles S. W. Hanover.

HAMILTON, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Lanark, near the confluence of the Clyde and Avon. It is irregularly built, and has a prison and town-house, and three hospitals. The parish church is handsome; there are, besides, other three churches for dissenters. Hamilton palace, the residence of the family of that name, formerly stood in the middle of the town; but the lower part having been purchased by the Hamilton family, was pulled down, in order to give scope for the improvement and extension of their pleasure grounds; and the town has since stretched to the south and west, leaving the palace detached from it. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1456, and in 1544 it was erected by Queen Mary into a royal burgh; but its rights yielded up to the duke of Hamilton, who in 1670 restored to the community its former privileges, and erected it into a burgh of regality, dependent on him and his successors, in which state it still remains. It has a manufacture of cotton. Pop. 7613. 11 miles S. E. Glasgow.

HAMILTON, a county of the United States, in New York, inclosed by the counties of St Lawrence, Franklin, Essex, Washington, Saratoga, Montgomery, and Herkimer.—21, In the south-west part of Ohio, on Ohio river. Population in 1818, 18,700.—Also the name of several townships.

HAMM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, near the confluence of the Assc and the Lippe, noted for its excellent hams. Population 3100. 17 miles S. Munster.

HAMME, a populous and trading town of East Flanders, adjoining a canal which communicates with the Scheldt. Population 8370. 6 miles N. Dendermonde.

HANNELSBURG, a town of the Bavarian states, on the Saale. Population 2300.

HAMMERSMITH, a township of England, in Middlesex, on the north bank of the Thames. It is daily increasing in population, and is now nearly joined, by a continued range of buildings, to Kensington. The houses are well built; and along the Thames is a number of handsome seats and villas. The chapel is in the centre of the town. Here is a good charity school; a large work-house, and several chapels for dissenters; also a long established runnery, which was begun in 1689, as a boarding-school for ladies of the Catholic persuasion. Population 8809. 3½ miles W. London from Hyde Park.

HAMORT, a town of the Netherlands, 42 miles N. Liege. Population 1600.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, SOUTHAMPTON, one of the southern counties of England, on the English channel, including also the Isle of Wight, and in some points of jurisdiction the more distant islands of Jersey and Guernsey. It is bounded S. by the English channel, and the sound which cuts off the Isle of Wight; N. by Berkshire; E. by Surrey and Sussex; and W. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. It lies within the parallels of 50. 42. and 51. 21. N. lat., and between 0. 44. and 1. 52. W. long.; is at a medium 38 miles from N. to S., and 35 from E. to W., with 40 of sea-coast; and contains about 1500 square miles, with 165 inhabitants to each. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and 293 parishes, has one city, Winchester the county town, 29 market towns, viz. Southampton, Portsmouth, Christchurch, Andover, Lymington, Basingstoke, Alton, Romsey, Fareham, &c. and about 1000 villages and hamlets. Hampshire is distinguished as an agricultural, though its sea-coast has also rendered it a considerable maritime and commercial county; while the mildness and healthiness of its climate, the agreeable diversity of its surface, its vicinity to the sea, and the beautiful scenery which it everywhere commands, contribute to make it very desirable as a place of residence. The chief rivers are the Auburn and Loddon, falling into the Thames; the Anton or Test; the Itchen, which flows towards the channel; the Avon; the Bolder Water, which empties itself near Lymington; and the Exe. These rivers are navigable for a considerable way up. There are besides various convenient canals, which greatly aid the communications of the country. Along the coast also, and in the sound which divides it from the Isle of Wight, are numerous excellent harbours and roadsteads, of which Portsmouth and Yarmouth are the chief. About one-half of the land is devoted to pasturage, one-fourth is arable, and the remainder is occupied with extensive forests of oak, and large tracks of waste and open heath, especially on the borders of Dorsetshire. Exclusive of the forests, the wastes are estimated at 100,000 acres. These forests supply great quantities of oak for the navy, and of excellent oak-bark, but they have been much reduced for want of new plantations to continue the supply. Hampshire is famous for the breeding of cattle, especially hogs and sheep, its bacon being reckoned the best in the kingdom. It produces excellent wheat; a kind of hay from its water meadows, which are very extensive, and managed with great skill; and very fine honey. Barley, peas, rye-grass, trefoll, &c. are also much cultivated. Hampshire has manufactures of woollen goods, cloth, shal-lons, serges, &c. Malt and leather are made at Basingstoke. Silk, straw-hats, paper, vast quantities of common salt, and of Epsom and Glauber salts, are also manufactured in the county. Population 223,294.

HAMPSHIRE, a county of the United

States, in Massachusetts, on both sides of Connecticut river, and inclosed by Franklin, Worcester, Hampden, and Berkshire counties. Pop. 24,523. Chief town Northampton.

HAMPSHIRE, a county of the United States, in Virginia, inclosed by the Potomac, and the counties of Berkeley, Frederick, and Hardy. Population 6784, including 929 slaves. Chief town Romney.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States of America, is situated between lat. 42. 42. and 45. 13. N., and between 70. 40. and 72. 28. W. long. from Greenwich; bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by the district of Maine, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Its length from N. to S. is 168 miles, and its greatest breadth on the 43d parallel is about 90; but it gradually decreases as it runs northerly. The area is about 9491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres, of which nearly 100,000 are covered with water. The following table exhibits its division into counties, with the population of each:

Counties.	Townships.	Population.
Cheshire	35	40,988
Coos	24	3,991
Grafton	35	26,462
Hillsborough	42	49,249
Rockingham	46	50,175
Strafford	31	41,595
	213	214,460

This state has but about 18 miles of sea-coast at its S. E. corner. In this distance there are several coves for fishing vessels, but the only harbour for ships is the entrance of Piscataqua river, the shores of which are rocky. The shore is mostly a sandy beach, adjoining to which are salt marshes, intersected by creeks, which produce good pasture for cattle and sheep. The soil of the lower hills, valleys, and banks of the rivers, is very fertile, and produces excellent grain of every kind. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants: beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, cheese, hops, esculent roots and plants, flax, hemp, &c. are raised in immense quantities in New Hampshire, both for home consumption and exportation. Apples and pears are the most common fruits cultivated. The country, to the distance of 20 or 30 miles from the sea shore, is generally level, after which it rises gradually, swelling into hills, and lastly into a chain, called the White mountains, which form a very elevated ridge, rising in some parts to the height of 7000 feet above the level of the sea. Several kinds of earths and clays, for bricks and pottery, are found in this state; also marl, red and yellow ochres, steatites or soap rock, mica or talc. Iron ore is also found. Freestone, fit for building, and also a green stone, converted into millstones, abound. In some places crystals have been discovered; also alum, and vitriol, which is generally found combined in the same stone

with sulphur. The hills and mountains are covered with pine, oak, walnut, cedar, hemlock, fir, beech, maple, balsam poplar, and butternuts. The animals are the moose deer, the black bear, which commits great ravages among the sheep, the racoon, the wild cat, the beaver, &c. The birds are the partridge, quail, wild pigeon, and wild turkey. The bays and rivers abound with cod, salmon, smelt, eels, trouts, &c. The most considerable rivers of this state are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Saco, Androscoggin, Upper and Lower Ammonoosuck, besides many other smaller streams. The chief lakes are Winnipicogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam, and Great Ossipee. The climate combines great extremes both of heat and cold. There are in this state manufactures of tow-cloth, iron works, bricks and pottery; also gunpowder, spirits, malt liquor, pot and pearl ashes. At Exeter there is a manufactory of saddlery, a duck manufactory, six saw-mills, and a paper-mill. Hoops and staves are also manufactured. The chief exports from the state are Indian corn, live stock, beef and pork, pickled fish, whale oil, ship timber, tar, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, tow-cloth, butter and cheese, flax-seed, and bricks. The imports are West India rum, gin, molasses, wine, sugar, tea, coffee, cotton, cheese, salt, nails, sea-coal, steel, lead, and grindstones. The legislature has given great encouragement to the establishment of schools, academies, and public libraries, with which the state is well supplied. The legislative power in this state resides in a senate and house of representatives. The senators are 13 in number, and are elected annually by citizens paying taxes. The house of representatives is composed of delegates from the different towns. The governor is chosen annually by the electors.

HAMPSTEAD, a populous village of England, in Middlesex. It is situated on the declivity of a high hill, from which there is a beautiful prospect of the metropolis and the adjacent counties. According to tradition, this was formerly a hunting seat of James II. Population of parish 7263. 4 miles N. Tyburn turnpike, London.

HAMPSTEAD, a post township of the United States, in Rockland county, New York, 15 miles N. W. New York. Pop. 2313.

HAMPTON, a village of England, in Middlesex, near which is the magnificent palace of Hampton Court. Population 3549. 14 miles W. London.

HAMPTON, LITTLE, a seaport of England, in Sussex, at the mouth of the Avon. Population 1166.

HAMPTON WICK, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex. Population 1261.

HAMPTON, a township of the United States, in Windham county, Connecticut. Pop. 1274. —The name of several other townships of the United States.

HAMPTON, a township of England, county of Durham. Population 562.

HANAU, a considerable town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Kinzig. It is divided into the Old and New-town. The Old town is ill built, but contains a magnificent castle, and a gymnasium, or classical school. The New town is much larger, with regular streets, and a large square, in which is the council-house. A deep canal goes from the Maine to the walls of the town, for the convenience of trade. The inhabitants manufacture watches, jewellery, cambrics, and hats; also silk. Wood, iron, corn, and flour, form articles of traffic; and there are here no prohibitions or injurious restrictions on trade. In 1792, Hanau was attacked by the French; it was entered by them in 1796, in 1797, and afterwards in 1805. Population 12,000. 13 miles E. Frankfurt on the Maine. Long. 8. 59. E. Lat. 50. 9. N.

HANBURY, a parish of England, county of Worcester. Population 1042.

HANCOCK, a county of the United States, in Maine, on both sides of Penobscot bay, bounded N. by Penobscot county, E. by Washington county, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Lincoln county. Population 30,031. Chief town Castine.—2d, In the western district of Georgia, on the E. side of the Oconee. Population 13,330. Slaves 6456.—3d, Of Mississippi, on Lake Borgne, and separated by Pearl river from Louisiana. Population in 1816, 1000. Slaves 333.—4th, Of Ohio, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation.

HANCOCK, a post township of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 13 miles E. Keene, 23 S. W. Concord. Population 1184.—2d, Of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 20 miles N. N. W. Lenox. Population 1049.

HANDFORTH, a township of England, county of Chester. Population 1745.

HANDWORTH, two parishes of England, one in Staffordshire, the other in Yorkshire, 4 miles E. Sheffield. Pop. 3082—2173.

HANGMAN'S POINT, a cape of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour.

HANGTCHENGTOU, a large city of China, capital of the province of Tcheking, at the extremity of the great canal which extends southward from Peking. Long. 110. 46. E. Lat. 30. 20. N.

HANGWALL, a town and fortress of Ceylon. Long. 80. 3. E. Lat. 7. 1. N.

HANHAM, a hamlet of England, county of Gloucester. Population 1006.

HANLEY, a market town of England, in Staffordshire. It has a principal share in the manufacture of the potteries. The church is an elegant structure. About a mile to the south-west is the superb mansion of Mr Wedgewood. Population 5622. 2 miles N. E. Newcastle-under-Lime.

HANNY, EAST, a township of England, in Berkshire. Population 587.

HANNO, a small island in the Baltic, on the coast of Sweden.

HANOVERA, a country in the north of Ger-

many, still comprehended in the Germanic confederation, though politically united for a century past with Britain, and dignified since 1815 with the title of kingdom. Its figure somewhat resembles an oblong square, having the Elbe along its north-east side, the German ocean on the north-west, Dutch Friesland, with Prussian Westphalia, on the south-west, and Saxony on the south-east. In point of extent, the Hanoverian territory is equal to an oblong square of 150 miles by 100, being about 14,600 square miles, or the half of Scotland. It lies between 6. 51. and 11. 51. of E. long., and 51. 18. and 53. 54. of N. lat., and has a population of 1,300,000, of whom about 200,000 were acquired by treaty in 1815. At that time it was divided into the following eleven provinces: Cadenberg, Gottingen, Lüneburg, Hoya and Diepholz, acquired in 1643 and 1656; Hildesheim, acquired partly in 1619, partly in 1815; Osnaburg, acquired in 1648; Verden, acquired in 1715; the duchy of Bremen, which is distinct from the town, acquired in 1719; Bentheim, acquired in 1753; East Friesland, acquired in 1815; Lingen, with part of the lordship of Rheina, acquired in 1815; the lordship of Meppen, acquired in 1815. These provinces are subdivided into 107 bailiwicks. The chief towns are, Hanover (the capital), Embden, Hildesheim, Lüneburg, Osnaburg, Gottingen, Zell, Clausthal, Goslar, Eimbeck, Hameln, &c. With the exception of the Harz, and other elevated tracts in the south, the territory of Hanover consists of an immense plain, with gentle undulations, but hardly any thing that can be called a mountain. In the south the vallies are fertile; in the north are many barren heaths and moors: the most productive tracts are those along the banks of the rivers, which have been reclaimed from a marshy state. The mountain tract of the Harz is covered with vast forests, which are particularly valuable in this quarter, as they afford fuel for the supply of the mines with which the country abounds, and which are still more valuable than its forests. Those of silver were discovered so early as the year 966, and are supposed to have been the first opened in Europe. Iron, copper, and lead, are wrought here to a great extent; also zinc and sulphur, with green, blue, and white vitriol. The iron mines are the most productive; and their annual tenth yields a revenue of about £116,000 sterling. The rivers of Hanover are the Elbe, joined by the Jetteze, the Ilmenau, the Oste, the Weser, which receives the Leine, the Ocker, the Innerste, the Ruhme, and the Embs, joined by the Stunte and Haze. The chief lakes are those of Steinbude and Dummer. The Harz being a mountain tract, is, like other mining districts, deficient in corn. The duchy of Lüneburg contains immense heaths, called, on account of their barrenness, the Arabia of Germany. These are

turned to account as sheep walks, and in some degree as affording nourishment to bees. The corn cultivated is, as in Britain, a mixture of wheat, barley, and oats, but with a considerable proportion of rye and buck wheat; peas and beans are very generally raised; but agriculture is in many parts of the kingdom in a very backward state. Thread and linen manufactures are carried on in various parts. The other manufactures of the kingdom are coarse woollens, paper, leather, and glass, carried on in a number of places, but on a small scale in each. The only town which has a maritime trade of consequence is Embden. Four fairs are held annually at Hanover, and two at Osnabrück. The goods imported from abroad are English manufactures and colonial produce; linen from Friesland and Prussia; broad cloth, silk, and jewellery, from France. The chief exports are coarse linen, iron and copper from the Hartz, timber cut into planks, along with horses and black cattle from various parts of the country.

The revenue of Hanover amounts to a million sterling; and principally arises from a land-tax, the post-office, an impost on carriages, horses, and other articles of luxury; on certain imports from abroad; also on mines and forests. The Lutheran is the prevailing religion in Hanover, but complete toleration is granted to all sects. The Calvinists amount only to 40,000; and the Catholics, of whom the greatest number are in the principality of Osnabrück, do not exceed 160,000. A portion of the ecclesiastical property, formerly belonging to Catholic establishments, is now set apart for the maintenance of the Lutheran clergy; but the greatest part is appropriated to the university of Göttingen, the lyceum of Hefeld, and other public institutions. Elementary schools are established in every village; others, somewhat more comprehensive, are provided in the small towns; and in the more populous places are academies, or high-schools, for the education of those further advanced.

Hanover has been governed for more than a century by the king of Great Britain. At the diet of Germany, the king of Hanover occupies the fifth rank, taking precedence of all except Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony. The crown is hereditary in the order of primogeniture, and the succession is limited to the male line. The king's power is not unlimited; it has a counterpoise in the states, which consist of the Wollfenbuttel nobility, the heads of the church, and the deputies of the towns. No tax can be levied, or new law made, without the consent of the

The fault of the constitution is, that undue power to the nobility, and it gives as in 1694 that the elector of Hanover raised to the electoral dignity. married Sophia, a daughter of the Elector of Brunswick, and grand-daughter of James II. and, his son proved the nearest

Protestant heir to the crown of Great Britain after Queen Anne, to whom he succeeded in 1714. Hanover, in 1801, was taken possession of by the king of Prussia. In the war of 1803, the first act of Bonaparte was to overrun it. In 1806, Hanover was ceded by the French for a time to the Prussians. Part of it was annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia, and the rest remained in the possession of the French. At the end of 1810, Bonaparte declared a farther part of it annexed to France. At last, on the expulsion of the French from Germany, in October 1813, the whole electorate was restored to the sovereign of Great Britain; and the course of events having annulled the electoral office, he assumed in 1815 the title of king of Hanover.

HANOVER, a city of Germany, the capital of the kingdom of that name, on the Leine. It is in the form of a half moon, and is separated by the river into two parts, called the Old and New town. These were formerly surrounded with walls and ditches; but in 1780, part of the ramparts were levelled, and laid out into streets, and the rest formed into an esplanade, where a very elegant monument has been erected to Leibnitz. The town has an antiquated aspect. This is particularly the case in what is called the Old town; but improvements are going on with greater spirit in Hanover than in most continental towns. The New town, which stands on the right side of the river, is built in a much better style than the Old. The public buildings are the elector's palace, a large edifice of late erection, having been destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1791; the public library, founded by Leibnitz, containing the archives of the kingdom, and a good collection of books. There are five Lutheran churches; the Calvinists and Catholics have each their chapels; and the Jews have a synagogue. The charitable institutions are an orphan-house, two hospitals, and two poor-houses. For the purpose of education there is a gymnasium, a female school of industry, and several elementary schools. The *Großmann* is a school erected in 1796, for the education of 40 sons of Hanoverian nobles. The other objects of curiosity for travellers are the mews, the church of the castle, the gardens of the Baroness Deken and of Count Walmoden, the wood of Ellenztied, and the Lutheran burial-ground, a large field surrounded by a parapet. Another remarkable object is Herrenhausen, a country mansion of the royal family, at some distance from the town. The inhabitants of Hanover derive their chief support from the presence of the court, and the residence of the gentry of landed property. They have, however, some manufactures on a small scale, such as gold and silver lace, the printing of cotton and linen, the preparation of cichory for coffee, brewing, making of vinegar, &c. Population in 1811, 51,000, now 25,000. 154 miles W. Berlin. Long. 9. 42 51. E. Lat. 52. 22 25. N.

HANOVER, a county of the United States, in Virginia, between Chickahomby and Pamunky rivers. Population 15,082. Slaves 8464.—The name also of several townships.

HANZEBOEK, a town of East Flanders, 10 miles W. Ghent. Population 2450.

HANSE TOWNS, the name of a well known association of cities of Germany, and other countries, for the protection of trade, which subsisted from the 13th to the 17th centuries. The basis of the league which united them, was laid by a commercial treaty between Hamburg and Lubek in 1241. The object of these two cities was to secure their mutual independence, to employ their joint efforts to clear the highways from robbers, and the seas from pirates; and to establish conjunct deliberations on affairs of trade. To this association other towns afterwards acceded, so that the Hanseatic league consisted of 64 commercial towns, and was capable of carrying on naval operations on a large scale.

HANSLOP, a town and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire. Pop. of the parish 1479.

HANST, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. Long. 76. 10. E. Lat. 28. 46. N.

HANTS, a county of Nova Scotia, beginning about 30 miles from Halifax, 20 miles square, and well watered.

HAPAE, a cluster of islets among the Friendly islands.

HARBOROUGH, or **MARKET HARBOROUGH**, a market town of England, county of Leicester, on the Welland. It has a manufacture of tammies, lustrings, &c. Population 1873. 83 miles N. W. London.

HARBOUR ISLAND, one of the smaller Bahama islands.

HARBOUR ISLAND, a small island of the United States, in Pamlico sound, N. Carolina.

HARBURG, a town of Hanover, duchy of Luneburg, on the Elbe, 7 miles S. Harburg. Population 3650.

HARDIN, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio, adjoining Knox county. Population 8471.

HARDENBERG, a town of the Netherlands, 10 miles S. W. Coeverden. Population 2600.

HARDERWYK, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 40 miles E. Amsterdam. Population 3750.

HARDHEIM, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Erf. Population 1750.

HARDINGVELDT, a village of Holland, 16 miles S. E. Rotterdam. Population 2100.

HARDISTON, a township of the United States, in Sussex county, New Jersey. Population 1702.

HARDWICK, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population 1657.—3d, A township of Sussex county, New Jersey. Population 2561.—

3d, A small town of Bryan county, Georgia.

HARDY, a county of the United States, in Virginia, bordering on Maryland. Population 5225. Slaves 746.

HARE ISLAND, an island in the middle of

the channel of the St. Lawrence, 103 miles below Quebec.

HARFIELD, a parish of England, in Middlesex. Population 1228.

HAREWOOD, a parish of England, in Yorkshire, 8 miles N. Leeds. Pop. 1003.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in Normandy, on the Lezard. Population 1800.

HARFORD, a county of the United States, in Maryland, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Susquehanna. S. E. by Chesapeake bay, and W. by Baltimore county. Pop. 21,250. Slaves 4431. Chief town Bellair.

HARFORD, a post town of the United States, in Harford county, Maryland.

HARLECH, a small town of Wales, county of Merioneth, on the bay of Cardigan. It is noted for its ancient castle, almost entire, though fast going to decay. 24 miles S. Caernarvon.

HARLESTON, a town of England, in Norfolk, on the Waveney, over which is a bridge. Population 1641. 17 miles S. Norwich.

HAREING, EAST, a town of England, in Norfolk, 21 miles S. W. Norwich. Pop. 867.

HARLINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee. It is of a square form, with neat, straight, and clean streets, intersected with canals. Its harbour is large, and well frequented. Population 7300. 66 miles N. N. E. Amsterdam.

HARLOW, a town of England, in Essex, 24 miles E. London. Population 1928.

HARMONY, a township of the United States, in Clark county, Ohio. Pop. 1200.—

2d, Of Posey county, Indiana, on the Wabash.

HARO, a town of Spain, province of Burgos, 32 miles N. E. Burgos. Pop. 3500.

HARPERSFIELD, a post township of the United States, in Delaware county, New York, 20 miles N. E. Delhi. Pop. 1691.

HARPSWELL, a township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine.

HARPTREE, EAST, a village of England, in the county of Somerset, noted for the mines of *lapis calamaris* in the neighbourhood. Population of the parish 627.

HARNATON, a township of England, 8 miles N. E. Durham. Population 2317.

HARRINGTON, a village and small seaport of England, in Cumberland. The harbour has been recently improved, and the place has been advancing in prosperity. Here are two yards for ship-building, a small iron foundry for the use of the collieries, a copperas work, and one of the finest rope-walks in the county. Population 1848. 24 miles S. Workington.

HARRINGTON, a township of the United States, in Bergen county, New Jersey.

HARRIS, a peninsula of Scotland, in the Hebrides, comprehending the southern part of what is called the island of Lewis, from which it is separated by a narrow isthmus of about 6 miles. Long. 6. 54. W. Lat. 57. 57. N.

HARRIS, SOUND or, a channel between the islands of Harris and North Uist.

HARRISBURGH, a post township of the

United States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Population 2267.

HARRISON, a county of the United States, in Virginia, inclosed by the counties of Ohio, Monongalia, Randolph, Kenbawa, and Wood. Population 10,000.—2d, In the N. E. part of Kentucky. Population 7552. Slaves 1195. Chief town Cynthiana.—3d, Of Ohio, between Jefferson and Tuscarawas counties. Population in 1815, 7300. Chief town Cadiz.—4th, Of Indiana, on the Ohio. Population in 1815, 6760. Chief town Corydon.

HARRISON, a township of the United States, in Westchester county, New York, 30 miles N. E. New York. Population 1119.—2d, Of Harrison county, Indiana. Population 1123.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a village of England, in Middlesex, situated on the highest hill in the county, and commanding one of the finest prospects of the metropolis on the east. It is famous for its free school. Pop of the parish 2017. 10 miles N. W. London.

HARROWGATE, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, famous for its mineral springs, and now one of the principal watering places in the north of England, having nine large and commodious inns, besides private boarding-houses, and buildings of all descriptions, annually on the increase. It is divided into High and Low Harrowgate. The former, situated on the top of the high ground which rises gently from Knaresborough, commands an extensive prospect of the distant country. The springs are of two kinds, differing considerably in their properties, the one being chalybeate, and the other the strongest sulphureous waters in England. The chalybeates are both at High Harrowgate, and they possess qualities nearly similar. The old Spa was discovered in 1571; it has a handsome dome over it. The Towd well is half a mile to the westward. The sulphur springs are at Low Harrowgate, inclosed in a stone building. In 1723, a new spring was discovered here, called the Crescent well, of a middle nature, between the sulphur and chalybeate. St Mungo's well, about four miles from this place, is used as a cold bath; and at Knaresborough there is also a curious dropping well, of a petrifying quality. Population 1934. 3 miles N. W. Knaresborough, 211 N. London.

HARLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode. Houses 320.

HARTFORD, a county of the United States, in Connecticut, inclosed by the state of Massachusetts, and the counties of Tolland, Middlesex, New Haven, and Litchfield. Population 44,743. Chief town Hartford.

HARTFORD, a post township of the United States, in Windsor county, Vermont. Pop. 1631.—2d, Of Washington county, New York, 8 miles N. E. Sandyhill. Pop. 2389.

HARTFORD, a city of the United States, in Hartford county, Connecticut, and one of the capitals of the state, regularly laid out on the Connecticut, 123 miles N. E. New York. Population 3065.

HARTINGTON, LOWER QUARTER, UPPER, MIDDLE, and NETHER QUARTER, four townships of England, in Derbyshire. Population 2218.

HARTLAND, a market and seaport town and parish of England, in Devonshire, near the promontory of Hartland point. The church is a large and handsome building. The descent to the quay has been cut out of the cliffs, and is very steep. Here is a herring fishery on the coast. Population 1903. 277 miles W. London.

HARTLAND POINT, a cape of England, at the entrance into the Bristol channel, and forming the S. W. corner of Barnstaple bay.

HARTLEBURY, a village of England, Worcestershire, at the junction of the Stour and Severn, 10 miles N. Worcester. Pop. 1857.

HARTLEPOOL, a market and seaport town of England, in the county of Durham, not far from the Tees mouth, on a promontory, encompassed on all sides by the German ocean, except the N. W. Its old defences are now in ruins. The harbour also is in a neglected state, and the trade inconsiderable. The public buildings are the church, a town-hall, a free and charity school, a custom-house, and a Methodist chapel. Population 1242. 19 miles E. Durham.

HARTLEY, or **HARTLEY PANS**, a well built, populous, and improving seaport of England, in Northumberland, on a bold rocky shore. It owes its prosperity chiefly to the mineral riches of the neighbourhood, and to the excellent harbour of Seaton Sluice, half a mile to the north, which they have caused to be constructed. The works are principally of coals, salt, coppers, and glass. The site of the ancient castle was a little to the south-west. Nothing now remains of it but the chapel. Pop. 1795. 6 miles N. Shields.

HARTWELL, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire. Population 662.

HARTWELL, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 675.

HARWICH, a well built seaport borough, and market town of England, on a peninsular point of land on the Essex coast, at the mouth of the Stour and the Orwell, which are navigable 12 miles above the town. It is the port from which the packets sail regularly, in time of peace, for Holland and Germany; the seat of a navy yard; and also a considerable bathing place. The town consists of three principal streets, and various lanes, branching off in different directions. The public buildings are, the chapel built by the earl of Norfolk at the beginning of the 13th century, the town-hall in the principal street, the jail, the free school-house, and the custom-house. The Stour and the Orwell form a spacious bay on the north and west of the town; and running southwards on the east of the town, they fall into the sea about a mile below it, in a channel from two to three miles wide, according to the state of the tide; and it is in this channel that the harbour is situated. It is protected from the attacks of

an enemy by the fort of Langard, and the entrance is narrowed by shoals and sands, so that it is of very difficult access. Two light-houses have lately been erected on the Harwich side, to facilitate the entrance by night. The harbour, when entered, is of great extent, and forms, united to the bay, a roadstead for the largest ships of war, and for an immense number of vessels at a time, upwards of 300 sail having anchored here with ease. Upwards of 3000 tons of shipping, and 500 seamen, are employed in the North sea fishery, and a few also in carrying fish to the London market; and a constant traffic is carried on up the river to Ipswich and Manningtree. There is a yard for building and repairing ships, well furnished with store-houses, launches, and other conveniences. Harwich sends two members to parliament. Population 4040. 71 miles N. E. London. Long. 1. 17. E. Lat. 51. 57. N.

HARWICH, a post township of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts.

HARWINTON, a township of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut.

HARWOOD, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1809.

HARWOOD, GREAT, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 2104.

HANNOVERODE, a town of Germany, near the Hartz mountains. Population 1800.

HANSLØE, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat. Long. 11. 45. E. Lat. 56. 11. N.

HASLACH, a village of France, 18 miles W. Strasburg. Population 1450.

HASLAND, a township of England, in Derbyshire. Population 770.

HASLEMERE, a town of England, in Surrey. It sends two members to parliament. Population 857.

HASLINGDEN, a market town of England, county of Lancaster, on the Swinmel. Here are flourishing manufactures of woollen and cotton. There is a neat church, and two chapels for dissenters. Population 6596. 17 miles N. Manchester.

HASLINGTON, a township of England, county of Chester. Population 985.

HASSELT, a well built town of the Netherlands, on the Demer, 15 miles N. by W. Maestricht. Population 6000.—Also a small town, 10 miles E. Campen. Pop. 1150.

HASSEN, properly **ASERGHUNA**, a town and fortress of Hindostan. Long. 76. 21. E. Lat. 21. 32. N.

HASLACH, a fortified town of Germany, on the Kinzig. Population 1500.

HASLOCH, a small town of Germany, 6 miles E. Neustadt. Population 2850.

HASTINGS, an ancient borough and market town of England, on the eastern extremity of Sussex, famous for being the place near which William the Conqueror landed in England, and for the battle of Hastings fought in the neighbourhood. It is now in great repute for sea-bathing. It is one of the Cinque Ports. The pier was destroyed by a storm in the reign of Elizabeth. It had

a good trade, which has now declined, and an excellent harbour now choked up. It has still a small coasting trade to London; great quantities of mackerel, herrings, soles, &c. are also sent by land to London, as soon as they are caught. The building of small coasters, but especially boats, is carried on to some extent, and with great skill; and a lime company employs a number of hands. But the prosperity of the town has of late received a new impulse, from its fame as a watering place, on which account it is greatly resorted to. Its situation is beautiful; and the environs also abound with picturesque scenery and delightful walks and rides. A walk, called the Marine Parade, has been formed on the west of the town. The public buildings are, two very ancient churches; the town-hall, built in 1700, with the market-place under it; the custom-house, which employs 12 riding officers; two excellent free schools; and a barrack for foot soldiers. The remains of an ancient castle are still to be seen. Two miles from the town is the stone on which William is said to have dined when he landed here; it is still called the Conqueror's stone. Hastings sends two members to parliament. Population 5096. 36 miles S. E. Tunbridge.

HATCHY, a river of the United States, in Tennessee, which joins the Mississippi.

HATFIELD, or **BISHOP'S HATFIELD**, a town of England, county of Herts, on the Lea. Queen Elizabeth and Edward VI. were conducted hence to be crowned. Here is the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. Pop. 3215. 19 miles N. London.

HATFIELD, a village of England, county of York, in Hatfield Chase. The church is large, and has a lofty elegant tower. Population 1948. 8 miles E. Doncaster.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK, a town and parish of England, in Essex. Pop. of the parish 1693.

HATHAZ, a town of Hungary, 11 miles N. Debreczin. Pop. 4000, chiefly Calvinists.

HATFIELD, a town of England, in Devonshire, with some woollen manufactures. Population 1499. 28 miles N. W. Exeter.

HATHERN, a town and parish of England, in Leicestershire. Population 1144.

HATRASS, a fort and town of Hindostan, province of Agra, 18 miles S. Coel. Long. 78. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

HATTEM, a town of the Netherlands, on the Yssel. Population 2400.

HATTERAS, a most remarkable and dangerous cape on the coast of North Carolina. Lat. 35. 15. N.

HATTINGEN, a town of Westphalia, 25 miles N. E. Dusseldorf. Population 2000.

HAVANNAH, the capital of the island of Cuba, on the north coast, at the mouth of the river Jagua. The harbour is one of the best in the world, being capable of containing commodiously 1000 ships. It has so narrow a channel, that only one vessel can enter at once. The channel is strongly fortified;

the city is also surmounted with works, all of them furnished with artillery even to profusion. A square citadel is erected near the centre of the town, of great strength. The captain-general's palace is in it; and here the treasure is deposited. The city contains 11 fine churches, 2 hospitals, a dock-yard, lazaretto, and numerous public buildings: an aqueduct supplies the shipping with water, and turns the saw-mills in the dock-yard. The town stands in a plain on the west side of the harbour; and the houses, which are elegant, are mostly of stone. There are several convents; and the great square is a fine ornament of the place. This city has been frequently attacked: it was taken in 1636 by a French pirate, but ransomed for 700 dollars; it was again taken by the English, and by the French, and by the Buccaneers. In 1762, it was taken by the British; but restored in 1763. The trade of this port is computed to amount, by importations (the exportations being chiefly in sugar, wax, and coffee), to 20 millions of piasters. Population 25,000. Long. 62. 14. W. Lat. 23. 12. N.

HAVANT, a town in England, in Hampshire. Population 2000.

HAVOURDIN, a town of French Flanders, 4 miles S. E. Hisle. Population 1800.

HAVEL, a navigable river in the north of Germany, which falls into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Brandenburg, 56 miles N. W. Berlin. Population 2000.

HAVERFORDWEST, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the western branch of the river Cleddau, which is navigable at spring tides for vessels of 100 tons burthen. The town being situated on the declivity of a hill, its interior is very uneven, and the streets are narrow. There is, however, a considerable number of good houses in the town; and many of the streets are neat and clean. The principal public building is the guildhall, three churches, and one in the suburbs; also handsome chapels for dissenters. A new jail has been lately built for the town, and one for the county. Here is a great corn market, a fair for horses, and six annual fairs for cattle. Haverfordwest is a county of itself, and sends one member to parliament. The castle, when perfect, must have been a large and magnificent structure. The keep is the only portion that now remains entire. Pop. 4055. 17 miles N. Pembroke.

HAVERRILL, a town of England, in Essex. Population 320.

HAVERRILL, a post township of the United States, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 30 miles above Dartmouth college. Population 1105.—2d, Of Essex county, Massachusetts, pleasantly situated on the north side of Merrimack river, 13 miles W. S. W. Newburyport. Population 2682.

HAVRE, a town of France, in Languedoc. Population 3050.

HAU DE GRACE, or **LE HAVRE**, an important commercial and strongly fortified town

of France, at the influx of the Seine into the English channel. It consists of long and narrow streets. The fronts of the houses are lofty, but have a heavy and mean appearance. The harbour, which has a long pier, is capable of containing 600 or 700 vessels, and has a depth sufficient to float ships of war of 60 guns. Havre is a place of great bustle and activity, being the export of Paris. The manufactures comprise sail-cloth, cordage, tobacco, lace, and earthen-ware. Here are also several building docks and a sugar refinery. The fortifications of Havre were brought to their present state of perfection by Bonaparte, who also improved the harbour and docks, and erected two light-houses. Havre was bombarded by the British in 1759, 1794, and 1795. Pop. 31,000. 112 miles N. W. Paris. Long. 0. 6. E. Lat. 49. 29. N.

HAUSAY, one of the smaller Shetland islands, on the coast of Scotland.

HAUSRECKVIEHVEL, L. a. "Quarter of Hausrude," a circle of Upper Austria, bounded by the Danube, the circle of the Traun, and Bavaria. Its superficial extent is 733 square miles. Pop. 109,000. The capital is Lantz.

HAUTERIVE, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 2009.

HAWARDEN, a town of North Wales, in Flintshire, situated on a small river running into Chester new channel of the Dee. There is here a large iron foundry; also considerable potteries. Near the town are the remains of the castle of Pen y Llwy, once very strong. Pop. 964. 7 miles W. Chester.

HAWES, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Population 1408.

HAWICK, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, at the confluence of the rivers Tiviot and Slitrig, the latter dividing it into two parts, which are connected together by two stone bridges, one of which bears evident marks of antiquity. The town has of late years been considerably improved in its general appearance. Besides the established church, there are Burgher, Antiburgher, and Relief meeting-houses. There is an excellent public library in the town, begun in 1760. It is a burgh of barony, and possesses all the immunities and privileges of a royal burgh, except that of sending members to parliament. Considerable manufactures are carried on here, of carpets, Scots blankets, lamb-wool stockings, thongs, and gloves. It also carries on a good trade in the tanning of leather, and in the dressing of sheep skins. Population, including the suburbs, 4387.

HAWK'S BAR, a bay on the coast of West Florida; westward of Mobile bay.

HAWKINSRIVER, a river of New Holland, which falls into Broken bay on the east coast. It has its rise among the Blue mountains, far into the interior, and is a large river, subject to sudden swellings, to the height of 70 or 80 feet above its ordinary level, which sweep the adjacent country with wide inundation.

HAWKESHEAD, a market town of England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 892.

HAWKESBURY, a parish of England, in Kent. Population 2250.

HAWKINS, a county of the United States, in Tennessee, on Holston river. Pop. 7643. Slaves 930. Chief town Rogersville.

HAWKSWORTH, a township in England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 323.

HAWORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 4000.

HAWES, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn.

HAWKES, a township of England, 3 miles S. E. Whitby. Population 684.

HAY, a market town of Wales, county of Brecknock, on the Wye, over which there is a bridge. Pop. 1319. 16 miles N. Brecon.

HAYDOCK, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 810.

HAYE DU PAYS, LA, a town of Normandy. Population 1960.

HAYES, a village and parish of England, in the county of Middlesex. It has a large church. Population 1830.

HAYE, a river of Guadeloupe, which rises in the S. E. part of the island.

HAYE, a village and fort of England, in Cornwall, on the River Haye.

HAYNICHEN, a town of Saxony, 25 miles W. Dresden. Population 2430.

HAYZBROUK, a well built town of French Flanders, 27 miles W. by N. Lille. Population 6600. It trades in thread, linen, &c. Long. 2. 37. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

HAZENSWOON, a village of the Netherlands. Population 2800.

HEADGE, a township of England, in Derbyshire. Population 1743.

HEADINGLEY, a township of England, 24 miles N. W. Leeds. Population 2134.

HEAND, St., a town of France, 27 miles S. W. Lyons. Population 2700.

HEANOR, a township of England, 9 miles N. E. Derby. Population 2364.

HEAP, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles S. E. Bury. Population 6552.

HEATH, a hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire. Population 720.

HEATE, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 1 mile S. E. Wakefield. Pop. 741.

HEATH CHARNOCK, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 623.

HEATHFIELD, a parish of England, in Sussex. Population 1613.

HEATHVILLE, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Population 788.

HEATON, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1217.

HEATON, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Population 391.

HEATON, GREAT AND LITTLE, two townships of England, in Lancashire. Population 224-430.

HEATON KIRK, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2180.

HEATON NORRIS, a township of England, Lancashire, 14 mile N. Stockport. Pop. 6058.

HEAVITREE, a village of England, in Devonshire, 14 mile from Exeter. Pop. 1253.

HEBDEN, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 377.

HEBRIDES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands, situated on the western coast of Scotland, in the Atlantic ocean. They extend about 160 miles in length, from the Butt of Lewis, their northern extremity, in 58. 24. N. lat., to the small island of Sanday, on the coast of Kintyre, in 56. 22. of the same lat.; and they are from 10 to 30 miles in breadth. They contain, as nearly as can be computed, 2,000,000 of English acres.

The principal islands are Lewis, and its adjacent islands, belonging to Ross-shire; Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, Skye, Barra, Kigg, and the smaller neighbouring islands, attached to Inverness-shire; and Rum, Muck, Canna, Coll, Tyrie, Mull, Lismore, Staffa, Luing, Scarba, Colonsay, Oronsay, Jura, Islay, Gigha, Cara, &c. belonging to the shire of Argyll. To these we may add those islands which lie in the firth of Clyde, to the eastward of the peninsula of Kintyre, viz. the isles of Bute, Arran, Cambrays (Greater and Lesser), and Inch-marnock, which form the shire of Bute. The various tracts of ground and clusters of rocks, thus detached from the main land, are estimated to amount to 800, of which 86 are inhabited, and are calculated to contain 70,000 inhabitants. The ancient history of these islands is involved in obscurity. It appears certain, however, that they were ruled by their own independent princes until the 8th century, when the Pictish kingdom was overthrown by Kenneth II. They continued, during to 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, the haunts of pirates, who infested the neighbouring countries; and when they came under the dominion of the kings of Scotland, their chieftains were long lawless and turbulent, until, by the gradual increase and consolidation of the royal power, and by the progress also of regular order and good government, these remote parts of the kingdom were slowly brought within the control of the supreme power. The act of parliament of 1748, abolishing all heritable jurisdictions, gave the final blow to the influence of the independent chieftains of the western isles.

HEBRIDES, New, a group of islands in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros in the year 1606. In 1773, Captain Cook surveyed this group, and he gave to the whole the appellation of New Hebrides, from considering them to be the most western islands of the Pacific ocean. They are situated between long. 166. 41. and 170. 21. E., and lat. 14. 20. and 20. S., extending 125 leagues, in the direction of N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and N. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. The following is a list of them, viz. Pic d'Isle, Terra Austral, St Bartholomew, Isle of Lepers, Aurora island, Whitemud isle, Mallicollo, Ambrym, Apes Paoon, Three Hills island, Shephard's isles, Monument, Two Hills,

Montague isle, Hinchinbrook isle, Sandwich island, Trompango, Tanna, Irronan, Immer, and Annotom.

HEBRON, a town of Palestine, 27 miles S. W. Jerusalem.

HEBRON, a post township of the United States, in Washington county, New York, 8 miles N. Salem. Population 2430.—The name of several other townships.

HECHINGEN, a town of Germany, 39 miles S. Stuttgart. Population 2000.

HECKDYKE, a river of England; in Nottinghamshire, which falls into the Funt.

HECKENDWICK, a township of England, 8 miles from Wakefield. Pop. 2579.

HECLA, a volcanic mountain in the southern part of Iceland, near the coast. Height 5000 feet.

HECTON, a post township of the United States, in Tussocks county, New York, 10 miles S. Ovid. Population 1653.

HECHMAN, a river of the United States, in Virginia. It joins with the Robinson to form the Rappahannock.

HEBON, a market town of England, near the mouth of the Humber. It sends two members to parliament. Population 902. 2 miles E. Hull.

HEBESIA, one of the great divisions of modern Arabia. It consists of a plain, which extends along the Red sea from Mount Sinai to the frontier of Yemen. It contains the famous capitals of Mecca and Medina.

HEERDE, a large village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. Population 2600.

HEERLEN, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles N. W. Maastricht. Population 3500.

HEERMUND, a river of Persia. It rises near Cabul, and falls into Lake Zerrah.

HEIDELBERG, an ancient city of Germany, on the Neckar. The streets are narrow and gloomy. The chief buildings are the town-house, the hospitals (three in number), several churches, and the university. Here is a stone bridge over the Neckar, 700 feet in breadth. The old fortress, called Treutz-kaiser, is also worth notice. The ancient electoral palace stands on a hill near the town, and though in ruins, is still a very interesting object. Heidelberg has long been celebrated for its university, founded in 1386. It has inconsiderable manufactures of woollens, cotton, silk stockings, paper, and tapes, &c. Pop. 16,000. 10 miles S. S. E. Mannheim. Long. E. 41. 38. E. Lat. 49. 21. 43. N.

HEIDELBERG, a township of the United States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 74 miles N. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 3332.—The name of several other townships.

HEIDELBERG, a town of Germany, in Baden, 17 miles S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1850.

HEIDELBERG, a town of Franconia, 17 miles S. Aspech. Population 1800.

HEIDELBERG, a town of Wirtemberg, 21 miles N. W. Ulm. Population 1900.

HEIDELBERG, a township of England, county of Durham. Population 557.

HEIDELBERG, a town of Wirtemberg, on

the Neckar, 25 miles N. Stuttgart. It has a well endowed academy, a public library, and an orphan-house. Population 6000. 25 miles N. Stuttgart.

HEILIGENBERG, a town of East Prussia, on the Jura. Population 2000.

HEILIGENBERG, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, near the Lüne. Pop. 3350.

HEILIGENBERG, a town of East Prussia, on the Alle, 26 miles S. Königsberg. Pop. 2300.

HEILIGENBERG, a small island of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland.

HEIL, a river of England, in Cornwall, which joins the Fal.

HELDER, a town of North Holland, opposite the Texel. It was taken by the British, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1799. Population 2400. 24 miles N. Alkmaar.

HELEN'S ST., a road or bay in the English channel, on the coast of the Isle of Wight.—2d, One of the Scilly islands, about a mile N. Eresca.

HELENA ST., an island in the Atlantic ocean, standing entirely by itself, detached from any group, and about 1200 miles from the nearest land, on the coast of Southern Africa. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501. It was afterwards possessed by the Dutch; and finally came into the possession of the English about the year 1651, in whose possession it has, with a short interval, ever since remained. St Helena is 104 miles long, by 6½ broad, and about 28 miles in circumference. It presents to the sea, throughout its whole circuit, nothing but an immense wall of perpendicular rock, from 600 to 1200 feet high, like a castle in the midst of the ocean. On entering, however, and ascending by one of the few openings which nature has left, verdant valleys are found interspersed with the dreary rocks. The loftiest eminence is called Diana's peak, situated nearly in the centre of the island, and rising to the height of 2700 feet. In the south-west quarter there is a conical hill, called High Peak, or High Knoll, the elevation of which is not much inferior. There are also lofty peaks, called Sugar Loaf and Ladder Hill. The other rocks and hills are thrown together in the wildest confusion, like nature in a state of chaos. There are only four openings in the great wall of rock which surrounds St Helena, by which it can be approached with any kind of facility. These are James's or Chapel bay, being the one on which the town is built, and on which alone there is any beach; Rupert's bay, Lemon valley, and Sandy bay. These are all strongly fortified. The climate of St Helena is not liable to the extremes of heat or cold; but it is moist, and liable to strong gusts of wind. It is exempt, however, from thunder and lightning, storms and hurricanes. The sky, in consequence of the superabundance of moisture, is often clouded; and only about one day in three is supposed to be illumined by sunshine. Of this small portion of ground which is fit for cultivation, a part is exceed-

ingly fertile. Potatoes, which are the principal object of culture, have, in fourteen years, produced an average more than two crops in the year. St Helena, at its first discovery, presented an immense forest. Its chief and precious trees were ebony, red-wood, and gum-wood. About 1790, the plain was nearly stripped of trees; and in its place there began, in a few years, to spring up a species of wild-grass, which converted the ground into excellent pasturage. Since that time, the rearing of sheep and goats has been the principal object of agricultural industry. There is only one place in the island which can be called a town, situated in a narrow valley, between lofty mountains, called James's valley. The town is entered by an arched gateway, within which is a handsome parade, about 100 feet square. On the left side are the government-house and the main guard-room; the former, inclosed with a wall, bearing an appearance of emporium, is called the castle, within which is the residence of the governor and the public offices. The church, a handsome building, fronts the gate; and on the right of it is a neat little square. The principal street begins between the church and a small plantation in James's valley, and consists of about 30 houses, most of them neat and well built. At the top two other streets branch off to the east and west; in the latter are the barracks, the new garden, the hospital, and a number of shops, well stored with all sorts of European, Indian, and Chinese commodities; but the houses are in general far inferior to those in the lower part of the town, where the principal inhabitants reside. Long 15.53. W. Lat. 5.49. S.

HELENA ISLAND, St., an island of North America, on the coast of South Carolina.

HELENA PARISH, St., in Beaufort district, South Carolina, consists of a cluster of islands on the S. W. side of St Helena island, one of the largest of which is Port Royal.

HELENSBURGH, a village of Scotland, county of Dumbarton, opposite Greenock.

HELYER, St., the capital of Jersey. It is situated on the east side of St Aubin's bay. Within the last 20 years it has been greatly enlarged and improved, having become, from an insignificant village, with old thatched houses, and ill paved streets, a genteel and respectable looking town, consisting of several streets, diverging from a square, in which, raised on a pedestal, stands a gilt pedestrian statue of George II. in a Roman dress. On one side of the square is the court-house, and not far from it is the government-house. The parish church was completed in the year 1341, but has since been greatly enlarged and altered. There are, besides, chapels for Calvinists and Methodists. The Roman Catholics assemble in a private house. It has a work-house and a public hospital, a new prison, a small theatre, and a public library. A lighthouse is a strong fortress, on a rocky island in St Aubin's bay, about a mile from

St Helier - of which it defends the entrance; and another fortification has recently been constructed. Three gazettes are published weekly in French, and one in English. Population 10,118. 4 miles E. St Aubin. Long. 2.14. W. Lat. 49.13. N.

HELIGOLAND, of **HELSINGBORG**, a group of small islands in the North sea, belonging formerly to Denmark, now to Great Britain, and situated about 30 miles from the mouth of the Weser, the Elbe, and the Eider. It consists of the principal island, surrounded into the Cliff and the Low Land; the smaller island, called the Dünen; and several sandbanks and rocks, of which that called the Monk is the most conspicuous. Heligoland has two good harbours; and to the east of the Dünen is a road, where vessels may anchor in 48 feet of water. Population 2000, who subsist chiefly by fishing and acting as pilots. It was taken from the Danes by the British, in 1807, and rendered a depot for merchandise. At the peace of 1814 it was retained by this country.

HELVIC SKERRIES, a cluster of small islands belonging to the Scotch Hebrides.

HELVETIA. See *Dardanelles*.

HELVETIA, a town of Spain, province of Murcia. It contains two churches, two hospitals, and 6100 inhabitants.

HELVETIA, a river of Saxony, in Thuringia, which falls into the Elster at Artern.

HELVETIA, a town of North Brabant, on the Aa. Population 2600.

HELVETIA, a river of Scotland, in Shetlandshire, which falls into the German ocean 3 miles S. Ord of Caithness.

HELVETIA, a town of England, in Yorkshire, near the Rye, with manufactures of cotton and linen. Population 1920.

HELVETIA, a town of the states of Brunswick, principality of Wolfenbüttel. Its principal buildings are, the church of St Stephen, the council-house, and the university, now suppressed. Population 3300.

HELVETIA, a town of Sweden, opposite to Helsingör. A pier of stone was lately constructed, which has greatly improved the port. The width of the Sound is about three miles. It has little trade. Here is the principal ferry from Sweden to Denmark. Population 2150. Long. 12.43. 16. E. Lat. 56. 2. 55. N.

HELVETIA, a town of Finland, at the mouth of the Wamma, with a good harbour. It has a trade in corn; also in fish, wax, and deals. Pop. 3200. 104 miles E. S. E. Aft.

HELVETIA, an extensive province in the north of Sweden, in Norland, bounded by the gulf of Bothnia, Gasteria, and Dalsen. Its superficial extent is about 470 square miles. Population 62,000.

HELVETIA and **HELVETIA**, two small islands on the E. side of the gulf of Bothnia.

HELVETIA, a town of England, in Cornwall, on the coast, not far from its mouth into the sea. It is one of those towns pointed for the stamping of the clay and h

ving a good harbour, it has a considerable trade. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 2672. 12 miles E. Penzance.

HEUVOETSLUYA, a well built fortified town of South Holland, on the south side of the island of Voorn. It has an excellent harbour, large enough to contain the whole Dutch navy. Here are extensive magazines and dock-yards for the construction and repair of ships of war; also a naval school supported by government. Heuvoetsluya was taken by the French in January 1795, and evacuated by them in 1813. Population 1200.

HENET, HENFETAD, a town of England, in Hertfordshire. Its female inhabitants are much employed in the plaiting of straw. Population 3902. 23 miles N. W. London.

HENNA, a city of Syria, on the borders of the desert, 120 miles S. Aleppo. Long. 37. 20. E. Lat. 34. 25. N.

HENDERSON, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Kentucky. Population 4703. Slaves 1514.—2d. A post town and capital of Henderson county, Kentucky, on the Ohio, 75 miles below Louisville. Pop. 169.—3d. A post township in Jefferson county, New York, on Lake Ontario, 8 miles S. of the mouth of Black river. Pop. 1138.

HENDON, a parish of England, in Middlesex. Population 3100.

HENEAGO, or HENEAGUAS, two of the most southern of the Bahama islands.

HENEGLO, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with 2050 inhabitants.

HENIN-LIETARD, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 2400.

HENLEY IN ARDEN, a town of England, in the county of Warwick. Pop. 1249.

HENLEY UPON THAMES, a town of England, county of Oxford, on the Thames. It has a considerable trade to London, in malt, flour, corn, and wood. A handsome stone bridge has been lately erected over the Thames. The church is ancient and spacious; the lofty tower was built by cardinal Wolsey. Pop. 3609. 35 miles W. London.

HENLOREN, Cape, the south-west side of the entrance of Delaware bay, as Cape May forms the north-east side, being 18 miles apart. Long. 75. 28. W. Lat. 35. 50. N.

HENNON, a town of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Blavet, 15 miles N. E. L'Orient. Population 4000.

HENNENSBORR, a town in Upper Lusatia. It has manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs. Population 4360.

HENNENSBORR, a village of Silesia, principality of Jagerndorf. Population 2000.

HENNENSBORR, a manufacturing village of Prussian Silesia. Population 3500.

HENNENSBORR, a town of Upper Lusatia. Pop. 3000, chiefly Moravian brethren.

HENRICHEMONT, a town of France, department of the Cher. Population 2600.

HENRICO, a county of the United States, in Virginia, inclosed by the counties of Hanover, Charles city, and Gloucester, and by James river. Population 9940. Slaves 4454.

HENRY, a county of the United States, in Virginia, inclosed by Franklin, Patrick, Grayson, and Montgomery counties. Population 5611. Slaves 1755. Chief town Martinsville.—2d. Of Alabama.—3d. Of Kentucky, on the west side of Kentucky river, at its confluence with the Ohio. Population 6777. Slaves 1137. Chief town Newcastle.—4th. Of Ohio, on Maumee river, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation.

HENRY, a cape of the United States, in Virginia. Long. 78. 16. W. Lat. 37. N.

HENSHAW, a township of England, in Northumberlandshire. Population 693.

HENSHINGHAM, a township of England, 14 mile N. E. Whitehaven. Population 600.

HEOLLEWERSWID, a hamlet of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 5 miles from Caerphilly.

HEPTENHRIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 miles E. Worms. Pop. 3200.

HEPTONTALL, a township of England, 8 miles W. Halifax. Population 4543.

HERWORTH, a township of England, 8 miles S. Huddersfield. Population 1048.

HERAT, the *Aria* of the Greeks, a very ancient city of the province of Khorsaan, in Persia, on the high road from Persia and Tartary to Hindostan. It is favourably situated for commerce; and has also been the route of all the invading armies, and has been often plundered, sacked, and burnt. In 1783, when it was visited by Mr Forster, it possessed a considerable share of commerce. It has an extensive manufacture of carpets; and some good horses are bred in the vicinity. Long. 62. 20. E. Lat. 34. 50. N.

HERAULT, a maritime department in the south of France, in Languedoc, bounded along its S. E. side by the Mediterranean. It has a superficial extent of 2830 square miles, with fully 300,000 inhabitants.

HERAULT, a river of France, which runs into the Mediterranean, Long. 3. 40. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

HERBIERS, a town of France, in Votitou. Population 1900.

HERBIGNAC, a town of France, in Brittany. Population 2700.

HERBLAIN, St. a town of France, in Brittany. Population 1800.

HERBLON, St. a town of France, in Brittany. Population 2200.

HERNOLDHEIM, a town of Germany, in Baden. Population 1750.

HANNON, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau. Population 2400.

HERENT, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg. Population 1500.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Italy, 5 miles east by south of Naples, near the site of which the modern Portici now stands. It was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A. D. 79; and its site had long been a matter of local discussion, as it had been completely buried under volcanic substances to a depth of 70 feet. At last, in the year 1711, digging a well in his garden, found some pieces of fine

marble. Since this period the ground has been excavated, and the ancient city discovered, in the state in which it was when it was buried under the volcanic eruptions. Many valuable antiquities have been found, the whole calculated to convey a most accurate idea of the manners of antiquity.

HERCULEANUS, a town of the United States, in the state of Louisiana. Pop. 206.

HENRYNA, a stream, or rather river, of Greece, in Boeotia, with two sources.

HEREFORD, one of the western counties of England, on the borders of Wales. It is bounded N. by Shropshire, S. by the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, E. by Worcester, and W. by Brecknock and Radnor; its greatest length being 38, and its greatest breadth from east to west 33 miles. It is within the parallels of 51.50. and 52.20. N. lat. and 2.30. and 3.10. W. long.; contains about 600,000 acres, or 970 square miles, with 100 inhabitants to each; 11 hundred, 221 parishes, 1 city, Hereford, the county town; 7 market towns, Wrothly, Leominster, Ross, Ledbury, Kington, Bromyard, and Pembridge, the two first being also boroughs. It sends 8 members to parliament for the county, the city, and the two boroughs, two for each. Herefordshire is essentially and almost solely an agricultural county. There is scarcely any department of husbandry which it does not cultivate, and few in which it does not excel; and it is especially famous for its cyder. The aspect of the county is throughout rich and beautiful in the extreme; no ranges of mountains, but gentle eminences, swelling in every direction, with valleys between, and everywhere covered with plantations, orchards, and meadows, inclosed with hedges and rows of trees, and in the highest state of cultivation. The chief rivers are the Wye, the Eonise, the Lug, the Arrow, and the Munnow. The inland navigation has not been much improved artificially. The soil of Herefordshire is everywhere of uncommon fertility, arising partly from the subsoil of limestone on which it chiefly rests; it is mostly clay, mixed with marl and calcareous matter. In some parts the limestone passes into variegated marble. Red and yellow ochres, with tobacco pipe clay, are frequently met with. Fuller's earth is dug near Stokely; and iron ore occurs on the borders of Gloucestershire, but is not worked. Population 163,243.

HEREFORD, an ancient city of England, in Herefordshire, of which it is the county town, situated on the Wye, over which it has a stone bridge of six arches. The manufactures are gloves, hannels, and hats, but none of them to any extent. The charitable institutions, hospitals, and almshouses, are very numerous. The principal public buildings are the cathedral; the bishop's palace; the county jail, of the best construction, and under excellent regulations; a small but neat theatre; the old town hall, a curious wooden fabric; the guildhall; and the shirt-hall.

The plan of the cathedral is that of a cross, with a small transept towards the east; and a chapel: the north porch is particularly admired. It has also chapels for Presbyterians, Methodists, Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Quakers; an infirmary, a lunatic asylum, and a free grammar school. The town was anciently fortified with a wall and ditch, and a very large castle; only a small part of the wall remains; and the site of the castle, called the Castle-green, forms now an agreeable promenade, and is much admired. Hereford is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, a common council of 31, a high steward, and a recorder. It sends two members to parliament, elected by the freemen only, in number about 1000. Population 9990. 136 miles W. N. W. London. Long. 2.42. W. Lat. 52.3. N.

HEREWACAPPEL, a village of North Holland, 7 miles N. Alkmaar.

HERFORDIA, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp, on the Nethe. Here are manufactures of lace; also some distilleries. Population 3600.

HERFORD, a town of Prussian Westphalia. It has a large manufactory of cotton thread; also of linen. Population 6000. 11 miles E. N. E. Rayenberg.

HERFORD'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Hergeot in the *Dadalus*. They extend from Long. 210. 47. to 220. 21. E. Lat. 7. 53. to 9. 14. S.

HERIO, a town of France, in Brittany. Population 2500.

HERICOMAT, a town of France, department of the Upper Saône. Pop. 1500.

HERINKEE, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Pop. 3300.

HERIBAU, a town of the Swiss canton of Appenzel. It has 6500 inhabitants, who manufacture cotton, linen, and a kind of muslin extremely fine. 10 miles N. W. Appenzel.

HERKIMER, a county of the United States, in New York, bounded N. by St Lawrence county, E. by Montgomery county, and a small angle of Otsego county, S. by Otsego county, and W. by Oneida and Lewis counties. Pop. 22,048.—22, A township and village in the above county. Houses 94.

HERMANNSTADT, a town of Transylvania, on the Szeben. It has a convent and three monasteries, one of which belongs to the Greek monks of St Basil. The other remarkable objects are the orphan-hospital, the barracks outside the town, and the theatre. Its chief manufacture is soap and candles. Population 16,000. 202 miles S. E. Vienna. Long. 24. 4. 13. E. Lat. 45. 43. N. E.

HERMANNSTADT, a town of Bohemia, with 1600 inhabitants.

HERMIT, a river of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, which falls into the Liddel.

HERMABORP, two villages of Silisia. Population of each 1300.

HERIKUPT, a river of Afghanistan, which enters the sea of Zerra, or Aria Pale.

HERRAD, a river of Hungary, which falls into the Theysse.

HERRALS, or **HERRHALS**, a village of Lower Austria, near Vienna. Pop. 1600.

HERRANI, a small town of Spain, in Guiposcoa, 1½ league from the Bidasoa.

HERRNAND, a very extensive government in the north of Sweden, comprising the provinces of Angömannland, Jemphand, and Medelpad. Population 100,600.

HERRNAND, capital of the government just mentioned, on the island of Herno, in the gulf of Bothnia, and united to the continent by a bridge. Population 2500. 210 miles N. by W. Stockholm.

HERO, **NORRIS** and **BOURN**, two islands in Lake Champlain.

HERRI, a river of Germany, in Saxony, which falls into the Werra.

HERNANDEZ, a port of Chili, province of Quillota. Lat. 32. 11. S.

HERNENBURG, a town of Wirtemberg, 11 miles S. E. Stuttgart. Population 1900.

HERNENBURG, a small town of Hungary, 4 miles N. N. W. Neusohl, situated in the midst of copper mines.

HERNENBURG, a town of Upper Lusatia, 6 miles S. Loban, built for the use of the Moravian brethren. Population 1500.

HERNY, a town of France, department of the Cher. Population 1000.

HERNBERG, a small town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Pegnitz. Pop. 1600.

HERNBERG, a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 4750.

HERTFORD, one of the middle counties of England, bounded S. by Middlesex, N. by Cambridge and Bedford, E. by Essex, from which it is partly divided by the river Lea, and W. by Buckingham and Bedford. Its boundaries are chiefly artificial, and extremely irregular. It is within the parallels of 51. 36. and 52. 4. N. lat.; between 0. 12. E. and 0. 45. W. long.; contains 530 square miles, with 210 inhabitants to each; 8 hundreds, 135 parishes, and 19 market towns, of which Hertford, St. Alban's, Ware, and Royston, are the only ones of much consequence. It sends six members to parliament, for the county, and the two boroughs, two for each. The soil of Hertfordshire is naturally barren; but its vicinity to the metropolis has contributed to fertilize and to enrich it: so that it is a very considerable agricultural county, while the mill-rivers and uncommon beauty of the climate, with an agreeable diversity of surface, have made it a favourite country residence. A ridge of chalk hills skirts the northern boundary. They are elevated 800 or 900 feet above the sea, and they divide the waters of the Ouse or the north, from those which flow so abundantly through the county to the Thames. The principal rivers are the Ouse, the Lea and its branches, the Maron, the Beane, the Rick, and part of the Stort, which discharges to the west, north, and east; and the Colne, the Ver, and the New River, which latter issuing near Amwell and

and running in an artificial channel for 40 miles, supplies the capital with water. The Grand Junction canal passes through the south extremity of the county. The prevailing soils are loam and clay. The produce is wheat, barley, oats, &c. The woodlands of Hertfordshire are extensive. Hertfordshire carries on a great trade in malt. The manufactures of the county are inconsiderable. Population 129,914.

HERTFORD, an ancient town of England, the capital of Hertfordshire, on the Lea, which is here navigable for barges. It contains two parish churches, a neat sessions house, a town-hall for the quarter sessions and county courts, a jail and penitentiary house, built on the plan of Howard, and a market-house. At the distance of two and a half miles on the London road, stands the East India college, founded to co-operate with the famous college at Calcutta, in training young men for the company's service. It was founded in May 1696. It has also a school belonging to Christ-church hospital, London: a grammar-school, two meeting-houses for dissenters, and one for the Quakers. Hertford is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament, the number of voters being about 700. Hertford is of considerable antiquity. Population 4265. 21 miles N. London.

HERTFORD, a county of Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, bounded E. by Cornwallis county, and W. by Dorchester county.

HERTFORD, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, enclosed by Virginia, and the counties of Chatham, Bertie, and Northampton. Population 6053. Slaves 2005.—23. A post town and capital of Perquimans county, North Carolina, on Perquimans river, 10 miles N. E. Edenton.

HERVE, a small but thriving town of the Netherlands, 11 miles S. E. Liège. Pop. 3300. It has a small manufacture of woollens.

HERZFU, a village of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Population 2200.

HERZFU, a town of Hanover, 14 miles S. Goslar. Population 2540.

HERZFU, a town of Saxony, on an island in the Black Elster. Pop. 2000.

HERZFU, a strongly fortified town of France, department of the Las de Cabus, on the Canche. It has manufactures of stockings, caps, &c. Population 5000. 27 miles W. Arras.

HERZFU, a district in the west of Germany, bounded by Hanover, the Prussian states, Franconia, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Nassau. The territorial extent of the whole, including all detached districts, is 4350 square miles. The population, in 1812, was 545,000, of whom the far greater number are of the reigning family, Calvinists. The chief towns are Cassel (the capital), Hanau, Marburg, and Fulda. The Hesse-Cassel territory is far from compact; it consists of the following parts:—Hesse, Upper and Lower; the great

duchy of Fuld; the territory of Hanau; lastly, the lordship of Schmalcalden. In general, the surface of the country is hilly, and even mountainous. The rivers are the Werra, the Fulda and the Biemel, the Main, the Eder, the Schwalm, and the Lahn. The pasturage is good; and the mountainous nature of the country is highly favourable to the production of wood and minerals. Copper, silver, iron, cobalt, salt, vitriol, alum, pitcoal, marble, and basalt, all enter into the long list of substances obtained from the bowels of the earth. In the end of 1813, the elector, who had been expelled from his territory by Bonaparte, returned, and was acknowledged by the allied powers.

HESE-DARMSTADT, or the **GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE**, an extensive territory in the west of Germany, situated near the Rhine, and belonging to a branch of the house of Hesse. Like the electorate, this territory is by no means compact, being divided into two distinct parts, which are separated by a long stripe of land, extending from east to west, along the north bank of the Maine, and belonging to Hesse-Cassel. The southern of these divisions comprises 2000 square miles, and a population of 350,000; the northern division, nearly as extensive, but less fertile, contains 1930 square miles, and a population of 260,000. The capital of the former is Darmstadt; of the latter Giessen. Few states have benefited more than Hesse-Darmstadt from the consequences of the French revolution. The territory of Hesse-Darmstadt is fully as mountainous as that of the kindred principality of Hesse-Cassel; and is equally noted for its metallic products, particularly iron, copper, and lead. The principal rivers, after the Rhine and Maine, are the Lahn, the Nidda, the Ohn, the Schwalm, and the Itter, all to the north of the Maine. The constitution of Hesse-Darmstadt is a monarchy, limited by states or representatives. The crown is hereditary in the male line.

HESE-HOMBURG, a small principality of Germany, near Frankfort, belonging, with the title of landgrave, to a younger branch of the family of Hesse-Darmstadt, and containing about 21,000 inhabitants.

HESEL, a small river of Westphalia, which runs into the Ems.

HEALE, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles W. Hull. Pop. 1021.

HEATHERGILL, a township of England, in Cumberland. Population 776.

HETTOWRA, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal. Long. 83. 22 E. Lat. 27. 14 N.

HETTSTADT, a town of Saxony, 8 miles N. Mansfeld. Population 2750.

HEVENHAM, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland. Population 1401.

HEVES, a small town of Upper Hungary, in a palatinate of the same name, 61 miles E. Pest.

HEVEN, a township of England, in Northumberland. Population 612.

HEUSDEN, a strong town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 1700.

HEWORTH, **HIGH** and **LOW**, two townships of England, in Durham. Pop. 3031.

HEXHAM, a market town of England, in Northumberland, situated a little below the junction of the North Tyne with the South. It has manufactures of tanned leather, shoes, gloves, hats, and other trades; but the town is chiefly remarkable for the antiquities with which it is surrounded, and the historical events connected with it. The neighbourhood abounds with ruined castles, monuments of battles and heroes; with Roman relics, altars, inscriptions, &c. The cathedral church of Hexham was founded in 674. It was destroyed by the Danes. Another was begun in the reign of Henry I. part of which still remains. Near this are also two stone towers, which appear to be of high antiquity. Near the town, in 1163, a battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster. Pop. 5436. 20 miles W. Newcastle.

HEYDE, a town of Denmark, 50 miles S. S. W. Slawick. Population 2400.

HEYDENFELD, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine. Population 1600.

HEYST-OB-DEN-BERG, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. Pop. 5300.

HEYESBURY, or **HABESBURY**, a town of England, in Wiltshire. It has a manufactory of woollen cloths. Population 1320.

HIAQUI, Rio, a river of New Spain, which enters the gulf of California.

HIATSTOWN, a village of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, 13 miles N. E. Trenton.

HICKMAN, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. Population 2563.

HIELMAR, a lake in the central part of Sweden, about 40 mil. long.

HIERES, ISLES OF, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of France.

HIERES, a town of France, department of the Var, 9 miles E. Toulon. The neighbourhood is marshy, and the air unhealthy. From a salt lake in the neighbourhood, a large quantity of salt is obtained, and exported; oil, wine, and fruit, are also exported to Toulon and Marseilles. Population 7000. Long. 6. 7. 55 E. Lat. 43. 7. 2 N.

HIGHAM, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 891.

HIGHAM FERRERS, an ancient market town of England, in Northamptonshire, 15 miles N. Bedford. Population 677.

HIGHGATE, a populous village of England, in Middlesex, 34 miles N. W. St Paul's.

HIGHGATE, a post township of the United States, in Franklin county, Vermont, on Missisque bay, in Lake Champlain, 33 miles N. Burlington. Population 1874.

HIGHLAND COUNTY, a county of the United States, in the state of Ohio, bounded S. by Adams's county, E. by Pike, N. by Ross, Clinton, and Fayette, and W. by Clermont. Pop. 7300. Chief town Hillsborough.

HIGHLAND, a natural division of Scotland, comprehending the mountainous part of the country to the north and north-west, in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which comprehend the south and south-east districts. The appellation of Highlands also extends to the Hebrides, or Western Isles. This extensive tract of country is divided into two parts, the West Highlands and the North Highlands; the former of which contains the shires of Argyll and Bute, and part of Perth and Dunbarton, with the islands belonging to them; and the latter comprehends the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, the districts of Atholl, Rannoch, and the isles of Sky, Lewis, and others belonging to Inverness and Ross. The extent of this greater district, from Dunbarton to the borders of Caithness, is upwards of 200 miles, and its breadth varies from 80 to 100. The whole of this district is wild, rugged, and mountainous. The proportion of arable land in this mountainous district is not great. It is chiefly bound on the banks of lakes and rivers, and in the vallies, where there are tracts of fertile soil, which amply repay the labour bestowed upon it. Of late years, industry and improvement have made a rapid progress in the Highlands. The inhabitants are now beginning to avail themselves of the resources yielded by their country for an advantageous commerce, and to devote their labour and capital to their mines, their woods, their extensive pastures, and their fisheries.

HIGHLAND, a mountainous tract of country on the banks of Hudson's river, in the state of New York, between 40 and 60 miles N. New York city.

HIGHWORTH, a market town of England, in Wiltshire. Population 1888.

HIQUET, a Spanish town of St Domingo, on a river of the same name. Population of the town, with its adjoining district, 3500.

HIJAN, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 29 miles S. E. Saragosa. Population 2500.

HIJELLER, capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, on an island near the western bank of the Hoogly, and the first town to be seen after entering the river. There is here an extensive salt manufactory belonging to government. Long. 88. 10. E. Lat. 21. 50. N.

HIJLAIRE, St., a village of France, department of the Cher. Population 1900.

HIJLAIRE SUR AUTRE, St., a town of France, department of La Vendee. Population 1900.

HILDRUNSHAUSEN, SAXE, a duchy in the interior of Germany, bounded by Saxo-Meinungen and Saxo-Coburg. It contains a territorial extent of 217 square miles, with 32,000 inhabitants.

HILDRUNHUSEN, capital of the above duchy, on the Werra, 20 miles N. W. Coburg. Population 2500.

HILDEBRUNN, a considerable province in the south of Hanover, lying between 51. 44. and 52. 23. of N. lat. and adjacent to the pro-

vince of Gottingen. The superficial extent of the whole is estimated at 600 square miles, and the population at 130,000.

HILDESHEIM, an old and irregularly built city, now subject to Hanover, and the chief town of the above province, near the river Innerste. Its walls have been demolished, and converted into public walks. The town is divided into old and new. The cathedral is a large Gothic building. The Catholics have ten other churches, the Lutherans eight. The other public buildings are the episcopal palace, the council house, the arsenal, the public stables, and the mint. Population 11,000. 20 miles S. E. Hanover.

HILLAH, or **HEILLAH**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province called Irak E. rabi, or the Pachalic of Bagdad. It lies about 60 miles to the south of Bagdad, on the western bank of the Euphrates, and on the borders of the great Syrian desert. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants. The town is well built, has an extensive and well regulated bazaar, several stately caravanseras built of Babylonian brick, and a number of coffee-houses along the banks of the river. A quarter of the town is situated on the eastern bank, and is connected with the other by a bridge of boats, but is not nearly so considerable as the western quarter. The Euphrates widens considerably as it approaches Hillah, where it is about 200 paces wide, and is navigable for flat bottomed vessels not exceeding fifty tons burden, during 6 months in the year. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Babylon.

HILLEGOMERS, a village of South Holland, 3 miles N. Rotterdam. Pop. 3000.

HILLEROD, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 15 miles N. N. W. Copenhagen. Population 1200.

HILLINGDON, a parish of England, in Middlesex. Population 2886.

HILLSBOROUGH, a county of the United States, in New Hampshire, bounded N. by Grafton county, E. by Rockingham county, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Population 49,240.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post town of the United States, and capital of Orange county, North Carolina, on Fno river, 17 miles above its confluence with Little and Flat rivers. It is situated in a hilly, healthy, and fertile country, and contains about 80 houses, a court-house and jail, and an academy. 41 miles N. W. Raleigh, 100 W. N. W. Newbern. — Also the name of several townships.

HILLSBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, county of Down, of modern erection, and neatly built. It has a magnificent church, with a lofty spire. 20 miles S. W. Belfast.

HILLSBORO, a post township of the United States, in Columbia county, New York; 16 miles E. Hudson, 33 S. E. Albany. Population 4162.

HILLTOWN, a township of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population 1335.

HILTON HEAD, the most southern point of land in South Carolina.

HILVAREKSEK, a village of North Brabant, with 1900 inhabitants.

HILVERSUM, a town of North Holland, 6 miles S. Naarden. Population 2400.

HIMALAY MOUNTAINS, a stupendous range of mountains, which separate Hindostan from Tibet and Tartary.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, an island on the west coast of North America, in Prince William's sound. Long. 213. 50. to 214. 24. E. Lat. 60. 24. N.

HINCKLEY, a town of England, in Leicestershire. It has a flourishing manufacture of coarse cotton stockings, thread, and worsted. It is also noted for its fine ale. Besides the church, there are four meeting-houses and a Catholic chapel. Population 4216. 13 miles S. W. Leicester.

HINDELANG, a town of Bavaria, principally of Augsburg. Population 2000.

HINDELOPEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Population 1500.

HINDERWELL, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1483.

HINDIA, a fortified town of Hindostan, on the Nerbuddah river. Long. 77. 10. E. Lat. 22. 31. N.

HINDLEY, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 3757.

HINDOX, an island on the Norway coast, 180 miles in circumference.

HINDOX, a market town of England, in Wiltshire. Population 830.

HINDOSTAN, the Country of the Blacks, a name given to it by the northern Persians, and now in general use, but by the aborigines called BHARATA, an extensive region of Asia, comprehending, in its greatest extent, all the countries lying between the 65th and 95th degrees of eastern longitude, Kandahar and Assam having formerly been reckoned in it. Its extreme breadth, reckoning from the northern boundary of Cashmeer to Cape Camorin, is about 27 degrees of latitude; if to which is added Ceylon and the other dependent islands, it will approximate nearly to the size of Europe, with the exclusion of Russia. This region has, from time immemorial, been inhabited by an idolatrous people, now generally known by the name of Hindoos, but divided into a number of principalities, constantly fluctuating in extent, population, and power. At the demise of Aurangzebe, which took place in 1707, Hindostan was divided into the following provinces, all of which still retain the names they then bore; therefore, to avoid repetitions, in giving the list of them, we will add the state to whom they now respectively belong, beginning on the north-west boundary, viz.

Cabul, including Candahar and Cashmere,—

The Afghans.

Tahore, or Panjab,—Sikhs.

Moultan,—The Afghans, and several Hindoo or Seik chiefs.

Sinde,—Several Mahometan chiefs.

Delhi,—The British, and a number of Hindoo and Seik chiefs.

Seringgur,—The rajah, for whom it has lately been recovered from the Nepalesses.

Nepaul,—The rajah of, called the Ghurk-hali.

Bootan,—The Lania of Tibet.

Assam,—The rajah of Assam.

Ajmeer,—The rajahs of (Oleypore, Jypore, Joudpore, and several other Hindoo chiefs, some of whom are Mahrattas.

Agra,—The British, Mahrattas, Jauts, and several other Hindoo chiefs.

Oude,—The British, and Nabob of Oude.

Allahabad,—The British, Mahrattas, and several Hindoo chiefs.

Bihar,—British.

Bengal,—British.

Gujerat, including Cutch,—British, Mahrattas, and a number of independent petty chiefs.

Malwah,—The Mahrattas, and several other Hindoo chiefs.

Benar,—The Mahrattas and Nizam.

Orissa,—British and Mahrattas.

Khandeish,—Mahrattas.

Dowletabad or Aurungabad,—Mahrattas and Nizam.

Golconda,—Nizam.

Circars,—British.

Dejapore, or Visiapore,—Mahrattas and Nizam.

The remainder of the country south of the Kistna was never completely subdued by the Moguls, but in 1707 was possessed by several independent chiefs. It is now divided into the following districts:—

Concan,—Belonging to the Mahrattas.

Mysore,—Rajah of Mysore.

Cochin,—Rajah of Cochin.

Travancore,—Rajah of Travancore.

The remainder of the country is now in possession of the British, viz. Canara, including Bednore, Malabar, Cuddapah, Adoni, Carnatic, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madura, and Tinnevely. Of Ceylon, all the sea coast belongs to the British; the interior till lately to the king of Canily, at present in a state of confusion. The principal rivers of Hindostan are the Indus, Junna, Ganges, Goggrah, Brahmapootra, Soane, Nerbuddah, Puddar, Taptee, Godavary, Kistna, and Mahanudda. There are up lofty mountains except the Himmaleh, and those which divide Bengal from Ava. The population of modern Hindostan has been calculated to exceed 100,000,000. The bulk of these are idolaters, but are divided into three great sects or religions, viz. 1st, The worshippers of the Triad, Brahma, Vishnu, Siva. 2^d, The followers of Buddh, believed by them to have been an incarnation of the Deity, whose principal tenet is to avoid putting any animal to death. 3^d, The Jains, whose principal object of worship is Parismawath, a deified saint. The next numerous class of inhabitants are Mahometans, and may perhaps

amount to one-eighth of the number of Hindoos.

Hingham, a market town of England, in Norfolk, 14 miles W. Norwich. Pop. 1442.

Hingham, a post township of the United States, in Suffolk county, Massachusetts, 14 miles S. E. Boston. Pop. 2392. It contains three churches, and a well endowed academy.

Hindobaka, a town of Spain, in Cordova. It manufactures coarse cloth. Pop. 4000.

Hippobolus, a town of England, 2½ miles from Halifax. Population 3936.

Hippolyte, St., a town of France, in Languedoc, on the Vidourle. It has manufactures of leather and woollen stuffs. Population 5100. 31 miles W. by N. Nismes.

Hippolyte, St., a town of France, in Franche Comte, 4 miles E. N. E. Besancon. Population 5000.

Hippolyte, St., a town of France, in Upper Alsace. Population 1700.

Hirschberg, a well built town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, at the confluence of the Bober and the Zacker. It carries on a trade in linen and wool. Here are also some woollen manufactures. Population 6000. 33 miles W. Schweidnitz.

Hirschberg, a town of Saxony, county of Reuss, on the Saale. Population 1300.

Hirschfeld, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, with 5500 inhabitants. It has the best regulated Calvinist gymnasium in the electorate. Its manufactures are cloth and leather. 25 miles N. Fulda.

Hirschhorn, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Neckar. Population 2100.

Hirson, a town of France, department of the Aisne, on the Oise. Population 2150.

Hirtowa, a fortified town of European Turkey, on the Danube, 61 miles S. W. 15 miles.

Hirshorn, an island of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha-Elf, 16 miles long, and 6 broad. Long. 11. 4. 8. E. Lat. 57. 45. N.

Hirshwola. See *Domingo*, St.

Hirshin, a well built market town of England; county of Hertford. It carries on a trade in malt. The church is a handsome structure of stone. There are several meeting-houses, a free and a charity school, and 8 almshouses. Population 4336. 16 miles S. E. Bedford.

Hirtzow, an island on the coast of Drontheim, in Norway, with 3700 inhabitants.

Hitzing, a large manufacturing village of Austria, between Vienna and Schoenbrunn.

Hwassee, a river of the United States, which enters the Tennessee from the south.

Huain-an-foo, a large city of China; province of Kiangnan. Long. 118. 47. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

Hoanghe, or **Yellow River**, a great river of China, and one of the most prominent features in the geography of that vast empire. Though broad and rapid, it is in many places so shallow as to be unfavourable for navigation. It is also liable to overflow its banks, so that it has been necessary in

many places to raise dikes for the defence of the surrounding country.

Hochmuer, a village of Germany, in Badent, with 1200 inhabitants.

Hochtrau, a large village of Lower Austria, on the March. Population 1340.

Hochfelden, a town of France, 12 miles N. W. Strasbourg. Population 1630.

Hochheim, a town of Germany, with 1800 inhabitants. 4 miles N. E. Mentz.

Hochkircn, a village of Upper Lusatia, noted for the defeat of the king of Prussia, sustained by Marshal Daun in 1758.

Hocast, a town of Germany, in Nassau, on the Maine, with 1600 inhabitants. 17 miles N. E. Mentz.

Hochstadt, a town of Franconia, on the Aisch. Population 1300.

Hochstadt, a town of the Bavarian states, at the influx of the small river Egried into the Danube, noted for the defeat of the French and Bavarians. by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. The action took place between this town and Blenheim, in 1704. Population 2300. 19 miles N. W. Augsburg.—The name of several small towns in Germany.

Hocking river, a river of the United States, in the state of Ohio. It has its rise near a branch of the Scioto, and falls into the Ohio at Tray, in N. lat. 38. 57. after a course of about 80 miles.

Hodder, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ribble at Mytton.

Hodderston, a market town of England, in the county of Hertford, near the Lea. It consists of two streets about a mile in length. Population 1394. 17 miles N. London.

Hodmsert, a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege. Population 2000.

Honnert, a township of England, in Salop. Population 2117.

Hornic, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany, 9 miles E. Belleisle.

Horgard, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Population 2250.

Hof, **Hoff**, or **Stadt zum Hof**, a town of Franconia, on the Saale. It has manufactures of woollens, cotton, and leather; also extensive breweries. Population 5000. 46 miles N. E. Bamberg.

Hof, a town of Moravia, with 1700 inhabitants. 8 miles N. E. Olmutz.—The name also of several other small German towns.

Hoff, a small town of East Prussia, 4 miles S. Landsberg.

Hoff, a river of the Prussian states, which falls into the Roer opposite Arensburg.

Hog Island, one of the smaller Shetland islands.—The name also of several small islands on the coast of North Carolina, Virginia, Rhode Island; also of several islands in the Eastern sea.

Hog Islands, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Ireland, county of Kerry.

Hog's Head, a cape of Ireland, forming the eastern boundary of Malinbegg bay. Long. 10. 13. W. Lat. 51. 13. N.

HOERLANDT, a village of the Netherlands. Pop. 1700. 9 miles E. S. E. Groningen.

HOCHTUN, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 2111.

HOCHTUN, THE, a dangerous reef of rocks among the Bahamas.

HOCHTUN, LA, a town of France, in Normandy, department of La Manche. It was the scene, in 1692, of a famous sea-fight between the French fleet and the English. Population 2000.

HOCHTUN, a county of Suabia, now belonging to Wirtemberg, and situated in the thinly peopled track of the Black Forest.

HOCHTUN, a town of Bohemia. Pop. 1400. 5 miles E. Koniggratz.

HOCHTUN, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe. Population 2100.

HOCHTUN, a town of Saxony. Population 2000. 7 miles S. Gera.

HOCHTUN, a village of Bavaria, 20 miles E. Munich, containing 40 houses; noted for the defeat of the Austrian army on 3d December 1800, by the French, under Moreau.

HOCHTUN, a town of Moravia, on the Sava, with 1500 inhabitants.

HOCHTUN, a town of Saxony, with a manufacture of cotton stuffs; and mines of silver and arsenic in the neighbourhood. Population 3000. 7 miles W. Chemnitz.

HOCHTUN, a village of Wirtemberg, with 2450 inhabitants.

HOCHTUN, a fortress belonging to Wirtemberg, 9 miles N. E. Schaffhausen.

HOCHTUN, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire. The church is a fine Gothic structure. Pop. 3621. 12 miles S. Boston.

HOCHTUN, a township of England, about a mile from Leeds. Population 7151.

HOCHTUN, a township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.

HOCHTUN, a market town of England, in Devonshire. Population 1440.

HOCHTUN, a town of Barbadoes, on the west coast.

HOCHTUN, a village of the United States, in Talbot county, Maryland.

HOCHTUN, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire. Population 563.

HOCHTUN, a town of Moravia, with 4300 inhabitants. 44 miles E. Brunn.

HOCHTUN, a town of Hungary, on the Morava. The manufacture of white ornamental stone is considerable here. Population 4000. 45 miles N. Presburg.

HOCHTUN, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1091.

HOLLAND, a maritime province of the Netherlands, remarkable above all others, even in that populous country, for the density of its towns and villages, and for the triumph of persevering industry over the difficulties of nature. Under the present title will be described the province properly so called, and consisting of two parts, North and South Holland. They form a narrow track, extending from lat. 51. 40. to 53. 10. N., in

length about 90 miles, in breadth varying from 25 to 40. The greatest breadth is in the south. This province is bounded W. by the German ocean, N. by Zealand, E. by the Zuyder Zee and the province of Utrecht. The superficial extent of the whole province of Holland is about 2100 square miles. The whole province contains 37 cities and towns, 38 smaller towns with markets, and 418 villages. The division into the two governments of South and North Holland is recognised by the constitution of 1814; the former contains 1170 square miles, with 380,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the six districts of the Hague, Leyden, Rotterdam, Dordt, Gorcum, and the Briet; while North Holland, which, in official papers, is called by its ancient name of West Friesland, contains 930 square miles, with 350,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the four districts of Amsterdam, Haarlem, Hoorn, and Alkmaar. The following are the chief towns: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, Dordt, Delft, Gouda, Alkmaar, Hoorn. The national religion is Calvinism; but there is a Lutheran congregation in every town of consequence; and among the lower classes the Catholics are numerous.

The whole province of Holland is a continued flat, and lies so low as to be under the level of the sea at high water: the tide is prevented from flowing in by means of dikes and natural sand-banks. The numerous canals and ditches which traverse the province in all directions are likewise provided with dikes, and serve not only to promote internal communication, but to drain the country of superfluous water. In addition to the two great rivers which water this province in common with the rest of the Netherlands, viz. the Rhine and the Maase, Holland has several smaller rivers peculiar to itself, such as the Vecht, the Amstel, the Zaan, the Schie, the Rotte, and the Spaaren; but they have so little current as to be more properly canals or water courses. The principal lake is that of Haarlem. The soil is in general rich, consisting of a deep fat loam. From the humidity of both soil and climate, there is little of the province under tillage, and that little is in South Holland. The crops principally cultivated are wheat, rye, barley, hemp, and flax. The agricultural wealth of the province at large consists in its pastures, which are almost unrivalled in the abundance and luxuriance of the grass which they produce. The manufactures of Holland, though no longer extensive, embrace a variety of articles, viz. linen, woollen, and leather; also paper, wax, refined sugar, starch, and in certain districts pottery and tiles. Large quantities of oil are likewise made, particularly at Schiedam, near the Maase. The extent of the commerce of the united provinces was long the admiration of Europe. Of this commerce the province of Holland, in particular Amsterdam and Rotterdam, enjoyed by far the largest share. A concu-

rence of unfortunate circumstances had, however, considerably reduced it before the French revolution; that event, joined to the long war with England, and Bonaparte's anticommercial schemes, brought it to the lowest state of depression. Its trade has now, however, begun to revive. The fisheries of Holland were formerly very productive, being prosecuted with great industry, not only on their own coasts, but at a great distance, on the shores of Scotland, and in the deep sea.

Holland, in the middle ages, was subject to the government of counts or earls, and exposed to all the evils of military contests with the Frieslanders on the east, and the Fleinish on the south. After its emancipation from the dominion of Spain, it was ruled, with some interruptions, by the house of Orange. In 1795, it was conquered by the French; and afterwards, under Bonaparte, reduced into a province of France, from which it was freed in 1813, in consequence of the misfortunes that befell the French armies. From that time the history of Holland forms a part of that of the larger government of the Netherlands.

HOLLAND DOVE, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 629.

HOLLAND, NEW, an island in the South Pacific ocean, the largest in the world, and long supposed to form a part of a great southern continent. It stretches from east to west above 2600 miles, between Sandy Cape and the entrance of Sharks Bay; and it is above 2000 miles in length from Cape York on the north, to Wilson's promontory in 39. 10. S. lat. The country was first discovered by the Dutch in 1605; and was visited in 1616 by Dirk Hartag, who commemorated his visit in a plate of tin left behind him, which was found by some of our navigators in 1801. It was occasionally visited by the Dutch navigators till the end of the century. It was visited by Captain Cook in 1770; and was determined by him to be an island. It was afterwards visited by Captain Furneaux in 1773, by Vancouver in 1791, by the French navigator Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, and in 1795—1799, by Bass and Flinders; and afterwards, in 1801, Captain Flinders made a complete survey of its coasts. The coast of this extensive island is extremely diversified in its appearance, having in some parts, at the distance of several miles, ranges of small and sterile islands; in other parts the shores are steep and inaccessible; while, on the northern coast particularly, and in the gulf of Carpentaria, they are very flat, and to all appearance sandy and barren. On the east coast there is a singular barrier of coral reefs, which, according to Captain Flinders, extends along the coast in a north-west direction, from about 23 degrees of S. lat. to Torres strait in lat. 30 degrees S.; being a space of about 840 miles. On the north, the coast of New Holland is indented by the gulf of Carpentaria, which is 400 miles wide at the entrance, and

penetrates 500 miles into the land. Sharks bay, where Dampier anchored in 1689, was ascertained by the French expedition to be 30 leagues deep. On the south coast is King George's sound, Port Philip, and Western Port, at the second of which a British settlement was established in 1804. There are also two remarkable inlets, one called Bonaparte's gulf by the French, and Spencer's gulf by the English, 48 miles wide at the mouth, and penetrating the land 185 miles, when it terminates in a point exactly opposite the bottom of the gulf of Carpentaria; the other, called the gulf of St Vincent, penetrates the land about half the distance of Spencer's gulf. On the east coast Botany Bay is the most important inlet, from the flourishing settlement connected with it. The most important river, which has yet been discovered is Hawkesbury river, which falls into Broken bay, near Port Jackson, to which it is navigable for the largest vessels. Other rivers have been discovered beyond the Blue mountains, which run inland into the land, and great hopes were entertained that they reached the ocean; but being explored by different expeditions, they were found to terminate in swamps. To the southward of lat. 33. or 34. the country is generally low and level.

The quadrupeds of New Holland are the kangaroo of various species; the wombat, a squat, thick, short-legged, and rather inactive quadruped, about the size of a large dog; the native dog of New South Wales, with a considerable resemblance to the wolf, and remarkable for its ill-nature and viciousness; the ornithorhynchus paradoxus, an amphibious animal, and very singularly formed, and of the mole species, but considerably larger than that animal. Besides these, there are the opossum, the flying squirrel, the kangaroo rat, and the large fox bat. The animals imported by the Europeans have generally thriven well. A cow and a bull having strayed into the woods, have propagated there, and the country is now filled with wild cattle. Deer have also multiplied in the same manner, and have been seen straying wild in the woods. Sheep and hogs have also succeeded well; but the breed of goats has not improved. Among the birds are the black swan, cassowary or emu, mountain eagle, and menura; which is an elegant bird, with a shewy and brilliant appearance. There are besides, parrots of different sorts, pigeons of various species, the thrush, the hawk, the cassowary, the cockatoo, &c. Shell-fish are numerous on all the islands and shores, and great shoals of whales and dolphins fill the seas. Seals and other sea animals are so numerous, that profitable fisheries have been established in Bass's straits and other parts, for their oil and skins.

The inhabitants of New Holland are of the middle stature. They have a large misshapen head, slender extremities, and the belly projecting as if swollen. Their noses

are flat, nostrils wide, eyes much sunk in the head, and covered with thick eye-brows. Their lips are thick, and the mouth extravagantly wide; but when opened, it discovers two rows of white, even, and sound teeth. Many have very prominent jaws. The colour of the skin is reddish at first, and then deepens almost to African blackness. Both sexes use the disgusting practice of rubbing fish oil into their skins; but they are compelled to this as a guard against the effects of the air, and of mosquitoes and flies, some of which are large, and bite or sting with much severity. In their habits the natives of New Holland are as barbarous as can be imagined. Every day are men and women to be seen in the streets of Sidney and Parramatta, naked as in the moment of their birth. They are still as unprotected as ever against the inclemencies of the weather, or against the extreme of absolute famine, the great evil of a savage life. Their habitations are as rude as imagination can conceive. Under the article *South Wales*, the reader will find a full account of the settlement made by Great Britain on the coast of New Holland in 1788.

HOLLAND'S POINT, on the coast of Maryland, on the west of Chesapeake bay. Long. 71. 28. W. Lat. 38. 42. S.

HOLLAND, PRUSSIAN, a town of East Prussia, on the Weeske. Population 3100.

HOLLAND, Ux, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 3042.

HOLLIS, a township of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 9 miles S. Amherst. Population 1520.

HOLLINGSLOUGH, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Population 560.

HOLLINGWORTH, a township of England, in Cheshire. Population 1293.

HOLLIS, or PHILLIPSBURG, a post township of the United States, in York county, Maine, on Saco river, 42 miles N. York. Pop. 1427.

HOLLISTON, a township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 27 miles S. W. Boston. Population 2223.

HOLME, a parish of Scotland, in Orkney, which gives name to Holme sound, leading into the German ocean by Stromness.

HOLMEK, a township of England, in Herefordshire. Population 324.

HOLMES, FLAT and STREET, two small islands in the Bristol channel, three leagues south of Cardiff.

HOLOWSKY, a town of European Russia, in the neighbourhood of Mohilev.

HOLSTEN, an extensive duchy of Germany, belonging to Denmark, and bounded W. and S. by the German ocean and the Elbe, E. by the Baltic, and N. by Sleswick. Its form is compact; its superficial extent about 3250 square miles; its population (1818) 360,000; the prevailing religion the Lutheran. Holsten has few mountains. Its principal rivers are the Elbe, the Eyder, and the Buz; the only lake worth mentioning is the Fluken. Its chief productions are wheat,

barley, and oats; potatoes, hemp, and flax, with some hops and fruit; but its principal wealth is in its pastures. The chief mineral products are lime and salt. Its chief towns are Altona, Rendsburg, Kiel, and Gluckstadt. The king of Denmark had originally a seat at the German diet, on account of his Holstein possessions; but in 1806, on the formation of the confederation of the Rhine, this privilege was lost. In 1813, on the establishment of the Germanic confederation, he was re-admitted into that body by the congress of Vienna.

HOLSTON, a large river of the United States, which has its rise in Virginia, and falls into the Tennessee.—There is a settlement of the same name on this river.

HOLT, a hamlet of England, in Wilts, noted for its mineral waters, discovered in 1710.

HOLT, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Dee. There are no remains of its castle. It sends a member to parliament, along with Ruthyn and Denbigh. Population 866.

HOLT, a neat town and parish of England, in Norfolk. It has a church, a meeting-house for Quakers, and a free grammar school. Pop. 1348. 24 miles N. W. Norwich.

HOLTON, a large village of the Netherlands, in Overijssel. Population 3000.

HOLUSI, or HOLAN, a small and scattered town of Iceland, at the mouth of a river on the north coast. It has a cathedral, a printing office, and a school. Long. 13. 6. W. Lat. 65. 42. N.

HOLY ISLAND, an island of the German ocean, on the coast of England. It lies opposite Northumberland, about 8 miles S. E. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and so near the mainland that it may be crossed by horses and carriages, if they avoid the quicksands, every ebb-tide; but still in all civil matters it belongs to the county of Durham. The island is a continued plain, about 9 miles in circumference, and contains about 1000 acres, one half being sand-banks. The soil is rich. On the south-west of the island lies the town, inhabited principally by fisher men. It is a bay, on the east of it, is a small harbour, well known to seamen for the shelter it affords during an eastern storm; and on the opposite side stands the castle. Near the town are the remains of the monastery. Long. 1. 48. W. Lat. 55. 40. N.

HOLYCROSS, a parish and township of England, in Worcestershire. Pop. 1924.

HOLYHEAD, a seaport town of Wales, situated near the point of the peninsula or island which projects from the western end of the Isle of Anglesey, and now a place of considerable importance, since it has become the great port of communication to the Irish capital, and the rendezvous of the mail packets. A pier has been constructed, to admit vessels to land or sail at all times of the tide. A light-house is erected on the island with stack. The town of Holyhead consists principally of a long street, with

detached buildings. Population 2195. 278 miles N. W. London.

HOLYWELL, a town and parish of North Wales, in Flintshire, formerly an inconsiderable village, but now become, from the mineral riches, and the vast manufactures carried on in the neighbourhood, a rapidly improving and flourishing town. It is here that the great lead mines of Flintshire are situated. The principal manufactures round Holywell are immense copper and brass works, with an extensive cotton-mill. The situation is recommended by the easy access to the sea, and the vicinity of the Flintshire coal pits. The machinery at these works is set in motion by a stream which issues from the remarkable Holy Well of St. Wulfrid, boiling up with violence as from a chudron. The manufactured copper and brass is all shipped on the Dee just below the manufactory, to the warehouses of the company at Liverpool, whence great quantities of these goods are sent to London, America, and India. The houses are well built. The church is a plain neat building; and there are four other places of worship for Catholics and dissenters. Adjoining to St. Wulfrid's well is a peat chapel. Population 8309. 11 miles E. St. Asaph.

HOLZMINDER, a town of Germany, at the confluence of the Weser and the Holz. It has large iron-works. Population 3300. 20 miles W. Grubenlagen.

HOMBURG is HANAU, a walled town of Germany, 20 miles S. Cassel. Pop. 2300.

HOMBURG, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Population 1800.

HOMBERG ON THE HEIGHT, a town of Germany, 9 miles N. Frankfurt. Pop. 3000.

HOLLER, a township and village of the United States, in Cortlandt county, New York.

HOMOCITTO, a river of North America, in the territory of the Mississippi, which enters the Mississippi about 30 miles below Natchez.

HONAN, a city of China, in the province of the same name. Long. 112. 9. E. Lat. 34. 44. N.

HONDA, a town of South America, in Granada, on the Magdalena. Long. 74. 54. W. Lat. 5. 12. N.

HONDA, BAY OF, or RAYANONDA, a large and convenient bay on the coast of South America, in New Granada. Long. 71. 6. W. Lat. 12. N.

HORVER, a river of Wales, which joins the Ushant Brecknock.

HORROD, a river of South America, in the province of Darien.—Also one of Mexico.

HORNSCHOOT, a town of French Flanders. Pop. 3200. 11 miles S. E. Dunkirk.

HONDURAS, a large province of North America, in the Kingdom of Guatemala, bounded N. by the gulf or bay of Honduras, W. by Vera-Paz, E. by the Caribbean sea, S. by the province of Nicaragua. Length 300 miles, breadth 160. Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502. This country is of

a hot and moist temperature, and the soil is of great fertility. The track of country which is known under the appellation of the Mosquito shore, lies between 16. 19. and 18. 25. N. latitude, and between 83. 55. and 87. 50. W. longitude. The sea coast (in a general view) forms an angle, somewhat obtuse, at Cape Gracias a Dios, in latitude 18. 0. and longitude 83. 55. From this cape the extent westerly is 65 leagues, and southerly 95, making in the whole a coast of 180 leagues; the westerly extremity is Cape Honduras, latitude 16., and the southern boundary is that branch of the lake of Nicaragua called Nicaragua river, in longitude 84. 10. This extensive country belongs to the Mosquito Indians, who never were subdued by the Spaniards, though they were very cruelly treated by them. These Indians have, however, always been friendly to the British, who have accordingly settlements in the country, inhabited by about 1100 settlers, including slaves. It is into this country that Sir Gregor Macgregor is now carrying settlers.

HONDURAS, BAY OF, a very large and convenient bay, situated between Cape Honduras, in Lat. 15. 0. N., and that of Coteche, at the eastern extremity of the province of Yucatan, in 21. 0. N. It is formed by the coast of the province of Honduras on the south, and that of Yucatan on the west. It is well known from the settlements which the British have made in it, for the cutting down of mahogany and dye-woods. The principal of these, and indeed the only regular settlement they have in this country, is the town of Badize, on the coast of Yucatan, placed at the mouth of the river of that name. It consists of about 200 white inhabitants, and somewhat more than 500 people of colour and free blacks. The cutting of mahogany and logwood forms the sole occupation of these settlers; and for this purpose some of them have established themselves 200 miles above the mouth of the river Badize.

According to Captain Henderson, to whom we are indebted for a very judicious and interesting account of this settlement, the climate is superior to many other parts of the American continent. With the exception of a few months in the year, the country is refreshed by regular sea breezes, accompanied by an average heat that may be taken at the temperature of 80 degrees. The soil of such part of the country as has been employed by the British, is of extraordinary fertility, and yields in abundance all sorts of tropical produce; such as sugar, indigo, cotton, coffee, &c.; also maize, Indian corn, various other species, cassava-root, of which a very valuable species of bread is made; and, lastly, the plantain, which flourishes under the united influence of a tropical climate and a generous soil. Independent of the mahogany and logwood trees, there is a great variety of other kinds, the growth of Honduras, fitted in as many ways for the most useful purposes.

but more particularly for those of a maritime nature. The locust tree, which affords another valuable gum, is likewise common. Of the trees which furnish dyewoods, the most plentiful and easily obtained are those of the logwood and fustic. The trees and shrubs which are of a medicinal nature, grow in almost boundless variety. The wild animals are tigers of two kinds, one of which is black, both very ferocious; the Mexican wild cat, very destructive to the smaller kinds of stock, such as poultry; the deer, and a species of gazelle, or antelope; the peccary and the warree, which are both animals of the hog kind; the gibeunite, which is a small animal, greatly resembling, though it is somewhat larger, than a guinea pig; the agouti, or Indian coney; the armadillo of various species; the caqui, which is particularly destructive of vermin, and rather strikes with its teeth than lacerates, always lacerating in a most severe degree; the ant-eater, the opossum, the racoon, the grey fox, the red squirrel, and the Mexican porcupine. The tapir is sometimes met with on the banks of rivers; and the monkey tribe are numerous in all their varieties. The manati or sea cow is seen sporting on the surface of the different lagoons. The feathered inhabitants of this region are to be found in the most splendid variety, and the most brilliant attire. In all directions, the approach of the extensive coast which lies contiguous to the bay of Honduras is attended with immediate anxiety and danger, both from the small rocky islets and keys with which it is environed, and from the strength and direction of the currents.

HONDURAS, SEA OF. This appellation is sometimes given to that part of the North sea which is bounded N. by the island of Cuba, S. by the Mosquito shore, S. W. by the bay of Honduras, W. by the peninsula of Yucatan, N. W. by the gulf of Mexico, E. N. E. by Jamaica and the Caribbean sea.

HONFLEUR, an irregularly built and ill fortified town of France, department of Calvados, on the Seine, opposite to Havre de Grace. It has a good harbour, and a maritime trade. It has manufactures of lace, hardware, vitriol, and alum. Population 9600. 30 miles N. E. Caen. Long. 0. 14. 14. E. Lat. 49. 25. 13. N.

HONITON, a borough, market town, and parish of England, in Devonshire. The inhabitants deal in manufactures, chiefly of lace and edgings. The town consists chiefly of one large and handsome street. The church contains some ancient monuments; and there is a neat chapel of All Saints, and three meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Baptists, and Independents. Honiton sends two members to parliament. Population 3200. 16 miles E. Exeter.

HOWLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, Population 2501.

HOOD'S ISLANDS, the most northerly of the Marquis of Mendoza's islands, in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 138. 52. W. Lat. 9. 26. S.

HOOGVEEN, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles W. N. W. Caenoven. Pop. 4850.

HOOLAND, a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht. Population 1400.

HOOLZEX, a town of South Brabant, 12 miles N. E. Ypres. Population 3500.

HOOGHLY, formerly called *Golia*, a town of Bengal, and formerly the capital of a district of the same name, between the 21st and 23d degrees of N. lat. It is situated on the western bank of the Bhaguratty river, and is supposed to have been founded by the Portuguese about the year 1538, who, being expelled in 1632 by the Mogul troops, Hooghly became the imperial port. In the year 1658, the English, and soon after the Dutch, obtained permission to erect factories; but a dispute arising with the English, recourse was had to arms, and the town was burnt down, with 600 houses. The nabob, who resided at Dacca, highly incensed, sent a large force to expel the English from Hooghly; but previous to its arrival, the English had fled. Hooghly was taken on the 10th of January 1767, by the British; but it was shortly after retaken by the Nabob Seraj-ad-dowleh; and in the month of June was again taken possession of by the British. The port duties were transferred in 1706 from Hooghly to Calcutta. Since then, most of the opulent inhabitants have removed to Calcutta. The site of the old English factory is now occupied by a handsome jail lately erected. Long. 80. 23. E. Lat. 22. 24. N.

HOOGHLY RIVER, properly the BHAGURATTY, a river of Bengal, formed by the junction of the two western branches of the Ganges, the Dummooda, and Hoopnarain rivers. The entrance to this river is rendered extremely dangerous and difficult, by reason of numerous sand-banks, which are frequently shifting. The spring tides also run up with great violence, advancing at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and frequently overturn boats, and drive ships from their anchorage. All the towns belonging to the European nations, and several others occupied by natives, stand on its banks; and few rivers can boast of a more extensive commerce than it carries on.

HOOGSTRAATEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. Pop. 1600.

HOOKSTOWN, two villages of the United States, in Maryland and North Carolina.

HOOLE, GREAT, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 644.

HOOLY ONORE, a town of India, province of Mysore. Long. 76. 41. E. Lat. 13. 44. N.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, of the United States, in Dorchester county, Maryland, in Chesapeake bay, 7 miles long, and 2½ broad.

HOORN, a considerable seaport of North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. The principal manufactures are of woollen cloths and carpets; ship-building also is carried on to a considerable extent. Its harbour is the best on the coast of that sea. Population 9900. 16 miles E. Alkmaar.

HOORN ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 171. 30. E. Lat. 15. S.

HOOSAC, a post township of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York, 20 miles N. E. Troy. Population 8117.—2d, A river of New York, which falls into the Hudson.

HORE, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the sea on the east side of Loch Eribol.

HORR, a town of Gaspe county, Lower Canada, on Chalour bay.—2d, Of Durham county, Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario.—Also several townships of the United States.

HORR, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 5 miles S. Kingston.

HORR LAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 32. 11. E. Lat. 46. 45. N.

HORRELL, a township of the United States, in Cumberland county, New Jersey. Population 1937.—2d, Of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on Delaware river, 11 miles N. Trenton, 14 W. Princeton. Population 2563.—3d, Of York county, Pennsylvania. Population 1577.—4th, Of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population 2193.—5th, A post township in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Population 1297.—Also the name of other townships.

HORKINS, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Population 2964. Chief town Madisonville.

HORWOOD, a township of England, in Lancashire, 8 miles N. Manchester. Pop 1304.

HORADJOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the Wotawa. Population 1800.

HORN, a small town of Württemberg, on the Neckar. Population 1700.

HORNBY, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Population 2475.

HORER, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, celebrated in scripture history.

HORGEN, a town of the Swiss canton of Zurich, 10 miles S. S. E. Zurich.

HORN, a town of Westphalia, 11 miles N. Paderborn. It has manufactures of woollens. Population 4800.

HORN, a small town of the Netherlands, 9 miles N. W. Ruremond.

HORN, an island on the coast of West Florida, between Ship and Massacre islands, 17 miles long and 2 broad.

HORN, CAPE, a celebrated promontory on the south coast of Terra del Fuego, and the most southern extremity of South America. Long. 67. 46. W. Lat. 53. 54. S.

HORNBURG, a town of Saxony, on the Ilz. Population 2400.

HORNBY, a town of England, county of Lancaster, on the Leyne. Population 477.

HORNCASTLE, a well built market town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Bane. It contains a public dispensary, with various schools. Pop. 3058. 21 miles E. Lincoln.

HORNCHURCH, a town and parish of England, co. of Essex. Population 1038.

HORNCLIFF, a township of England, in Durham, 5 miles W. S. W. Berwick. Pop. 351.

HORNEBURG, a town of Hanover, on the Aua. Population 1350.

HORNHAUSEN, a village of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N. W. Halberstadt.

HORNHEAD, a cape of Ireland, county of Donegal. Long. 7. 51. W. Lat. 54. 13. N.

HORNINGSHAM, a village and parish of England, in Wiltshire. Population 1267.

HORNSEA, a market town of England, in Yorkshire, 15 miles N. Hull. Pop. 790.

HORNSEY, a parish and very pleasant village of England, in Middlesex, a favourite retreat with the citizens of London, 5 miles N. London. Population 4122.

HORR, I. E. a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Population 1650.

HORNSCHITZ, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles E. S. E. Glitschin. Population 9000.

HORSE, one of the Orkney islands, on the coast of Scotland, 3 miles E. Pomona.—Also a small island near the S. W. coast of Ireland.

HORSENECK, a village of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, where the Dutch defeated the Indians, after a severe battle in 1646.

HORSENS, a seaport of Jutland, on the Cattegat. It has manufactures of flannels and other woollen stuffs. Population 2400. Long. 9. 52. E. Lat. 55. 52. N.

HORSEY ISLAND, off the coast of England, in Essex, 6 miles round. 4 miles from Harwich.

HORSFORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2824.

HORSHAM, a town of England, county of Sussex, on the river Adur. The church is a fine old building, with a lofty spire and a large east window; and there are places of worship for Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists. A new and commodious county jail has been erected, and the town-hall has been enlarged. Horsham returns two members to parliament, chosen by 25 voters. Population 4575. 20 miles N. W. Brighton.

HORSELEY, GREAT and LITTLE, two parishes of England, in Gloucestershire. Pop. 623—238.—The name also of other parishes.

HORSELEY WOODHOUSE, a township of England, in Derbyshire. Population 502.

HORST, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg. Population 9000.

HORTOX, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 7192.

HORWICK, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 2675.

HORWITZ, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N. N. W. Koniggratz. Population 2400.

HORWITZ, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles S. W. Prague.

HOSTALRIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Torjers, 36 miles E. N. E. Barcelona.

HOSTIMUAI, a small well peopled town of Mexico, in the Intendency of Sonora.

HORZFELT, a town of Transylvania. Population 3000.

HORTETOTA, a people who inhabit the

southern part of the continent of Africa, bordering on the Cape of Good Hope. Their country extends eastward along the sea-coast to the territory of the Kaffres, and is bounded N. by the Orange river, which separates them from the Bushuans and Damarus. The races of Hottentots may now be divided into three; the inhabitants of the colony; the Bosjesmans, or wild Hottentots, who inhabit the mountainous districts, extending along the northern frontier of the colony; and the Namaquans, who occupy the north-western coast. The Hottentots of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, who have been subjected to European sway, have of late years rapidly diminished in their numbers, and are not now supposed to be within the vast limits of the colony, more than 15,000. The chief causes are extreme poverty, scantiness of food, and constant dejection of mind, arising from the treatment they receive from an inhuman and unfeeling peasantry, on whom they have now become dependent. The Hottentots are a mild, quiet, and timid people, perfectly harmless, honest, and faithful; and, though extremely phlegmatic, are kind and affectionate to each other, and not incapable of strong attachments. Like all savages, they are much given to intemperance, which is their ruin, and a real disease, which only terror can cure; and they will rather fast and sleep the whole day, than seek food by hunting or digging the ground. At the same time, when food is supplied to them, they are the greatest gluttons on the face of the earth. In their persons they are by no means devoid of symmetry; clean limbed, well proportioned, and erect. The face is in general extremely ugly; the nose often remarkably flat, though this feature differs in different families. The cheek-bones are high, prominent, and form nearly a triangle with the narrow pointed chin. The teeth are beautifully white, while the colour of the skin is a yellowish brown, resembling that of a faded leaf. The intellects of this race are extremely confined. They can scarcely reckon any period beyond a day, or any number beyond five. Their arts and manufactures are confined to the preparation of poisons, the making of bows and arrows, of musical instruments, and coarse earthen-ware, and the sewing together the skins of sheep, for their winter garments, with the skins or intestines of animals. The *Bosjesmans* Hottentots inhabit the most inaccessible parts of that lofty chain of mountains which, under the names of the Sneeuwberg and Nieuweldt Gebirge, forms the northern boundary of the colony. These rugged haunts, and their own valour, have enabled them to preserve their independence; but a deadly hostility has long subsisted between them and the colonists, fomented by a long series of mutual injuries. The Bosjesmans make incursions into the plantations, carry off the cattle and sheep, and frequently kill the farmers and their domestics; while the colonists, in return, give

them chase continually, shoot them wherever they are to be found, and carry off their women and children as slaves. The Bosjesmans are among the ugliest of human beings. They exhibit in excess all the deformities observed in the Hottentots of the colony. They are extremely diminutive in size, have flat noses; and the high cheek-bones, and prominent chin, suggest the apish character, which is not belied by their keen eye, always in motion. The Bosjesmans, however, far from being indolent like the Hottentots, display incredible activity. Their mechanical skill appeared in their arrows, which were finished with great neatness; in the baskets placed in the rivers for the purpose of taking fish, ingeniously contrived, and very well executed; in the mats of grass of which their huts were composed; and in their imitations of different animals, designed on the smooth faces of rocks. The Bosjesmans are lively and cheerful. Though confined generally to their hovel by day, from the fear of surprise, they sometimes dance on moonlight nights, from sunset to sunrise. The *Namaqua* Hottentots inhabit the N. W. parts of the colony. In general they are taller and less robust than the eastern tribes. Some of the women have elegant figures, and a good deal of vivacity and activity.

HOTZENBURG, a town of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles N. Troppau. Population 2500.

HOVAR, an island of France, on the coast of Brittany, 7 miles N. E. Belle Isle. Pop. 250.

HORMANT, a town of France, on the Voges, 17 miles S. W. Nancy. Population 1700.

HORNANDERS, a town of South Brabant, 11 miles S. E. Louvain. Population 2500.

HORNBURY, a village and parish of England, in Norfolk. Near it is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Cholmondeley.

HORNCHURCH, a township of England, 7 miles S. E. Manchester. Population 2000.

HORCOMBES, or **SPRING**, a township of England, county of Durham. Pop. 2005.

HORNSLOW, a town of England, in Middlesex, on the Colne, on the edge of Hounslow Heath. On the heath are many vestiges of ancient encampments. 9 miles W. London.

HORWANG, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire, and is divided into two parts, the North and South, by the river Kiang-lo.

HORSERONCK, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which rises from two sources in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and falls into Long Island sound.

HORSER, one of the smaller Shetland isles.

HORSSA, or **HYRSSA**, an extensive country of Central Africa, upon the shores of the Niger, with a capital of the same name.

HORSTON AND KILLALLAN, two united parishes of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. Pop. 2317.

HOU-TSUNG, a city of China, the first class, in Tscheking.

HOWARD, an island in the Red Sea, on the coast of Abyssinia. Long. 49. 30. E. Lat. 12. 30. N.

HOWDEN, or **HOVEDEN**, an ancient town of England, in Yorkshire, about a mile from the Ouse. It contains a church, and the remains of the ancient palace of the bishops of Durham. Pop. 2080. 25 miles W. Hull.

HOWE'S ISLAND, one of the cluster called Queen Charlotte's islands. Long. 164. 43. E. Lat. 11. 10. S.

HOWE'S ISLANDS, two small islands in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 154. 7. W. Lat. 16. 46. S. Long. 159. 4. W. Lat. 31. 36. S.

HOWTH, a fishing village of Ireland, on a peninsula of the coast, which forms the northern boundary of the bay of Dublin; and, from its elevation, and the two light-houses built on it, forms an excellent landmark to the mariner by day and night. A magnificent harbour has been constructed here, in order to afford shelter to such vessels as are bound for the port of Dublin.

HOXE, a parish of England, in Suffolk. Population 1066.

HOYER, a fortified town of the Prussian states, on the Weser. Population 2900.

HOY, one of the Orkney islands, 15 miles long, and 6½ miles at its greatest breadth. Population 266.

HOYA, a considerable province in the south-west of Hanover. Population 90,000. Its capital is Hoya. Population 1700.

HOYER, a town of Sleswick, with a harbour, noted for its oyster fishery.

HOYLAND SWAIN, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Population 733.

HOYM, a town of Saxony, on the Selke. Population 1750.

HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, 30 miles S. Olmutz. Population 1700.

HUACINE, the easternmost of the Society islands. It is 24 miles in circumference. Long. 150. 53. W. Lat. 16. 43. S.

HUMELY, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. Long. 75. 10. E. Lat. 15. 24. N.

HURET, ST., a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege. Population 1300. 40 miles S. E. Namur.

HURET, ST., a town of Prussian Westphalia. Population 2000.

HUSNICKEN, Gross, a village of East Prussia, government of Königsberg, remarkable for having the only amber mine in the world.

HUCHSWAGEN, a town of the Prussian states of the Rhine, 26 miles E. S. E. Dusseldorf. Population 4300.

HUNDERSFIELD, a market town of England, on the river Colne, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture in the kingdom. The woollen goods manufactured are narrow and broad cloths, serges, kersycmieres, and various other kinds. They are exposed for sale in the market-hall; perhaps, with the exception of Leeds, the greatest mart for woollens in the kingdom. The market-hall is a circular building of two stories, divided into two courts, and subdivided into ranges, the streets, where the merchandise is expos-

ed-upon stalls. There are several medicinal springs in the neighbourhood. Population 13,284. 8 miles S. E. Halifax.

HUNE, a river of England, which runs into the Tees, 7 miles above Barnard Castle.

HUNSON, a city and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Columbia county, New York, is finely situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, which is navigable to this place for the largest ships. Its growth has been very rapid. It was founded in 1784; in 1786, the population was 1500; and in 1810, 4048. It is regularly laid out in streets and squares, and contains an academy, 2 banks, 4 printing offices, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Friends, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Episcopalians. The creeks on the borders of the town afford fine seats for mills and manufactories; and a few years since, Hudson was regarded as the third town in the state in manufactures, and the fourth in commerce. 30 miles S. Albany, 130 N. New York. Lat. 42. 14. N.

HUNSON, a river of the United States, in New York, one of the best for navigation in America, rises in the mountainous region on the west of Lake Champlain, and pursuing a southerly course of more than 300 miles, communicates with the Atlantic, below New York city. It is navigable for ships to Hudson: for large sloops to Albany, near the head of the tide, 160 miles from New York; and for small sloops, to Troy, 6 miles further. It is connected by a canal with Lake Champlain; and the grand canal now in progress, will soon connect it with Lake Erie.

HUNSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, situated to the north of Canada, reaching, in its whole extent, from Long. 78. to 95. W. and from Lat. 52. to 68. N. It is so called from Henry Hudson, who discovered it in 1610. The eastern boundary of the bay is Terra de Labrador.

HUNSON'S RIVER, a short river of the United States, which flows into Cheapeak bay.

HUNSON'S STRAITS, or **FRONISHA'S MISTAKEN STRAIGHT**, the narrow sea between the Atlantic ocean and Hudson's bay.

HUNDICKSWALL, a thriving seaport of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland. Population 1500. Long. 17. 7. 59. E. Lat. 61. 43. 45. N.

HUE, or **HUETO**, the capital of Cochin-China, divided into two parts by a large river.

HVEEN, or **WEEN**, a small island of the Baltic, in the Sound, 9 miles from Kleinäre. Pop. 300. Long. 12. 43. E. Lat. 55. 55. N.

HUEYMA, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, on the Odiel. Population 2400.

HUEYMA, a maritime town of Spain, province of Seville, 67 miles N. W. Cadix. Population 5000.

HUESCA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the Isuela. It has a university, a cathedral, and manufactures of cloth and leather. Population 6800. 30 miles N. E. Saragossa.

HUZCAR, a town of Spain, province of

Granada, 70 miles N. E. Granada. Population 3000.

HUKTA, a town of Spain, province of Cuenca. Population 2300.

HUGUESCOTE, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire. Population 603.

HUILQUELEMO, a province of Chili, between Chillan, the Andes, the river Biobio, and Pucachay; 60 miles long, and 36 broad.

HUIZEN, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Population 1000.

HULMPOOKUZ, a town of Bengal, district of Midnapore. Long. 80. 15 E. Lat. 22. 37. N.

HULIX, a town of Moravia, 12 miles S. Pottau. Population 2000.

HULL, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which rises among the eastern Wolds, and falls into the Humber at Hull.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, a seaport town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It is situated on the great inlet of the Humber, at the point where this receives the river Hull; and from the facilities for trade which it thus acquires, has become one of the first commercial towns in the kingdom. The harbour is artificial, being formed by deepening and widening the channel of the river; and vast docks have been erected, for the accommodation of the shipping. Hull has navigable communications inland, either by rivers or canals, to York, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Birmingham, and Bristol; and is equally open on the east, to the eastern coast, the Continent, and the North sea. The foreign trade is principally to the Baltic and to the whale fishery; but a regular traffic is also kept up to the southern parts of Europe, to the West Indies, and to America. The coasting trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is prodigious; and the inland trade exceeds that of any other English port. Various manufactures of the coarser kinds are also carried on at Hull, viz. an iron foundry, a large soap work, two sugar houses, and several white lead manufactories; breweries, rope-works, and ship-building yards, besides flour mills with excellent machinery, and extensive lint-seed oil mills. The town itself has within the last 30 years been greatly enlarged. From the point where the two rivers meet, it extends westwards, nearly two miles along the northern bank of the Humber, and rather more towards the north along the western bank of the Hull. From these streets various others, though by no means upon a uniform plan, branch off into the interior. The older streets are narrow, inconvenient, and disagreeable; but the spirit of improvement, and the taste for elegance and ornament, is visible in the newer parts of the town, the streets being here spacious and regular, and the buildings elegant, many of them magnificent. The public buildings are, the Trinity church, which is a large and beautiful structure of Gothic architecture, and of ex-

quisite workmanship, partly built about the year 1312; St Mary's and St John's churches, the latter a neat and simple brick building. Besides these, there are chapels for the various classes of dissenters and sectaries. Of the charitable institutions, the oldest is the Trinity-house, for the relief of decayed seamen and their widows. The charter-house hospital was founded by Michael de la Pole in 1384, for the support of poor pensioners; and there are, besides, seven other hospitals for the poor. The grammar-school was instituted in 1436; the school-room is one of the best in England. The vicar's school was begun in 1734; and there are various charity and subscription schools, some of them on the Lancasterian system. The other public buildings are the citadel, situated on the east bank of the river, for the defence of the harbour and the town; the custom-house, the theatre, the jail, the library, &c. In the market-place stands a beautiful equestrian statue of William III. The old dock was begun in 1775; it enters immediately from the river Hull, about 300 yards from its mouth; it is 700 yards long, 65 wide, and 22 deep, and will contain 130 vessels of 300 tons. It covers an area of 10 acres. The Humber dock was begun in April 1807; it opens into the Humber by a lock which will admit a 50 gun ship, and which is crossed by an iron bridge. There are also several dry docks for repairing vessels. The old walls have been entirely demolished by the extension and improvements of the town. The town sends two members to parliament, elected by the burgesses. Pop. 28,591; but including the county part, 31,423. 30 miles S. E. York. Long. 0. 16. W. Lat. 53. 45. N.

HULL, a town of York county, Lower Canada, on Ottawa river.

HULME, a township of England, 2 miles S. E. Manchester. Population 4234.

HULME, LEYENS, a township of England, 3½ miles S. E. Manchester. Population 708.

HULS, a town of the Prussian states of the Rhine. Population 1700.

HULST, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 20 miles N. E. Eclou. Population 1700.

HELTON, LITTLE, MIDDLE, and OWEN, three townships of England, in Lancashire. Population 2465—533—591.

HUMBER, a river of England, one of the largest in the kingdom. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, is formed by the junction of the Ouse, the Aire, and the Trent, and is the principal outlet for the waters which fall on the eastern side of the kingdom. At the mouth of the Trent, where the Humber properly begins, the river is more than a mile in breadth. It thence flows in an easterly direction towards Hull, gradually widening its channel to between two and three miles, and empties itself into the German ocean, between the promontory of Spurnhead and Sullisect, in a vast estuary, six or seven miles wide.

HUMEN, a river of Newfoundland island, which falls into the gulf of St Lawrence.

HUME, a village of Scotland, in the county of Berwick. Population 401.

HUMMELSTOWN, a township of the United States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

HUMMOCK ISLAND, a small island in the East-Indies. Long. 123. 50. S. Lat. 24. 15. N.

HUMP ISLE, an island in the Eastern seas, about 50 miles in circumference. Long. 135. 30. E. Lat. 2. 30. S.

HUMPHREY, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. Population 1511.

HUNSBARCK, an extensive district of the Prussian states, on the Lower Rhine.

HUNFLEET, or **HUNSLER**, a township of England, liberty of Leeds. Pop. 8171.

HUNGARY, an extensive country in the south-east of Europe, forming, under the title of kingdom, a considerable part of the Austrian dominions. The name of Hungary has been used in very different significations, at different epochs. Hungary properly so called, is of a compact form, its length being about 370 miles, and its general breadth above 300. It is bounded W. by part of Germany, N. by Galicia, E. by Transylvania and Wallachia, S. by Turkey, Slavonia, and Croatia. It lies between 16. 5. and 27. 6. E. long. and 44. 13. and 49. 26. N. lat. and has a territorial extent of 84,500 square miles. Its population is stated, by the latest calculations, at 7,300,000. The chief towns are Pest, Buda, Debreczin, Presburg, Szegedin, Ketskemet, Theresienstadt, Erlau, Schennitz, Zombor, Neusatz, Miskoltz, Stuhl-Weissenburg, Nagy Koros, Jass-Bereng, Raab, Szathmar-Nemethy, Meva, and Cserniz. The Austrian division of Hungary is divided into four great circles: 1st, the circle to the north of the Danube; 2d, the circle to the south of the Danube; 3d, the circle to the north and west of the Theys; and lastly, the circle to the south and east of the Theys. These circles are divided into counties, of which there are 13 in the first circle, and 11 in each of the others. These four circles form the chief part of the Hungarian territory; but a long track along the southern frontier is distinct, and governed by a kind of military constitution, the inhabitants being exempted from taxes, on condition of being ready to take-up arms when called on by government. The smaller districts are Faznya, Great and Little Cumania, and the Heyduke towns, all in the interior of the country; and the 16 towns of Zypps, situated on the northern frontier.

The surface of Hungary varies extremely in the different provinces. The Carpathians, an immense mountain chain beginning near Presburg, divide it from Austria and Moravia. They rise to the height of 8000 feet, and form at the tops immense masses of granite, totally destitute of vegetation. Besides these, there are in the north and west several detached ranges of very considerable extent. Hungary contains, however, immense

plains. The great rivers of Hungary, which have their rise out of the kingdom, are the Danube, the Szamos, the White Koresch, the March, the Marosch, and the Drave. The Carpathians pour down into the plain the Theys, the Waag, the Gran, the Poprad, and the Temea. All these fall into the Danube. There are several lakes, and a number of marshes, in Hungary. The climate of Hungary differs of course in proportion to the elevation of the ground. Among the mountains cold is predominant, and the snow lies on the ground for many months. In the south, the climate is in general mild; in the sandy districts, extremely hot; but on the banks of the rivers, and near the marshes, damp; and dampness, indeed, is a prevailing characteristic of the climate of the level part of Hungary. The mineral products of Hungary are important, consisting of gold, silver, copper, iron, and zinc. Gold is also occasionally found in the sand of rivers, and is washed by the gypsies. Precious stones of several kinds are discovered in the mountains. The extensive plains lying along the great rivers, possess all the richness of an alluvial soil. In the north, clay, stone, and gravel, predominate, and the ground produces but a scanty return, after considerable labour. In the south, too, there are many tracks unfit for the purposes of agriculture. The large heaths of Debreczin and Ketskemet are covered either with sand, or with the most scanty vegetation. Several other tracks are covered by moving sands; and these are said in some cases to be increasing. In the north, barley, common rye, and ikritza (a productive species of rye introduced from Moravia), are most frequently sown; in the south, wheat, maize, millet, and, in the marshes of the Bannat, rice. Oats are cultivated throughout the kingdom. Potatoes are raised by the Slavonians and Germans, and pulse by the followers of the Greek church. Hemp and flax are cultivated here; also tobacco and saffron. The climate is favourable to various kinds of fruit; and great quantities are produced, though its culture is very little attended to. Many parts of the country are favourable to pasture. Next to the cultivation of corn and the breeding of cattle, the making of wine forms the most extensive branch of rural industry. The Hungarian wines vary greatly, both in taste and strength. The well known Tokay is the best, and after it come the wines of Rust, Odenburg, Menes, St George, Buda, and Erlau. Hungary abounds in wood.

Hungary has long been celebrated for its pastures. The Hungarian oxen are large and well shaped, and generally of a milk or grey white colour, with lofty and spreading horns. Some of the sheep are very fine, particularly a peculiar breed, with forked horns. The horses of Hungary seldom reach a great height, and are incapable of drawing heavy loads; but they surpass almost all other horses in Europe in elegance of shape,

as well as in rivalry and swiftness. Bacon being a favourite food, the number of hogs is great. Buffaloes also are found in certain parts of the country. Game of all kinds is plentiful; and bees are also abundant.

The administration of justice is entirely in the hands of the nobles, each of whom has his prison and his local magistrate. The constitution of Hungary is a compound of monarchy and aristocracy. The king, as the great executive magistrate, has very ample prerogatives. In religious matters, he has much more power than is common in Catholic countries, conferring archbishoprics, bishoprics, and high ecclesiastical offices, without any interference of the pope, though these dignitaries do not enter on their spiritual functions till their nomination be confirmed at Rome. The diet of Hungary is composed of four states or classes: 1st, the Catholic prelates; 2d, the magnates; 3d, the representatives of the inferior nobles; and 4th, the representatives of the royal free towns. The magnates and prelates form a chamber by themselves, and the representatives form another. The periodic assembling of the diet, as prescribed by law, is only once in five years; but its meetings are much more frequent. Hungary is by no means a manufacturing country; and, except for the preparation, in the first stage, of such products as minerals, tobacco, or potash, or such articles as essential oils from the resinous trees, or leather from the hide, there are very few establishments worth mentioning. Of the exports from Hungary, the chief is corn, which is sent either into the other Austrian states, or to the seaports on the Adriatic, sometimes to the amount of 200,000 quarters a year. Next to corn comes tobacco, both on account of its value, and the number of hands that it employs; and, in the third place, wine, particularly that of Tokay. Wool also is an important object of export; the others are wax, tallow, potash, alum, antimony, gall nuts, &c. Of manufactured articles, none are exported, except leather, linen, and iron. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods and colonial produce. The revenue produced by Hungary to Austria amounts to between three and four millions sterling. Its military force consists of three parts, the standing army, the occasional levy called *insurrectio*, and the permanent militia of the southern frontier. The Hungarians are divided into Catholics, Protestants, and members of the Greek church. Education in Hungary is in a very backward state, yet each parish, whether Catholic or Protestant, has its school. The towns have schools on a larger plan; also seminaries for forming teachers. There are also universities and lycæums in different places; all which establishments labour under one great defect, that the same teacher undertakes a number of branches, it being nothing uncommon for one master to give lectures on theology, physics, mathematics, languages, rural economy, philosophy,

and natural history. Their salaries are also quite inadequate.

HUNGERFORD, a market town and parish of England, partly in Berks. and partly in Wilts. It is situated on the Kennet. The church is an ancient building; and near it is a free grammar school. Population of the parish 3024. 25 miles W. Reading.

HUNTERY BAY, a bay on the coast of Lake Ontario, in North America.

HUNZELER, the name of a fortress in the east of France, once of great strength, but demolished since 1816, on the left bank of the Rhine, in Alsace, not far from Basle; and constructed by Vauban in 1679. The village adjacent has only 900 inhabitants, but is well built. The barracks of the garrison were fitted to contain 4000 men.

HUNNABY, a town and parish of England, in Yorkshire. Population 1010.

HUNSWORTH, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Population 879.

HUSSEY, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Weser.

HUSTON'S ISLAND, lying off the north-west extremity of Van Diemen's Land.

HUTCHINSON, a county of the United States, in New Jersey, on Delaware river, inclosed by the counties of Sussex, Monmouth, Somerset, and Cumberland, and by Delaware river. Pop. 21,653. Chief town Trenton.

HUTCHINSONS, a village of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania, 25 miles W. York.—Also a town in St. Maurice county, Lower Canada.

HUTTING CHALK, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomac, at the S. corner of Columbia district.

HUTTING CHALK TOWNSHIP, a village of the United States, in Dorchester county, Maryland, 18 miles N. E. Cambridge.

HUTTINGDON, a county of England, bordering on the Fenby district of Cambridge and Linn. Except on the south-west, where it is bounded by Bedfordshire, it is completely surrounded by the counties of Cambridge and Northampton, the former lying on the south-east and north-east, and the latter on the north and west. The boundaries are mostly artificial, and very irregular; but the figure on the whole approaches to a square. The greatest length from north to south is 30 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west 23 miles. It contains about 210,000 acres, or 310 square miles, with 120 inhabitants to each. This district is divided into four hundreds, and 107 parishes; and comprises six market towns, that of Huntingdon being the capital. Huntingdon is almost entirely a farming county; the north and north-eastern parts consist of fens, which are a portion of the midland division of that extensive tract denominated the Bedford Level, which extends through the counties of Cambridge, Lincoln, &c.; and is subject to inundations from the rivers Ouse and Nen, the only two rivers. Towards the western and south-

eastern boundaries, however, the land rises considerably, leaving an intermediate valley for the waters of the Ouse, which traverses the southern angle of the county, and for various streams which descend into it from the sides of the hills. There are several large meres or lakes, of which Whittlesea, though much smaller than formerly, is the largest. The soil is mostly clay; and there are no minerals of importance in the county. The uplands were anciently united in one large forest, and peculiarly adapted to the pleasures of the chase, whence the name of the county is derived. The most celebrated article produced by the dairies of Huntingdonshire is the cheese termed Stilton, which is chiefly made at a village of that name. Population 46,771.

HUNTINGDON, the capital of Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, which being here navigable for barges and small vessels, affords the inhabitants a considerable trade in coals, wood, &c. The brewing trade is also carried on to some extent; but the chief support of the town arises from its being the seat of the county business, and of the assizes. The principal public buildings are the church of St Mary's, the church of All Saints on the north, and the town-hall on the south of the market-place. There are also two meeting-houses, appropriated to Quakers and other dissenters. It is the native place of Oliver Cromwell, whose baptism is entered in the register here for the year 1599. It is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. Population 2806. 15 miles N. W. Cambridge.

HUNTINGDON, a county of Lower Canada, on the south side of the St Lawrence.

HUNTINGDON, a county of the United States, Pennsylvania, inclosed by the counties of Centre, Mifflin, Franklin, Bedford, and Cambria. Pop. 14,778.—2d, A post township and capital of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the north side of the Juniata. Pop. 1698.—3d, A township of Adams county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1014.—4th, Of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1114.

HUNTINGDON, EAST, NORTH, and SOUTH, three townships of the United States, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Population 1267—3345—1656.

HUNTINGTON, a post township of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the Housatonic, 17 miles W. New Haven. Pop. 2770.—2d, Of Suffolk county, on Long Island, New York, 40 miles E. New York. Pop. 4124.—3d, Of Ross county, Ohio, on the Scioto, 3 miles S. Chillicothe. Pop. in 1810, 1625.

HUNTER, a town and parish of Scotland, Aberdeenshire. The town is situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Bogle with the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge. A manufacture of cloth is carried on here. Population 3349.

HUTTON, CREEK, a parish of England, in N. York. Population 661.

HUNTSVILLE, a post township of the United States, and capital of Madison county, Alabama. Houses 100.

HUNDSFORD, a township of England, in Cheshire. Population 1082.

HARDWAR, or **HAREDWARA**, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Ganges, a great resort of Hindoo pilgrims. Long. 78. 2. E. Lat. 29. 57. N.

HUREL, a town of France, department of the Allier. Population 1700.

HURLEY, a township of the United States, in Ulster county, New York, 3 miles W. Kingston. Population 1333.

HURON, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on Lake Erie and Sandusky bay. Chief town Avery.

HURON, a lake of North America, and one of the largest in the world. It lies between 43. 10. and 47. 30. N. lat., and between 80. 45. and 84. 45. W. long.; and communicates with Lake Superior by the straits of St Mary on the north-west, with Lake Michigan on the west, and with Lake Erie on the south, by the river and lake of St Clair. Its greatest length from west to east is 218 statute miles; at the western extremity it is less than 100, and at about 100 miles from its eastern shore, barely 60 miles broad; but near the centre it suddenly bends away southward to the breadth of 180 miles; measuring the circumference through all its curvatures, will give a distance of little less than 812 miles.

HURON, a river of North America, which enters Lake Erie 7 miles S. Malden.—2d, A small river which falls into Lake St Clair.

HURRIAL, a town of Bengal, district of Rajesky. The East India company have here a factory for the purchase of silk and cotton cloths. Long. 89. 17. E. Lat. 24. 19. N.

HURST CASTLE, a fortress of England, in Hampshire, 2 miles W. Yarmouth. Here Charles I. remained for several days previous to his trial.

HURST PIERREPOINT, a parish of England, in Sussex. Population 1321.

HURWORTH, a township of England, in Durham. Population 811.

HUS, a town of Moldavia, on the Pruth, 70 miles S. W. Bender.

HUSUM, a seaport of Denmark, on the Aue, on the west coast of the duchy of Sleswick. The town contains a sugar-refinery and oil-mills; also dyeing and bleaching establishments. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Population 4000. 16 miles W. Sleswick.

HUTTANY, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapores. It is a populous and extensive place, and carries on a considerable trade with Bombay and Surat. Long. 75. 20. E. Lat. 16. 59. N.

HUTTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 613.—2d, Craxswick, East Riding of Yorkshire. Population 217.—3d, Reuby, North Riding of Yorkshire.

Population 913.—4th. **SHEAFF**, North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 736.

HEU, an ancient town of the Netherlands, 16 miles E. Namar. Population 590.

HUYTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 561.

HUTZEN, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Population 1900.

HYACINTHE, ST., a village of Lower Canada, on the Yamaska river. Houses 90.

HYDE, a township of England, in Cheshire. Population 3365.

HYDE, a county of the United States, on the coast of North Carolina. Population 6029. Slaves 1852. Chief town German-town.

HYDERABAD, an extensive province of Hindostan, formerly called Telingam, and afterwards Golcondah, situated chiefly between the 16th and 19th degrees of northern latitude, and, strictly speaking, confined to the country between the rivers Godavery and Kistna. It is about 350 miles in extreme length, and about 300 in breadth.

HYDERABAD, the capital of the above mentioned province, on the Musa, about 6 miles from Golcondah. It is a populous city, of about seven miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a stone wall. It contains two palaces, and some handsome mosques. Long. 78. 52. E. Lat. 17. 17. N.

HYDERABAD, a city of Hindostan, and capital of the province of Sindh. The fortress stands on a rock, the foot of which is washed by a branch of the river Indus. There is a good bazar and several handsome mosques inside the fort. A considerable trade is carried on, by means of the river, with Multan, Tattah, and ports at the mouths of the Indus.

Population 15,000. Long. 68. 41. E. Lat. 25. 22. N.

HYDRA, or **IDRA**, a small island in the Grecian archipelago, whose present population originated in a colony of Greek refugees from the Morea. It is about 10 miles long and 2 broad. Its town, called also Hydra, is built on the acclivity of a number of pyramidal rocks, rising in an amphitheatre around its port. The houses are almost all built of stone. The port is in the form of a crescent, and though not large, is deep and commodious. The number of vessels belonging to Hydra amounts to 200. It trades not only to the ports of the Archipelago and Mediterranean, but to France, Spain, Italy, and other countries. Population 20,000. Long. 23. 30. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

HYDRAB, a considerable town of the province of Tunis, on the immediate frontier of the Algerine territory, 150 miles S. W. Tunis.

HYTHE, a town of England, on the coast of Kent; one of the Cinque Ports. Its trade declined from the filling up of its harbour. It has since revived. Its principal buildings are ranged in one long street, which runs parallel with the sea. Several smaller streets, however, branch off at right angles from this chief thoroughfare. The church is a large and curious structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end. In a vault or crypt under the chancel is an immense quantity of human bones, ranged in a pile about 20 feet long and 7 high. These are traditionally said to be the remains of persons slain in a battle between the Britons and an invading army, in the fifth century. It has a court-hall, two hospitals, and a small theatre. Population 2161. 9 miles S. W. Dover.

I.

IRANAD, one of the Philippine islands. Lat. 11. 30. N. N.

IRAGUE, a town of South America, in New Granada, 70 miles W. S. W. Santa Fe. Population 400 housekeepers.

IBARRA, the capital of a province of the same name, in South America. The streets are wide, straight, and convenient. Population 12,000. 42 miles N. E. Quito.

IBARS, ST., a town of France. Pop. 3300.

IBBERVILLE, an outlet for the overflow waters of the Mississippi, during the seasons of inundation. It enters Lake Maurepas.

IBERI, or **CARACARAS**, a large lake of South America, in Paraguay.

IBERIA, NEW, a village of Louisiana, district of Attacapas, 200 miles W. New Orleans.

IBERIAN MOUNTAINS, the most extensive mountain chain of Spain, beginning to the west of the Ebro, and extending to the shores of the Mediterranean.

IBI, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 61 miles N. by W. Valencia. Population 3209.

IBROS, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Population 1500.

IBRIM, a town of Nubia, in Africa, 120 miles S. Syene.

IBSTOCK, a parish of England, in Leicestershire. Population 1741.

ICA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru. It has several convents, and a college; also a glass foundry. 140 miles E. S. E. Lima.

ICELAND, a large island in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to Denmark, and situated from 63. to 67. of N. lat., and between 12. and 25. of W. long. Its distance from the colonised part of Greenland is 166 miles; from the uninhabited part only 95; from the Faroe isles 220; and from Drontheim in Norway 330. Its length from east to west is about 280 miles, its mean breadth from north to south 210. Its surface is in the highest degree rugged and mountainous: its soil is so ungrateful, that it produces no corn, and hardly any of the necessaries of life;

while dreadful volcanic eruptions take place in many parts of the island. The population, accordingly, does not exceed 50,000. The number of villages does not exceed 6 or 7. The principal range of mountains runs from east to west; of these, 10 or 12 are covered with perpetual snow, and accumulations of ice, like the glaciers of Switzerland. The highest mountains in the island vary from 3000 to 6000 feet in height, and are called Skapta, Katoja, Bluerutte, Torsa, Oera, and Hekla. The last, though by no means the highest, has, from its numerous and dreadful eruptions, become the most celebrated mountain of Iceland. This country is watered by a number of rivers, which have, in general, a turbid appearance, and some of them a peculiar taste and smell. There are also a number of lakes. No part of the globe presents such a number of volcanic mountains, so many boiling springs, or such immense tracts of lava. Every hill almost is volcanic; and there are at least 30 with remarkable craters. The hot springs in Iceland are of all different temperatures, from the heat of common water, to a state of violent ebullition; and are sometimes impregnated with sulphur and other mineral substances. The most remarkable of these springs are called the Great and the New Geysers, a name derived from the Icelandic verb *geysa*, to "rage;" they throw into the air great jets of boiling water, accompanied with a noise like the firing of cannon, and a trembling of the adjacent ground. In the north-east part of the island, near My Vafn, are three hot springs, hardly inferior to the Geysers; also a sulphur mountain, on which vast beds of sulphur are covered with so thin a crust as to be very dangerous to the passenger. Near this mountain also, at the depth of 600 feet, is seen a row of large cauldrons of boiling mud, 12 in number. In another valley, there are no less than 16 boiling cauldrons. At the north-east extremity of the island, is the cavern of Sutzkellir, formed of lava, 40 feet in height, 50 in breadth, but no less than 4300 in length. The climate of Iceland is not more severe than might be expected from its high latitude. Fogs are frequent, but the air, on the whole, is reckoned wholesome. No corn of any kind is raised. No woods are to be seen, but here and there a few stunted birch trees. Grass, and a few hardy shrubs, are almost the only natural productions of the soil. Potatoes have been introduced, and cultivated with some success. Tolerably good pastures are found, which afford sustenance for sheep and black cattle. There are few goats or pigs. Reindeer have increased wonderfully; but they are almost all wild. Bears are sometimes brought to the island on the drifts of ice; except these, foxes are the only wild animals. Eagles, hawks, falcons, and all kinds of sea-fowl, are uncommonly abundant in Iceland. Large flocks of geans, as well as wild ducks, frequent the lakes and marshes. The

of the eider duck form an important article of export. The fisheries are prosecuted with great activity; and at Niardvirk, on the east of the island, are no less than 300 boats. The exports are fish of all kinds, oil, tallow, butter, wool, worsted stockings, down, and feathers; also the skins of sheep, foxes, and other animals. The imports, though small in value, are various, consisting of corn, spirits, wine, beer, paper, soap, salt, iron, tar, coal, cordage, manufactured articles, and articles of colonial produce. The inhabitants of Iceland live almost entirely on fish or salted animal food, which, joined to their want of cleanliness, engenders cutaneous diseases under their worst forms: even the leprosy is not unfrequent. They are grave, and in general religious; and the means of education are by no means wanting. The principal school, held at a place called Bessastadt, near the west coast, has three masters, who teach the classics, theology, and the Danish language. Iceland is governed as a dependency of Denmark, and is divided into 4 provinces, and 19 shires. The chief authority is in the hands of a governor, who has a general superintendence, and under whom each of the four provinces is governed by a bailiff. In each shire is an officer who collects the taxes, holds courts of justice, and has nearly the same functions as the county sheriffs in Scotland. The religion of Iceland is the Lutheran. The church establishment consists of a bishop, 19 provosts, and the parish priests. In 1774, Iceland was taken possession of by a colony from Norway. In 1387, it was transferred with Norway to the crown of Denmark. About the year 1530, the reformed religion was introduced, and a translation of the Bible into Icelandic appeared in 1584. Since then, the history of this island exhibits nothing remarkable.

ICKHAM, a parish of England, in Kent. Population 321.

ICKHAMSHAM, a parish of England, in Sussex. Population 586.

ICKLETON, a parish of England, in Cambridge. Population 672.

ICKLINGHAM, a parish of England, in Suffolk. Population 424.

ICOLIBAIL. See *Iona*.

ICY CAPE, a cape on the west coast of N. America. Long. 193. 20. E. Lat. 70. 20. N.

IDAXHA A NOVA, a town of Portugal, 4 miles S. W. Idanha a Velha. Houses 500.

IDANHA A VELHA, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 22 miles S. S. W. Alfayates.

IDZ, a parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 724.

IDLE, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 4606.

IDLE, a river of England, in Nottinghamshire, which falls into the Trent.

IDUNA, a town of the south of Germany, in Carstela, remarkable chiefly for its mines. The minerals are marble, jasper, firestone, sulphurated iron, with some indications of coal; but the most valuable and most abundant

ant is mercury. The principal public buildings are an elegant church, an hospital, and a dispensary. There are a few silk-manufactures in the town. Population 3500. 32 miles N. N. E. Trieste. Long. 14. 2. 5. E. Lat. 46. 0. 44. N.

IM-TEIN, a town of Germany, with 2000 inhabitants, and manufactures of woollen. 10 miles N. Mentz.

IF, a small island of the south of France, 3 miles S. W. Marseilles.

IFREIN, a parish of England, in Sussex, 7 miles N. E. Horsham. Population 700.

IGLA, or **IGIAWA**, a small river of Moravia, which joins the Schwanza.

IGLAR, a fortified town of Moravia, near the Igla, and capital of a circle of the same name. It has a large provincial school, six churches, and two convents. Here are extensive manufactures of woollens. 62 miles S. E. Prague. Long. 15. 36. 15. E. Lat. 49. 23. 29. N.

IGLESIA, a town of Sardinia, with some trade in olives, honey, and cheese. Population 6000. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

IGLO, or **NETBORI**, a town of Hungary, county of Zips, on the Kunnut. It has a brisk trade in linen. Population 5360.

IGRANDE, a neat town of France, department of the Allier. Population 1700.

IGUALADA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Noya. Its principal manufactures are painted calicos and flannels. Population 12,000. 34 miles W. N. W. Barcelona.

IGUARAPU, a town of Brazil, province of Paraiha. It stands two leagues from the sea, on a creek. Population 500.

IGUASSU, a river of Brazil, which falls into the Parana, Lat. 23. 17. S.

IGUEBELLA, a town of Spain, 69 miles N. Murria. Population 2100.

IJUNA, GREAT, a river of Prussia, which joins the Frische Haf, 9 miles below Danzig.

ILANMORE, a small island in Clew Bay, on the west coast of Ireland—Also one of the smaller Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland.

ILANZ, or **ILANIZ**, a small town of Switzerland, 40 miles S. E. Lucerne.

ILCHWATER, or **ILWICHTER**, a borough and market town of England, in Somersetshire, on the Yeo or Ivel, over which is a stone bridge of two large arches. It is a place of great antiquity, and had once 16 churches; but is now a place of comparatively little consequence, and has scarcely any trade. Pop. 802. 43 miles N. N. E. Exeter.

ILDEFONSO, St., a town of Spain, in Segovia, on the mountain of Guadarrama. It has manufactures of steel and linen; also one of glass, at which are made the splendid and costly mirrors sold at Madrid. It is a place of recent date, and owes its origin to the erection of the magnificent royal palace of La Granja. Population 4300. 40 miles N. by W. Madrid.

ILDEFONSO, St., a town of Mexico, province of Oaxaca, 60 miles N. E. Oaxaca.

ILE, a river of England, in Somersetshire, which runs into the Parrett.

ILE, I., a town of France, department of the Tarn, on the Tarn. It has manufactures of woollen and ribbons. Pop. 5400.

ILE, I., a small river in the interior of France, which falls into the Dordogne, near Libourne.

ILE ADAM, I., a small town of France, on the Oise. Population 1400.

ILE D'IEU, I., a town of France, on an island of the same name, on the coast of Poitou. Population 2000.

ILE JOURDAIN, I., a town of France, on the Sarre, department of Gers. Pop. 1200.

ILFA, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which runs into the sea.

ILFORD, GREAT, a village of England, in Essex, on the Roding. It has an hospital and chapel still standing, which were founded in the reign of Stephen. Pop. 2972.

ILTRACOMPT, a market town and seaport of England, in Devonshire, at the mouth of the Bristol channel. It carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in ore, corn, &c. from Cornwall and Devonshire to Bristol, and employs a number of vessels in the herring fishery of the Bristol channel. It has an excellent harbour, and of late years has become a fashionable watering place. Population 2622. 10 miles N. Barnstaple.

ILVIA, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. Population 1200.

ILVIA, the capital of a province of the same name in Brazil, on the river of its name. Population 200 Portuguese families. 93 miles N. Porto Seguro.

ILVOS, a large river of Brazil, province of Ilheus, which unites at, and enters the sea. There is an island of the same name at its mouth, in Long. 36. 27. W. Lat. 14. 37. S.

ILVU, a lofty peak of the western Andes, seen from the city of Quito. Height 17,236 feet.

ILWICK, a parish of England, in Derbyshire. Population 3600.

ILZ, or **ILZ**, a river of France, in Alsace. It falls into the Rhine near Strasburg.

ILZ, a river of Germany, which falls into the Elbe; N. W. Paderborn.

ILVIA, a thriving place of Hungary, on the Waag. Population 1200.

ILVIA, a town of France, department of the Lacaen Pyrenees, on the Tel. Pop. 2000.

ILVIA, a river of France, department of the Dordogne. It falls into the Dordogne. Another which joins the same near Rennes.

ILVIA, a department in the north-west of France, including the north-east part of Brittany, and bounded partly by the English channel, but more by the frontier line of other departments of Brittany. Its superficial extent is about 2750 square miles; its population is very considerable, amounting to 500,000. The surface is in general level, or intersected by hills of little elevation. It is watered by the rivers Ille, Vilaine, May, and Seiche.

ILVIA, a large river of Suabia, which rises in the Tyrol, and joins the Danube near Ulm.

ILLERTIMEX, a town of Bavaria, on the Iller, 12 miles S. Ulm. Population 1100.

ILLERCA, a town of Spain, 20 miles S. S. W. Madrid. It has several remarkable public buildings. Population 5700.

ILLERES, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loir. Population 2700.

ILLERSBERG, a village of Wirttemberg, 17 miles N. W. Stuttgart. Population 1100.

ILLINOIS, one of the United States, bounded N. by the North-West Territory, E. by Indiana, S. by Kentucky, W. by Missouri. It extends from Long. 87. 17. to 91. 50. W. and from Lat. 37. to 42. 30. N. Extent about 50,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 acres. The state is bordered on three sides by the great rivers Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi; its north-east corner touches upon Lake Michigan, and it is intersected by the Illinois and Kaskaskia, which run from N. E. to S. W. into the Mississippi. The settlements at present are principally confined to the banks of the Mississippi, the Kaskaskia and its branches, and there are a few on the Wabash and the Ohio. The northern and central parts of the state have been very imperfectly explored. In 1817, there were in Illinois upwards of 16,000,000 acres of land belonging to the United States, obtained by purchase from the Indians. The portion of these lands, lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi, has been assigned by Congress as bounty lands to the soldiers who enlisted during the late war. The whole amount surveyed is about 5,530,000 acres, equal to 3,640 square miles, and is divided into 240 townships. This land is represented to be of an excellent quality. The greater part of the state is either flat or rolling. Extensive prairies constitute two-thirds of its surface. The soil may be divided into six classes:— 1. Bottoms, bearing a heavy growth of timber. This land is of the first quality, and is found on all the principal rivers. It varies in width from 50 rods to 2 miles, and is of inexhaustible fertility. 2. Newly formed land found at the mouths of rivers. There are many thousand acres of this land at the mouth of the Wabash, and at the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. It is annually inundated, and is very unhealthy. 3. Dry prairies, approaching the rivers, and bordering on the bottom land, but elevated from 30 to 100 feet. The prairies of the Illinois river are the most extensive of any east of the Mississippi, and have alone been estimated at 1,200,000 acres. This soil is not inferior to the first rate river bottoms. 4. Wet prairie, found remote from rivers, or at their sources. The soil is generally cold and barren, abounding with swamps and ponds, and covered with a tall coarse grass. 5. Timbered land, moderately hilly, well watered, and of a rich soil. 6. Hills, of a sterile soil, and destitute of timber, or covered with stunted oaks and pines. Corn is at present the staple production. Wheat does well, except on the bottoms, where the soil is too rich.

Tobacco grows to great perfection. Flax, hemp, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, do as well as in Kentucky. Among the minerals are iron, coal, and copper. Salt springs also are numerous. Illinois was admitted into the union in 1818. The constitution provides that no more slaves shall be introduced into the state. The seat of government, for the present, is at Kaskaskia. A canal has been projected to unite the head waters of the Illinois with Lake Michigan. The Illinois and the Chicago, a southern river of Lake Michigan, are so connected, that in freshets boats pass readily from one to the other. For the improvement of this navigation, the government of the United States have appropriated 100,000 acres of land. Population in 1810, 12,203; in 1818, 35,220; in 1820, 50,335.

ILLINOIS, a river of the United States, formed by the union of the Kankakee and the Desplaines, in the north-west part of Indiana, and traversing the state of Illinois in a south-west direction, nearly 400 miles, joins the Mississippi, in Lat. 32. 18. N. 18 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, 1160 above New Orleans, 1400 from Buffalo, New York, on Lake Erie. The river is 400 yards wide at its mouth.

ILLIRICH, a town of France, in Alsace, on the Ill. Population 1600.

ILLOGAN, a parish of England, in Cornwall. Population 5170.

ILLOK, an ancient town on the southern frontier of the Austrian empire, on the Danube, in the county called Syrmia. 60 miles W. N. W. Belgrade. Long. 18. 3. E. Lat. 45. 23. N.

ILLYRIA, a country in the south of Europe, lying along the west shore of the Adriatic, the extent of which has varied very considerably in different ages. Austrian Illyria is now the only country called Illyria in official papers, and consists of Carinthia, Carniola, the vicinity of Trieste, Austrian Friuli, the canton of Cividad, Venetian Istria, a part of Croatia, and several islands in the gulf of Quarnero. It lies between 13. 14. and 16. 0. of E. longitude, and 44. 30. and 46. 25. of N. latitude, and is bounded by Salzburg, Styria, Croatia, the Adriatic, the government of Venice, and the Tyrol. It is called the kingdom of Illyria, and consists of the two governments of Trieste and Ljubljana, the former maritime, the latter inland. These are subdivided into the circles of Trieste, Karstadt, Goritz, Fiume, Laibach, Neustadt, Adelsberg, Klagenfurt, and Villach. The chief towns are those that give name to the circles. The country is mountainous, being intersected by the Carinthian and Julian Alps, interspersed with beautiful and fertile valleys. The principal rivers are the Save, the Drave, the Laibach, and the Lonca. The country produces vines and the finer fruits of the south of Europe; also flax. The forests supply immense quantities of timber; silk is also cultivated. The mineral kingdom is extremely rich. Copper and iron

mines abundant; while at Lissa quicksilver and cinabar are produced in large quantities. The other mineral products are calcamine, vitriol, alum, salpêtre, and pit coal: on the coast, sea-salt is made to a large extent. The pastures are in general good. The manufactures consist of linen, woollen, and silk; straw-plaiting, and, in particular situations, of hardware. This country passed under the dominion of Bonaparte after the campaign of 1800. The operations of the Austrians and British for its recovery took place towards the close of 1813. Population 1,220,977.

ILLYRIAN ISLANDS.—Under this name it is common to comprise the islands in the Adriatic, lying along the coast of Dalmatia. They are numerous: the principal are Veglia, Cherso, Arbe, Pago, Isola, Giussa, Brazza, Lesina, Lissa, Curzola, Sabioncello, Melada, and Lagosta. They all belong to the house of Austria.

ILME, a small river of Germany, in Saxony, which falls into the Saale at Sulza.

ILME, a town of Germany, 17 miles S. E. Erfurt. Population 1500.

ILME, a small river of Bavaria, which rises near Aicha, and falls into the Danube.

ILME, a small river of Hanover, which falls into the Leine.

ILMEN, a large lake of European Russia, 48 miles long, and from 12 to 18 wide. The town of Novgorod stands near its banks.

ILMENAU, a town of Germany, in Saxo-Weimar, on the Ilme. Population 2000.

ILMINGTON, a parish of England, in Warwickshire. Population 722.

ILMINGTON, a market town of England, in Somersetshire, on the Ille, and at the crossing of the roads from London to Taunton, and from Bristol to Honiton and Exeter. The clothing trade, for which this place was noted, has greatly declined. The church is a fine Gothic building. Population 2150. 32 miles N. N. E. Exeter.

ILMSTADT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia. Population 1500.

ILVA, a river of European Russia, which falls into the Don at Fort Donskaya.

ILZ, or **ILZ,** a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube at Ilzstadt.

ILZEHAUSEN, a town of Saxony, on the Ilse. Population 1600.

ILZELD, a walled town of Germany, in Wittenberg. Population 1500.

ILWORTH, a parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 1122.

ILWY, EAST, a township and parish of England, in Berkshire. Population 676.

ILZT, or **YLTZT,** a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 68 miles N. E. Amsterdam.

ILZTADT, a small town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Danube and the Ill.

ILWY, or **ILMST,** a town of the Tyrol, near the Inn. Population 2300.

IMBETTA, a country of Asia, to the north of Persia. It stretches along the southern coast of Caucasus, having the Black sea on the west, and Georgia on the east, and lies

between the 43d and 44th degrees of north latitude.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, 37 miles N. Camel. Population 1230.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Bavaria, 13 miles S. by W. Kempten. Population 1000.

IMMENTHAL, St. or **EMMENTHAL,** a town of the Swiss canton of Berne. Population 260.

INOLA, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, delegation of Ravenna, on a small island formed by the Santerno. It is defended by a strong castle, and has a hospital and a theatre. Its streets are neat, and contain several churches and other buildings worth the attention of the traveller. Population 8400. 18 miles S. E. Bologna.

INFERNAL, a city of Chili, now a miserable village, on the Cauten, 327 mile. S. S. E. Santiago.

INCA, a town of the island of Majorca, 17 miles E. N. E. Palma. Population 900.

INCE, a township of England, in Lancashire, 1½ mile E. Wigan. Population 1362.

INCE BLINDLE, a hamlet of England, 8 miles N. W. Liverpool. Population 472.

INCAJADA DE BARRAGAN, a town of South America, 21 miles W. Buenos Ayres.

INCH, an island of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 6 miles N. W. Londonderry.

INCH, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. Population 2380.

INCH, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. Population 1050.

INCH-COLA, a small island in the frith of Forth, 2 miles from Aberhour.

INCH-GARVIE, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, near Queensferry.

INCH-KIRRIE, a small rocky island in the frith of Forth, about half way betwixt Leith and Kirkcaldy, now occupied as a pasture ground. A light-house, with a revolving light, has been erected on it, for the security of vessels navigating the Forth.

INCH-KENNETH, one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between the islands of Mull and Icolmkill.

INCH-MANNOCH, a beautiful island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, about a mile long.

INCHTERRA, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire. The village is situated between Perth and Dundee. Pop. 985.

INCHVRA, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Tay, 6 miles below Perth.

INCISA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Belbo. Population 2000.

INDERHAY, a small island at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26. 40. N.

INDIA, a corruption of *Indu*, the name given to that region of Asia lying to the south of Tartary, and between Persia and China, with the islands dependent thereon. Besides Hindostan, it contains the Birman empire, the kingdoms of Siam, Cochin-China, Tonquin, Tibet, Japan, Ceylon, and a number of small principalities; all of which will be described under their respective heads.

INDIAN RIVER, a small river of North America, which falls into the Ohio.

INDIAN CREEK, a small stream which enters the Ohio.—Another which runs into the Chesapeake.

INDIAN ISLAND, a small island near the coast of North Carolina, at the mouth of Pamlico Sound. Long. 70. 50. W. Lat. 35. 23. N.

INDIAN OLD TOWN, an island and township of the United States, in Penobscot county, Maine, in Penobscot river, just above the Great Falls. Here are about 100 families of Indians, the remains of the Penobscot tribe, with a Roman Catholic church and priest.

INDIAN RIVER, a river of the United States, on the east coast of Florida, flows south, and enters the sea in Long. 80. 10. W. Lat. 7. 30. N.—2d, In Sussex county, Delaware. Its mouth is in Lat. 38. 10. N. 11 miles S. Cape Henlopen.—3d, A small arm of the sea, in Washington county, Maine, setting up between Addison and Jonesborough.—4th, A river in New Hampshire, one of the sources of Connecticut river. It unites with Leach river in Lat. 45. N. after a course of about 30 miles.—5th, In New York, which rises in Lewis county, and after a course of 100 miles, joins the Oswegatchie, 7 miles above its entrance into the river St Lawrence.

INDIAN TOWN, a village of the United States, in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the south side of the Choptank, 3 miles N. W. New Market.—2d, Of Currituck county, North Carolina, 31 miles from Norfolk, Virginia, 60 E. N. E. Edenton.

INDIANS, one of the United States, bounded N. by Michigan Territory, E. by Ohio, S. by Kentucky, and W. by Illinois. It lies between Lat. 37. 15. and 41. 50. N. and between Long. 84. 12. and 87. 49. W. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 207 miles, and its breadth is 155. Extent 33,000 square miles. Population in 1800, 2500; in 1810, 24,520; in 1815, 68,784, exclusive of Indians. The Ohio forms the southern boundary of the state. Lake Michigan touches it upon the north. The northern part of the state is watered by the Illinois, and the rivers which flow into Lake Michigan; but the Wabash is the great river of Indiana. It receives the waters from two-thirds of its surface. White river, the principal tributary of the Wabash, is formed by two branches, which spread out widely through the whole southern half of the state. White water river in the S. E. is a tributary of the Miami. The white population in 1815 was confined to the southern part of the state, and almost entirely to the counties bordering directly on the Wabash, the Ohio, and the White water. The northern half is occupied by Indians, and has been very imperfectly explored. A ridge of hills commences near the mouth of the Wabash, and runs in a north-east direction nearly parallel with the Ohio, at no great distance, producing a broken and uneven country. North of these hills lie the flat woods, 70 miles wide. Running on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, there are strips of better and

prairie land, of a rich soil, usually from 3 to 6 miles in width. The prairies on the Wabash are the finest land in the state. Remote from the rivers the country is barren, and the soil light. Between the Wabash and Lake Michigan, the land is mostly level, and interspersed with woodlands, prairies, lakes, and swamps. The principal productions are wheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, flax, hemp, potatoes, and tobacco. In the vicinity of Vevay, the vine is cultivated with success. On the banks of the Wabash, in the upper part of its course, the best kind of coal is found in inexhaustible quantities; and near the sources of several of the navigable rivers, there are salt springs, from which salt in abundance may be procured. Near Corydon is a large cave, abounding with Epsom salts and saltpetre. Corydon is the seat of government. Vincennes is the largest town.

INDIANS, the name by which the various tribes of aborigines scattered over the extensive continent of America are distinguished. They are divided into numerous nations, in a state more or less savage, and with all the peculiar characters which distinguish savage life. A description of many of these tribes will be found under their respective appellations. They generally decline as the civilized population advances into the country; though reservations of land are always made by the government of the United States, for their support.

ISLANDS EAST. Under this head is comprehended all that vast track of country which is situated to the south of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as the islands in the Eastern sea, such as Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, the Maldives, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c.; a full account of which will be given under their different appellations.

ISLANDS WEST. Under this denomination is comprehended that immense chain of islands which extend in a curve from the Florida shore on the northern peninsula, to the gulf of Venezuela on the southern. This name was given to them by Columbus, under the notion that they formed part of the Indian continent, to which it was the object of his first voyage to find a western passage; and the name has still been retained, though the mistake has been discovered. The following is a list of the principal of these islands:—Curacao, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St Vincent, Barbadoes, Martinico, Dominica, Mary Galante, Guadeloupe, Antigua, Barbuda, St Christopher, St Eustatius, St Bartholomew, St Martin, Anguilla, St Thomas, Porto-Rico, St Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, and the Bahamas, which are frequently included under the general appellation of West Indies. A separate and full description of all these islands will be found under their respective denominations. In most of these islands European colonies have been established, whose industry is directed to the cultivation of their peculiar produce, which is ex-

ported to Europe in exchange for manufactured goods. It does not appear that their population is increasing.

LENSKAYA, a river of Asiatic Russia, to the eastward of the Lena. It falls into the Frozen ocean, Long. 144. E. Lat. 73. N.

INDORE, a city of Hindostan, province of Malwah, and capital of the Mahratta chief Malhar Row Holkar. The city is extensive, but contains few good houses. Long. 76. 10. E. Lat. 22. 51. N.

INDUS RIVER is said to have its source in a range of the mountains of Tartary, lying between the 38th and 39th degrees of N. lat. After passing the city of Lhidack, in Thibet, it takes a south-westerly course, and forcing its way through the mountainous land the Hindoo Koh, enters Hindostan about the 35th degree of northern latitude. Its course is generally to the south. In lat. 29. 20. it is joined by the five rivers of the Punjab, united into one stream, called the Punjab; whence declining to the south-east, it enters the province of Sindh, between the 25th and 26th degrees of latitude. It is again divided by a large island into two considerable branches, the principal or western branch, after passing the city of Tatta, divides into several streams, which form a Delta similar to that of the Nile or Ganges; they are, however, so shallow, as to be only navigable by boats; and although the tide enters them with great violence, it does not run up above 70 miles.

INDRAPURA, a district on the south-west coast of the island of Sumatra. Its chief town is of the same name.

INDRAPOUR, a river of the above district, which descends from the mountains of Korinchi, and is considered the largest river of the west coast of Sumatra.

INDRE, a river of France, which falls into the Loire between Saumur and Tours.

INDRE, one of the smaller departments of France, bounded by the departments of the Loir and Cher, the Creuse, the Upper Vienne, the Vienne, and the Indre and Loire. Its superficial extent is about 2360 square miles; its population 205,000. The principal rivers are the Indre, the Creuse, the Bonzonne, and the Aisne.

INDRE AND LOIRE, another department of France. It comprises almost the whole of the Touraine, and is bounded by the departments of the Loir and Cher, the Indre, the Vienne, and the Maine. The principal rivers are the Loire, the Vienne, the Cher, and the Indre. Population 275,000.

INRIENTES, VILLA NI EVA DE LOS, a town of Spain, in New Castile. Population 6000.

INCHESTONE, a town of England, in Essex. Population 747.

INDELMUNSTER, a town of West Flanders, 6 miles N. Courtray. Population of the parish, 4978.

INDEWON, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1502.

INDOLSTADT, a town and fortress of Bava-

ria, on the Danube, 30 miles S. W. Regensburg. Population 5000.

INDORVILLE, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine. Pop. 4206.

INDORNI, a town of France, on the Loire. Population 1000.

INERL, a town of France, department of the Loire. Population 2900.

INERL. See *Peterburg, Government of*.

INIS BORRIN, two islands near the west coast of Ireland.—There are numerous small islands, on the coast both of Scotland and Ireland, beginning with *Ine*.

INISBOUGH, a town of Ireland, in Kilkenny, 13 miles S. W. Kilkenny.

INISOW, a parish of England, in Worcester. Population 1667.

INNA, a very large river in the south of Germany, which rises in the Swiss canton of the Grisons, where it forms the romantic vallies called the Upper and Lower Engadine. It traverses the Tyrol from west to east, and separating Austria and Bavaria, falls into the Danube at Passau.

INSTRATH, a village and parish of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. The village is pleasantly situated near the mouth of the Leithen. Population 2344.

INVERCT, a village of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, with a harbour.

INVERCT, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Haddington. Population 924.

INNSBRUCK, (*i. e.* Bridge of the Inn), the capital of the Tyrol, at the confluence of the Sill and the Inn, with a beautiful bridge over the latter river. There are several public edifices, more remarkable, however, for size than elegance, such as the government-house, the town-house, the opera, the arsenal, and the barracks. The only buildings of taste are the small chapel erected by the empress Maria Theresa, to the memory of her husband, and the great hall in the palace, which was the favourite residence of the princes of Tyrol. Here is a lyceum or academy, a medical school, and another establishment called the general seminary for Tyrol. The only manufactures worth noticing is a large cotton work. Population 19,000. 62 miles S. Munich. Long. 11. 23. 45. E. Lat. 47. 14. 30. N.

INNTAL, the valley, in the Alps through which flows the Inn. See *Engadine*.

INNSBRUCK, (*i. e.* the Quarter of the Inn), a large district or circle of Upper Austria, containing the territory lying between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza.

INNOVA, a town of European Russia, 278 miles E. S. E. Moscow. Population 3000.

INSKE, a township of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles from Kirkham. Pop. 730.

INSERBERG, a town of East Prussia, on the Angerap. Population 5300. 50 miles E. Königsberg.

ISTRNA, a town of Piedmont, on the Lago Maggiore. Population 4500.

IVLER, a village of Scotland, Perthshire, at the confluence of the Tays with the Tay.

IVLEARY, a royal burgh of Scotland,

and the chief town of the county of Argyll, in a parish of the same name. It is situated on a small bay, 8 miles from the head of Loch Fyne. The town, though small, is neat and handsome. It has a church, and a new jail, which contains also a range of handsome court and county rooms. It was erected into a royal burgh by a charter from Charles I. and joins with Ayr, Irvine, Rathesay, and Campbellton, in sending a member to parliament. The chief support of the place is the herring fishery, which appears to have flourished from time immemorial. Population, including the parish, 1137.

INVERARIES, a parish of Scotland, county of Forfar. Population 946.

INVERARIES, a parish of Scotland, in Elginshire and Banffshire. Population 2481.

INVERARIGGAIN, a parish of Scotland, county of Argyll. Population 651.

INVERARISK, a parish of Scotland, county of Mid-Lothian. Population 7436.

INVERGORDON, a village of Scotland, county of Ross, on the firth of Cromarty.

INVERGOWRIE, a village of Scotland, on the Tay, 2 miles W. Dundee.

INVERHAILION, a parish of Scotland, county of Angus. Population 1745.

INVERKEITHING, a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, county of Fife, on the north coast of the firth of Forth. It is of great antiquity, and joins with Dundee, Culross, Queensberry, and Stirling, in sending a member to parliament. The harbour is commodious. Pop. of the parish 2512.

INVERKEITHING, a parish of Scotland, county of Banff. Population 577.

INVERKEITHING, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which runs into Loch Inver.

INVERLOCHY, an ancient town of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, now destroyed. Its ancient castle has outlived all history, and all tradition of its owner, builder, and age.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, one of the largest counties in Scotland, bounded N. by Ross-shire and part of the Moray firth; E. by the counties of Nairn, Moray, and Aberdeen; S. by those of Perth and Argyll; and W. by the Atlantic ocean. It is about 94 miles in length from east to west, and about 50 miles at its greatest breadth. It has, besides, a small insulated district between the counties of Banff and Moray, annexed to it; also several of the Hebrides are politically attached to the county. These are Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Skye, Barra, Eigg, and the smaller islets which are situated on the coast. The surface of this county is in general extremely rugged and uneven, consisting of vast ranges of mountains, separated from each other by narrow and deep valleys. These mountains stretch across the whole country, from one end of the island to another, and lie parallel to every valley, rising like immense walls on both sides, while the intersected country sinks down between them, with a lake, or rapid stream, at the foot of the mountains, and the sea, flowing in the

centre. The Great Glaciation Glen, which runs in a straight line nearly north and south-west, divides the county into two almost equal parts. The northern extremity of this glen opens by the river Ness into the Moray firth, and following it south-westwards from this point, we find it occupied by Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy, whence it extends into the Atlantic ocean by the long inlet of the sea called Loch Linnhe. There are eight other inferior straths or valleys, which are subordinate to this great valley, and join it from different directions. In the northern part of the county is found the great glen of Strath Glass, with its tributaries, running nearly north-east, and opening into the firth of Beaully. To the south of the town of Inverness there are other straths bordered by mountains; and farther south, in the district of Badenoch, we find the great strath of the Spey. In this county are the lofty mountain of Ben Nevis, 4370 feet high; Meallaurvounie, 3060 feet high; Cairngorm and Brae Riach, the one 4244, and the other 4301 feet high. The principal rivers of Inverness-shire are the Ness, the Lochy, the Beaully, and the Spey; those of inferior note are the Findhorn, the Nairn, and the Nevis, all of which are fed by numerous smaller streams. Of these may be mentioned the small river Foyers, noted for its tremendous cataract. Mineral springs are rare; but sulphurous and chalybeate springs are found in various situations. The western shore is broken by numerous creeks, bays, and arms of the sea. On the confines of the county there are extensive tracts of wood, which are evidently the remains of much larger forests. Huge trunks and stocks of trees are everywhere found in the extensive moors. The climate is various. On the west coast the rains are heavy, and of long continuance; while on the east coast the climate is much drier. The soil is very various. Moor, moor, and heathy ground, in the opinion of some intelligent persons, cover two-thirds of the shire of Inverness. One-fourth part only is reckoned, according to the best accounts, to be arable land; and it is supposed that there are 26 of the remaining parts covered with heath, incumbent on moss, or on a till bottom. The clayey soil forms but a small part of the land. The haugh or alluvial soil along the banks of the rivers, or the shores of the lakes, is more frequently met with, and is of the richest quality. The principal employment of the farmer is the management of black cattle and sheep, especially the former; and numerous herds of goats are also to be found in every district. The mountains and forests are inhabited by herds of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Wild geese are numerous, large, and very fierce; but are also hangers, and the different varieties of the weasel tribe; and the lakes and rivers

abound with others. Most of the species of eagles, hawks, and owls, of different sorts, are to be found in this county. Black game, grouse, and ptarmigan, are numerous; also partridges, woodcocks, and snipes. Pheasants have been lately introduced, and are beginning to multiply. The rivers abound with salmon; and in the lochs the char is found in great perfection. Limestone is found in every district of the county, in many places approaching to the nature of marble. Inverness-shire contains only one royal burgh, viz. Inverness, and several small villages. The Gaelic is the prevailing language; but in the neighbourhood of Inverness the English language is spoken. In order to curb the power of the Highland chieftains, in 1715 and 1745, Fort George, Fort Augustus, and Fort William, were constructed. The military roads in this county, made by the soldiers under General Wade, never fail to excite the astonishment and gratitude of travellers. By the spirited exertions of the gentlemen of this populous county, the commerce and industry of the inhabitants have of late been greatly increased; and to facilitate the communication with the most remote parts, roads and bridges are now forming, under the direction of government, through every district of this extensive shire. The valued rent, as stated in the county books, is £.3180. 9s. Scots; real land rent £.70,530 sterling. Population 90,157.

INVERNESS, a royal burgh of Scotland, and chief town of the above county, situated on both sides of the river Ness, at its entrance into the Moray frith. Inverness has long been considered as the metropolis of the Highlands. It is a large and handsome place, adorned with many elegant houses and buildings. The older and larger part of the town occupies the eastern bank of the river; and it is connected with the western division of the town by an inconvenient antique bridge of seven arches, built in the year 1686, on which a toll is levied. The eastern part of the town bears an appearance of antiquity. The western part is of more modern erection, and is not so extensive. There are two parish churches; in the one English is preached, and in the other Gaelic; in the chapel of ease, English and Gaelic alternately. There are also Episcopalian and Methodist chapels. Nearly in the centre of the town stands the court-house, connected with the tolbooth, a handsome modern building, with a fine tower, terminated by a very elegant spire, which received considerable injury from the earthquake of 1816. The other public buildings are the town-hall and the assembly-rooms; the latter was originally of a greater height; but the roof and upper story having been injured in 1800 by a fatal explosion of gunpowder, both were taken down, and the building finished in its present form: the royal infirmary, the royal academy, and a neat little theatre. Some part of the ramparts of the ancient

castle of Inverness still remain. At the entrance of the river into the sea stand the ruins of a fort, erected by Cromwell from an old monastery of Dominicans, founded in the 13th century. Inverness being the great thoroughfare to the northern counties, is greatly resorted to in the summer season by strangers; and the inns and hotels afford excellent accommodation. The shops are also numerous and handsome; and the whole town wears an aspect of cheerfulness and neatness, very different from its appearance in former times, when in the important article of cleanliness it was very deficient. Inverness is a burgh of great antiquity. The first burgh charter was granted to the town by Malcolm Canmore in the year 1067, which has been renewed by successive sovereigns, until the reign of James VI. when the constitution or set of the burgh was finally settled. From the time of the revolution to about the year 1715, Inverness was in a declining state; but for the last 40 years, it has been in a rapid state of improvement. It is now almost wholly rebuilt, and its limits are yearly extending on every side. The principal manufactures are of hemp and flax. Tartan cloth for the Highland markets is manufactured in considerable quantities. There are also several tan-works and candle-works, and a tobacco manufactory. An iron foundry has also been established for some years. There are three printing-offices, and two newspapers published in Inverness. The harbour is safe and commodious. Inverness, in conjunction with Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres, sends a member to parliament. Population 12,264. 38 miles W. Elgin, 118 W. N. W. Aberdeen, and 156 N. N. W. Edinburgh. Long. 4. 5. W. Lat. 57. 30. 5. N.

INVERSID, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, 13 miles N. Dumblane.

INVERMUN, a small village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the Ugie.

INVERMURRAY, a parish of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. Population 1129.

INVERURAY, an ancient royal burgh in the county of Aberdeen, seated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Don and Ury, over each of which bridges have been built. It joins with Kintore, Cullen, Banff, and Elgin, in sending a member to parliament. Population of the parish 1129. 16 miles W. Aberdeen.

INWARDLEIGH, a parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 540.

IONA, ICOLMILL, or I-COLUMA-KILL, one of the western islands of Scotland, in the Atlantic ocean, separated from the western point of Mull by a narrow channel, called the Sound of I. The island is about 2½ miles in length, and on an average it is 1 mile broad, containing an area of 1200 acres. Icolmkill is chiefly interesting to the antiquarian, for the ruins of its ancient religious edifices. These were established, about the year 565, by St. Columba, who left Ireland; his

native country, with the intention of preaching Christianity to the Picts. The remains of these edifices, almost all constructed of fine granite, together with crosses and sepulchral monuments, are the antiquities now extant. The exact date of none of the former is known, but the church is said to have been built by Queen Margaret towards the latter end of the 11th century. It is built in the form of a cross, 164 feet long without, and 34 broad: the body of the church is 60 feet in length, and the two sides of the transept or cross are each 30 feet long and 18 broad within the walls. The east window is a beautiful specimen of Gothic workmanship. In the middle of the cathedral rises a tower 22 feet square, and between 70 and 80 high, supported by four arches, and ornamented with 14 pinnacles. Here are the tombs of 48 Scottish kings, 4 kings of Ireland, 8 Norwegian monarchs, and 1 king of France. South from the cathedral and St. Oran's chapel are the ruins of the nunnery, the church of which is pretty entire; and here also are several monuments. 36 miles from the mainland.

IONIAN ISLANDS, sometimes called the *Republic of the Seven Islands*, a small and recently constituted republic in the south-east of Europe, consisting of seven principal islands, and a number of islets, extending along the south-west coast of Greece, from 36. to 40. N. lat., and from 19. 30. to 23. 10. E. long. The seven principal islands are Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca or Thinki, Cerigo, and Paxos. Corfu is the most northerly, and lies opposite to Albania; Paxos, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, and Zante, follow each other in succession to the southward, lying along the coasts of Albania and the ancient Elis; but Cerigo is detached, being 150 miles to the south-east of Zante, and opposite to the coast of the ancient Laconia. The population, by a return made in 1807, amounts to 206,000. Almost all these islands are of an irregular form, and much indented by the sea. Their surface is for the most part uneven, containing a number of barren rocks and hills, interspersed, however, with fertile plains and valleys. The productions are corn, vines, olives, currants, cotton, honey, wax, &c. Salt seems to be the most extensive manufacture, and next to it olive oil. Wine and brandy, as well as different kinds of liquors, are likewise made in considerable quantities. A coarse cotton cloth is made in Cephalonia. The imports are salt fish, sugar, and drugs; also a limited quantity of woolen, linen, and hardware. These islands were taken possession of during the last war, by the British, who expelled the French from them. They still remain in possession of British.

IPSWICH, a parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 815.

IPSWICH, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire. Population 71.

IPSWICH, a parish of England, in Wiltshire. Population 715.

IPSWICH, a parish of England, in Wiltshire. Population 1425.

IPSWICH, the chief town of the county of Suffolk, in England, on the Orwell. The streets are narrow and irregular. The houses are many of them handsome modern buildings; and the rest, though old, are substantial and commodious. The town contains a number of streets, and 12 churches, in the structure of which there is nothing remarkable. The other principal public buildings and institutions are the town-hall, the shire-hall, a new county jail, a market-place, a custom-house, and a public library; also the town and barge jail in St. Matthew's street; the house of correction, standing in an airy situation near the county jail; chapels for the Independents, Unitarians, and Baptists; an assembly-room in Northgate-street; a custom-house on the quay, which borders the Orwell; and a handsome iron-bridge lately erected by Mr Cubitt, civil-engineer; a free grammar-school; three charity-schools; a national-school, containing 180 boys and 120 girls; a Lancasterian school, opened 8th July 1811, with 200 boys; and an excellent county charity for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen. At a short distance from the town is the race-ground, where the races are annually held in July. Adjoining to the east side of St. Peter's church-yard stands a gate, which is the only relic of the college founded by Cardinal Wolsey. The trade of the town is considerable, chiefly in the malting and exportation of corn. It has also a considerable coasting and a small share in the foreign trade. Ipswich was formerly famous for its manufactures of broad cloth, and of the Ipswich double, the best canvas for sail-cloth; but the only manufacture it now has is the spinning of yarn for the Norwich weavers. The corporation or civil government of Ipswich consists of two bailiffs, a high steward, a recorder, twelve portmen, of whom four are justices of the peace, a town-clerk, 24 common council, two of whom are coroners, two chamberlains, and various other officers. Ipswich sends two members to parliament, the electors amounting to between 800 and 900. Population 17,165. 18 miles N.E. Colchester.

IPSWICH, the *Agwan* of the Indians, a post township and port of entry of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, on Ipswich river, 12 miles S. Newburyport, 27 N. E. Boston. Pop. 3560.

IRAK, a province of Persia, bounded E. by Fars and Khuzistan, E. by Khuzistan and the Great Salt desert, W. by Kurdistan, N. by Azerbaijan, Gilan, and Mazanderan.

IRBIT, or **IRBITSKAYA**, a town of Russia, on the river Irtys, and the frontier of Siberia. It is an emporium for Siberian furs, and other Asiatic merchandise passing into Europe. Pop. 3400. 142 miles N. E. Ekaterinburg. Long. 63. 50. E. Lat. 57. 35. N.



IRAPU, an ancient market town of England, in Cumberland. Population 164.

IRAZZELL, a county of the United States, in the west part of North Carolina. Pop. 10,972. Slaves 2432. Chief town Statesville.

IRELAND, a large and fertile island of Europe, in the Atlantic ocean, lying to the west of Great Britain, from which it is separated by the Irish sea, or St George's channel, in some parts 120 miles broad, in others not above 12 miles. The country is situated between Long. 6. and 10. 10. W. and Lat. 51. 15. and 55. 13. N. Its greatest breadth between Erraghlin Head, in Mayo, and the mouth of Strangford lough, is 143 Irish, or 102 English miles, while between the bays of Dublin and Galway the distance is only 86 Irish, or 54 English miles; and between Dundalk and Ballyshannon only about 73 English miles. According to the computation of Du Roufort, it contains considerably more than 30,370 English acres, or 19,150,000 English acres. The calculations of Mr Wakefield make the superficial contents amount to 22,201 English square miles, or 20,457,974 English acres; while others reduce the account to 27,157 square miles.

Ireland is divided into four great provinces, viz. Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, which are again divided into 32 counties, containing 3436 parishes. Ulster, which occupies the northern part of the kingdom, contains nine counties, viz. Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. Leinster, situated to the east, contains twelve counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Wick, Wexford, and Wallow. Connaught, towards the west, contains five counties, viz. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. Munster, which occupies the southern part of the kingdom, contains six counties, viz. Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford.

The face of the country affords a pleasing variety of surface. In some parts there are rich and fertile plains, watered by large and beautiful streams, while in other parts hills are found in frequent succession, which give an agreeable diversity to the scenery. The mountainous chains of Ireland are neither numerous nor important; for though the country no doubt contains many hills of considerable elevation, yet they are not of that height, nor are they collected into such masses, as to give to Ireland the character of a mountainous country. The hilly parts of Ireland are in general of easy ascent, and admit of culture a considerable way up their sides; some of them, however, are precipitous, and terminate in cones or spires. The principal rivers are the Shannon, the Banagher, the Blackwater or Broadwater, the Liffey, the Boyne, the Suir, the Barrow, the Slane, and the Binn; the principal lakes or loughs, Lough Neagh, Lough Lene, and Lough Corrib. Lough Lene, or

the Lake of Kilmarney, is the most distinguished for its beauties. The harbours of Ireland are very numerous: those are, Waterford and Cork harbours on the south; Bantry and Dingle bays on the south-west; the estuary of the Shannon, and the vast bay of Galway, on the west; that great opening on the north-west, of which the bay of Sligo is a part, Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle on the north, are the most considerable. On the east side are the harbours of Belfast and Newry, and the barred havens of Dublin, Droghda, and Wexford. The principal commercial towns are Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, and Waterford.

The climate of Ireland is in general more temperate than the climate of other countries in the same latitude. The heat of summer is less oppressive, and the cold of winter less severe. It is also much more inclined to moderate falls of rain being more frequent; and the atmosphere, even when there is no rain, being impregnated with a moisture which affects the walls of houses, as well as furniture, and other articles. The soil of Ireland is, generally speaking, a fertile loam, with a rocky substratum. The bogs of Ireland form a very remarkable feature of the country. These are of different kinds, and in some places are very extensive. In the reports of the commissioners as pointed in 1802, to inquire into the nature and extent of Irish bogs, their extent is stated at 2,130,000 English acres. The greater part are considered by the commissioners to form a connected whole; and a portion of Ireland, of little more than one-fourth of its entire superficial contents, and included between a line drawn from Wicklowhead to Galway, and another drawn from South-head to Sligo, was supposed by the commissioners to comprise within it six-sevenths of the bogs in the island, exclusive of some mountain bogs and bays of less extent than 500 acres. They were perfectly convinced of the impracticability of draining these marshes. Ireland is said to rest on a bed of granite; and granite is accordingly abundant; also limestone. A great variety of marbles is found; also gypsum, father's earth, and coal. Precious stones have been discovered in Ireland, namely, beryls, and thyras, and jaspers; and also various species of crystals, which are hard, large, and very brilliant. Pieces of native gold have also been found. The lead mines in Antrim, Sligo, and Tipperary, formerly produced considerable quantities of silver. No copper mine is at present wrought in Ireland, although copper is found in different quantities. Iron ore is abundant; and in the middle of the 17th century iron-works were very common. Mineral springs, chiefly chalybeates, are found in almost every county. The animals found in Ireland do not materially differ from those in England.

The agriculture of Ireland is rather in a backward state, though in many counties improvements begin to be adopted. Of late years there has been a great extension of tillage, as is evident from the increased quantities of corn

which are now exported to Great Britain. Wheat is grown in various counties, but oats are most extensively cultivated. Ireland has been long celebrated for the immense quantity and excellent quality of potatoes, which it produces. Flax is also grown. The dairy husbandry is the most extensive and the best managed in Ireland. The linen manufacture is the staple branch of Irish industry. The cotton manufacture, which is of late introduction into Ireland, is spreading rapidly. The manufacture of muslins is also carried on in some parts. The distillation of spirits has long been carried on in Ireland to a great extent, both legally and illegally; and there are breweries in different parts. Ireland imports from Great Britain, iron, hops, shot, pepper, tea, pearl-shells, seeds, tobacco, spices, indigo, drugs, colours, alum, coals, cotton-wool, logwood, silk, calicoes, earthenware, hardware, beer, sugar, coffee, cabinet and upholstrey goods, hats, &c.; and exports to Great Britain, corn, hides, horse hair, provisions, butter, whisky, cattle, flax-seed, yarn, tallow, &c. The trade between France and Ireland is considerable; from France she imports wines particularly, and exports to France, provisions, linch, &c. Portugal sends her wines, particularly her port, and her fruits, &c. and receives provisions, butter, &c. The trade with Spain consists nearly of the same articles. The commerce between Ireland and the north of Europe is principally carried on through England. With North America and the West Indies the trade is very extensive. To the former Ireland sends her linens principally, and occasionally butter; and receives from it flax-seed, &c. To the West Indies Ireland sends linens, provisions, &c. and receives sugars, &c. The exports from Ireland, estimated at their official value, amounted, for the year ending January 1817, to £6,703,799; the imports to £5,004,690. In Ireland the public revenue arises from much the same sources as in Britain, namely, customs, excise, stamps, post-office duties, assessed taxes, &c. It amounted, in the year ending 1817, to £2,109,171. The expenditure amounted to £1,461,266; and the debt of Ireland amounted, in the same year, after deducting what was redeemed by the sinking fund, to £1,414,411,180. The exchequer of Ireland is now incorporated with that of Britain; and it is in contemplation, as soon as it can be safely accomplished, to assimilate the antics of the two countries. The established religion is the Protestant, though the great majority of the people are Catholics. Population in 1754, 2,372,634; in 1767, 2,511,276; in 1785, 2,845,932; in 1791, 4,206,612. Since this period, the population has increased beyond 5,000,000.

IRELAND, one of the Bermuda islands.

IRELAND, New, a long narrow island in the Eastern seas, north from New Britain, extending about 180 miles, and in general very narrow. It is situated between Long. 150. 30. and 153. 5. E. Lat. 3. 40. and 5. 0. S.

IRISH SEA, that part of the Atlantic ocean which washes the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.

IRISH-TOWN, a bathing village of Ireland, bay of Dublin, near the mouth of the Liffey.

IRITINA, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 21. S.

IRAX, a river of England, in Lancashire, which falls into the Irwell.

IRKOUTSK, an extensive government, comprehending all the eastern part of Siberia, or Asiatic Russia. It is bounded E. by the Pacific ocean, or more properly by its gulfs, called the seas of Kamtschatka, Okhotsk, and Anadyr; N. by the Frozen ocean; W. by Tobolsk; S. by vast chains of mountains, continued from the Altay, under the appellations of the Sayanskic, Yablonoy, and Stanovoy mountains, which separate it from the vast regions of Chinese Tartary. It extends about 28 degrees from east to west, and 25 from north to south, and comprises 126,400 square geographical miles. It is traversed by the Lena, which is a great river. The Olonek, the Indigirka, and the Kovyma, are also large rivers which fall into the icy sea. Population 375,150.

IRKOUTSK, one of the four circles into which the above government is divided.

IRKOUTSK, a city, the capital of the above government and district, on the Angara. The houses are of wood, and the streets unpaved. It contains 2 cloisters and 33 churches. Irkoutsk is the residence of the officers of government, and the station of a considerable body of troops; it is also the seat of an archbishopric. Government maintains here a seminary, a popular school, and a school for the Japanese language and navigation. Irkoutsk possesses also a great commercial importance. It appears half a Chinese town, from the quantities of porcelain, enamelled and bequeered ware, and Chinese articles of dress and furniture, with which the houses are filled. Pop. 11,202. Long. 103. 30. E. Lat. 52. 16. 41. N.

IRKUT, a river of Siberia, which falls into the Angara, opposite Irkoutsk.

IRQUOIS, or the Six Nations, a confederacy of Indian nations, in North America.

IRRAWADDY, the principal river in the Birman empire. It enters the Birman dominions in or about the latitude of 25. 0. N., and directing its course west-south-west, passes the cities of Umrappaora and Old Ava. In Lat. 21. 45. it is joined from the north-west by the Keenduen river, and in Lat. 17. 50. it divides into two branches, one of which running to the south-west, passes the town of Persaim or Bassen; the other running to the south-east, passes Rangoon; but these branches again subdivide into many streams which are met by the tide. The intermediate space is formed into a Delta, similar to that of the Nile.

IRY, a river of England, in Cumberland, which falls into the Irish sea.

IRYING, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden.

IRYTSCH, a great river of Northern Asia,

which rises in Independent Tartary. At Samara it joins the Obi, which gives name to the united stream.

IMOLEA, an inland town of Spain, province of Jaen. Population 2200.

IRVINE, of **JAWINE**, a seaport and ancient royal burgh of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Irvine, and in a parish of the same name. The principal public buildings are the church, surmounted with an elegant spire; the town-hall, which stands in the middle of the street; and, at the north end of the town, a new academy. The harbour is tolerably commodious. There is a yard for ship-building, a large tan-work, a rope-work, and a bleachfield; also cotton manufactures. Pop. of the parish 7007.

IRVINE, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the frith of Clyde at Irvine.

IRUN, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, about a mile from the Bidasoa. Population 1100.

IRWELL, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Mersey.

ISERN TILLE, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or. Population 1600.

ISABELLA, St., a town of Brazil, 130 miles N. E. of Salvador. Lat. 11. 10. S.

ISABELLA, a river of St Domingo, which enters the sea, near the city of St Domingo.

ISABELLA POINT lies on the north side of the island of St Domingo. Lat. 19. 59. 18. N.

ISCHIA, a town of Upper Austria, noted for salt-works. Population 4500. 27 miles S. E. Salzburg.

ISCHIA, a small island in the gulf of Naples, 6 miles from the coast. Its superficial extent is 25 square miles. Vines and olives are raised in abundance; also silk. Here are likewise some good pastures. The principal mineral production is sulphur. In 1807, Ischia was taken by a British and Sicilian force. Population 22,500.

ISCHIA, the capital of the foregoing island, on the north coast. It is defended by a citadel, built on a rock of lava. Pop. 3100.

ISCHIM, a town of Siberia, capital of a circle of the same name, situated on the Ischim, which falls into the Irtysh. Population 1000. Long. 69. 20. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

ISCHITELLA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, province of Capitanata. Pop. 3100.

ISER, or **GISER**, a river of Bohemia, which flows into the Elbe at Alt Bunzlau.

ISER, a large river of Bararia, which joins the Danube at Deckendorf.

ISER (Circle of the), in Bavaria, has been divided since 1803. It lies between 10. 46. and 12. 31. of E. long. and 47. 20. and 49. 46. of N. lat. and is bounded partly by the Bavarian circles of the Regen and the Upper Danube, partly by the Austrian states. Pop. 603,000.

ISERE, a considerable river of France, which rises in the Alps, and joins the Rhone.

ISERE, a department in the S. E. of France, forming the N. W. part of the old province of Dauphine, and bounded by Savoy, and the French departments of the Upper Alps, the Drôme, and the Rhone. Superficial area 3410 square miles. Population 472,000.

ISERLOHN, a town of Prussian West-

phalia. Velvets, silks, and ribbons, are made here; also hardware of various kinds. Population 4100. 41 miles E. Düsseldorf.

ISERNIA, a town of Naples, at the foot of the Appennines. Part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1805. 30 miles N. Capua. Population 6000.

ISIGNY, a town of France, in Normandy. Population 1900.

ISIS, a name given to the river Thames.

ISJUM, a town of European Russia, on the Donetz, 6 miles S. E. Charkov. Pop. 4300.

ISLA, a river of Scotland, county of Forfar, which falls into the Tay at Kinclaven. It is noted for a fall of 70 or 80 perpendicular feet.—Also a river in the county of Banff, which falls into the Deveron.

ISLAMABAD, a town of Bengal, capital of the district of Chittagong, on the Curram-pooly river, at the distance of 10 miles from the sea. Long. 91. 42. E. Lat. 22. 22. N.

ISLAMABAD, a town of Cashmere, on the Jhylyur. Its principal manufacture is shawls. Long. 74. 7. E. Lat. 34. 6. N.

ISLAY, **ILAY**, or **ILA**, one of the Hebrides, for western islands of Scotland, to the south-west of Jura, and belonging to the county of Argyll. It is of an irregular form, about 31 miles in length, and 24 broad. It contains about 154,000 acres, of which about one-seventh may be stated to be in cultivation; two-sevenths are rugged mountains, rocks, or hills; three-sevenths hill pasture, coppice wood plantations, and natural grassings, impervious to the plough; and one-seventh moors, peat mosses, and unreclaimed wastes. In this island agriculture is now carried on with great energy, and after the most improved mode. The land produces good crops of barley, oats, pease, and flax. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent. About 200 tons of kelp are manufactured annually. The rents in 1779 were £2700, and in 1807 they exceeded £11,000. Population in 1801, 6821; in 1811, 11,500; in 1821, 16,000. Its inhabitants are rapidly increasing.

ISLE ROYAL, an island on the north-west side of Lake Superior, about 100 miles long, and in many places about 40 broad.

ISLE OF WHITHORN, a harbour and village of Scotland, in Wigtonshire.

ISLE OF WIGHT, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on the south side of James river. Population 9180. Slaves 4041. Chief town Smithfield.

ISLEHAM, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire. Population 1710.

ISLESBOROUGH, a township of the United States, in Hancock county, Maine.

ISLEWORTH, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, and parish of Isleworth. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, opposite Richmond; is a large and busy village, and contains many good houses, inhabited by genteel families. Population of the parish 5250. 8 miles W. London.

ISLINGTON, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, and parish of St. Andrew.

London, formerly a pleasant country town. It is chiefly composed of the dwellings of retired citizens, and other persons connected with the capital; while it yet retains much of the character of an ancient town, in the display of a considerable number of old buildings, formerly inhabited by distinguished persons. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasing walks, the fields being uninclosed, and intersected by the meander of the New River; while the adjacent tea-gardens and taverns, all in fine open situations, and furnished with bowling-green, &c. afford excellent recreation and amusement to numbers from the metropolis. The chief public buildings in Islington are the parish church; an elegant and costly chapel of ease, erected near Highbury, to accommodate the increasing inhabitants; and near it charity schools for the education of 500 children on Bell's system. A Sunday school has likewise been lately established; and the dissenting chapels are numerous and large, with charitable institutions attached to each. Near the New River head is a mineral spring, called Islington spa, which resembles in its quality and effects the water at Turbridge wells. Islington contains an extensive manufactory of white lead, a large manufactory of floorcloth, a fur manufactory of considerable extent, besides others of less consequence. Population of the parish 22,417.

ISMAIL, or ISMAILOW, a large and strong town of Bessarabia, on the north side of the principal arm of the Danube, about 33 miles from the Black sea. It is a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, and is surrounded by a moat and earthen ramparts. It carries on a considerable trade in the products of Moldavia; and the Armenians settled here have thriving manufactures of leather and shagreen. It was stormed by the Russians, under Suwarow, in 1790, and was given up for three days to the pillage and massacre of these barbarians. 268 miles N. Constantinople. Long. 28. 50. 15. E. Lat. 45. 21. N.

ISMAILOW, an imperial palace of Russia, 12 miles from Moscow, with a village near it of the same name.

ISNIK, a town of Asia Minor, the ancient Nice. It now contains scarcely 300 houses. Long. 29. 50. E. Lat. 40. 16. N.

ISNY, a town of Germany. 46 miles S. Ulm. Population 2200.

ISOLA, a town of Austrian Illyria. 7 miles S. Capo d'Istria. Population 2600.

ISOLA, a town of Naples. Population 2800.

ISOLA, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 2500.—Also a town of Naples. Population 2600.

ISOLA GROSSA, an island of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, 30 miles long, and 2 broad.

ISPAIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Lozere. Population 1900.

ISPAHAN, or SPAHAN, the capital of Persia, and long celebrated as one of the most splendid cities of the east. It was taken by Anwar in 1837, who gave it up to indiscriminate massacre. It revived from this calamity;

and at length Scha Abbas, the ablest and most fortunate prince of this dynasty, fixed at Isfahan the seat of his dominion, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722, it was taken by the Afghans, and many of its most superb edifices entirely destroyed. In 1727, it was retaken by Nadir Shah; but no pains were taken by that conqueror to restore its former prosperity. Since that time Isfahan has never been a royal residence, and it has gone gradually more and more into decay, and presents only the wreck of what it formerly was. A person may now ride for miles amid its ruins. It still contains, however, according to Olivier, 50,000, and according to Mr Kunzeir, 200,000 inhabitants. Isfahan, according to Chardin, was 24 miles in circuit, and contained 172 mosques, 43 colleges, 1800 caravanseras, 273 public baths, and, according to some travellers, a population of 1,100,000. The most splendid edifice was the palace, built by Scha Abbas. The walls and buildings of the palace remain still nearly entire; but it has been stripped of all its costly furniture, and every thing valuable which could be removed. The Meydan, as a square, seems equally distinguished: it is one-third of a mile in length, and about half that breadth. It was formerly encircled by a canal, bordered by very fine plane-trees; but all vestiges of both are now obliterated. The finest shops of the town are here. There are some very fine buildings, particularly mosques, in the whole circuit of it; but the palace, forming one of the sides, is its chief ornament. Another remarkable object is the Char Bagh (four gardens), a name given to an avenue of more than a mile, reaching from the Meydan to the mountains east of Isfahan. It is composed of four rows of very large and beautiful plane-trees. There are several handsome bridges in Isfahan. The mosques also display great magnificence. The principal one is of vast extent, built of stone, with a lining of marble, the cupolas ornamented with gold, and the gates with silver. The streets are narrow, winding, and irregular; and being quite unpaved, the wind, when it is high, raises such clouds of dust, that the sun cannot be seen. The manufactures of Isfahan are still very extensive. In gold brocade this city is unrivalled. It is also the greatest emporium of inland commerce in the Persian empire, being the chief medium of communication with India and Cabul on one side, and Turkey on the other. Isfahan, after being thus desolated by foreign wars and revolutions, has of late begun to revive, chiefly through the exertions of Hajee Mahomed Hussein Khan, who has raised himself to the first situation in the empire, and acquired immense wealth, which he employs in the improvement of his native city and province. Long. 52. 50. E. Lat. 32. 25. N.

ISSRI, OUD, a river of the Netherlands, which enters the Zuider-Zee below Kampen.—2d, LITTLE, a river of the Netherlands, which joins the Maase, near Rotterdam.

ISSELMONDE, an island of the Netherlands, formed by the Maase, the Merwe, and the Yssel. It contains a village of the same name. Population 1100.

ISSELSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles S. Utrecht. Population 2100.

ISSOIRE, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dôme. It has some fortifications. Population 5000.

ISSOUDEX, a walled town of France, department of the Indre. It has manufactures of stockings, hats, and leather, and a saltpetre work. Pop. 10,000. 74 miles S. E. Tours.

ISSUN, a village of Prussian Westphalia, 6 miles N. E. Guelibres. Population 2000.

ISSY L'ÉVÈQUE, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire. Pop. 1800.

ISTREA, a town of France. 13 miles S. E. Arles. Population 2100.

ISTRIA, a peninsula of the Austrian empire, in Illyria, formed by the gulfs of Trieste and Fiume (which indent the land from the Adriatic), and bounded on the north by Carniola. It is situated between Lat. 45. and 46. and was formerly divided into Venetian and Austrian; but, at the peace of Campo Formio, the whole was given to Austria; and though it was afterwards, during some years, in the hands of Bonaparte, it was restored to Austria in 1814, and now forms the southern division of Austrian Illyria. The territorial extent of this peninsula is about 1600 square miles, and the population 141,000. It is a rich and fertile tract, and wants only a

ready market for its productions, to render it the most thriving part of the Austrian empire.

ISTWITH, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Irish sea.

ITALY, a well known peninsula in the south of Europe, extending from the 37th to the 46th degree of N. latitude, and in one quarter from the 7th to the 19th degree of E. longitude. It is bounded N. by Germany and Switzerland, W. by France and the Tuscan or Tyrrhenian sea, S. by the Ionian sea, E. by the Adriatic and the Austrian province of Carniola. It is 700 miles long, but its breadth is very unequal, from 350 to 75 miles. The main land of Italy is and has long been divided by geographers into three great parts, the northern, the central, and the southern. The first comprises Piedmont and the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, the Austrian possessions in Italy called the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and the duchies of Parma and Modena. Central Italy, less extensive, consists of the Ecclesiastical State; and the small districts of Lucca, Massa di Carrara, and San Marino; while southern Italy consists exclusively of the kingdom of Naples. The principal islands connected with Italy are Sicily, Sardinia, and the Lipari group. The political divisions of Italy are nearly the same now as before the French revolution. The following table exhibits the extent and population of its nine independent states, arranged according to their comparative magnitude.

	Extent in square miles.	Population.
I.—Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.		
Naples,	31,000	4,963,000
Sicily, with the Lipari and other isles,	12,600	1,630,000
	43,600	6,610,000
II.—Kingdom of Sardinia.		
Piedmont, including the county of Nice,	7,500	1,750,000
Duchy of Montserrat,	900	130,000
Part of the duchy of Milan,	3,300	550,000
Territory of the <i>riservata</i> republic of Genoa,	2,300	532,000
Savoy (not properly a part of Italy),	3,000	450,000
Island of Sardinia, with the small adjacent isles,	9,200	520,000
	27,000	3,934,000
III.—Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.		
Government of Milan,	8,340	2,062,000
Government of Venice,	9,950	1,932,000
	18,290	4,014,000
IV.—States of the Church or Pope's Dominions.		
V.—Grand Duchy of Tuscany , comprising the island of Elba and other small possessions, and governed by the archduke Ferdinand of Austria,		
	8,500	1,180,000
VI.—States of Parma , consisting of the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, subject to the archduchess Maria Louisa, and to revert eventually to the infant of Spain,		
	2,200	377,000
VII.—States of Modena , subject to the Austrian archduke Francis of Este. Duchies of Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, with the principalities of Carpi and Correggio,		
	1,740	332,000
Duchy of Massa, and Principality of Carrara,	320	53,000
	2,060	370,000
VIII.—Duchy of Lucca , subject to the infant of Spain,		
	420	120,000
IX.—Republic of San Marino,		
	40	7,000
Extent and population of Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia,	117,990	19,914,000
Exclusive of these two islands, Italy contains	65,290	16,099,000

Nothing can exceed the beauty and diversity of the natural scenery of Italy. Its mountains, consisting of the Alps and Apennines, present every variety of form and elevation, of rugged rocks and precipices, thick and extensive forests, water-falls, and all the component parts of picturesque beauty. The vallies are delightful beyond description; and even the plains are enlivened more than in most other countries by gentle elevations, rivers, and woods. The windings of the coast form a number of fine bays; and the clearness of the atmosphere gives to every object a peculiar brightness of colouring and distinctness of outline. Italy abounds in natural curiosities: the most striking are its volcanoes, the principal of which are Mount Vesuvius, near Naples; Mount Etna, in Sicily; and several in the Lipari islands. The chief river of Italy is the Po, which receives as tributaries the Padra, the Maira, the Grana, the Poëcia, the Saogoa, the Belba, the Bormida, the Tanaro, the Doira, the Ticino, the Adda, the Oglio, the Mincio, the Trebia, the Parma, and the Panaro. The other large rivers of the north, or rather north-west, of Italy, are the Adige, the Brenta, the Piave, and the Tagliamento, all flowing southward from the Alps. In the centre or south of Italy, the Tiber is the principal. There is also the Rubicon and the Arno in Tuscany. In Naples, the chief rivers are the Volturno, the Garigliano, anciently the Liris, and the Ofanto, formerly the Aufidus, which flows past Canosa. The principal lakes of Italy are lake Garda, and the Lago Maggiore, or lake of Locarno. After these come the lakes of Lugano, Como, Lecco, and Isco; the lake of Perugia (anciently Trasimene), Bolsena, Castel Gondolfo, Bracciano, Celano, Vagano, and Averno.

In respect to climate, Italy is one of the most favoured countries in Europe. The air is mild and genial almost throughout, the excessive heats of summer being moderated by the influence of the mountains and surrounding sea, and the cold of winter being hardly ever extreme. Many districts of Italy are unhealthy in the summer and autumn months, owing to the malaria, an intermitting fever of the worst kind, which is peculiar to Italy. The cause of this evil has not been accurately ascertained, but is, in all probability, to be sought in the pestilential air of the stagnant marshes. Italy presents a rich and varied spectacle of natural products, of which the most important are vines, olives, and other fruit of great variety, and of the most delicious quality; also corn, though not in great abundance; pulse, and other vegetables; cotton; and, still more, silk. In the north, towards the German frontier, as well as in the Venetian and Genoese territory, and in Tuscany, there are masses of beautiful marble; caverns of crystals are met with in many parts. In Apennines are found alabaster, jasper, rock-crystal, chalcedony, lapis lazuli, opals, with other valuable stones; and

these mountains abound in basalt, dried lava, sulphur, *porcellanous* sand, and similar volcanic matter. Other mineral productions of a different class are alum, copper, and iron. Mineral springs, both cold and hot, are found in various parts of Italy. The mountains and forests contain a number of wild animals; among others the bear, the stag, the marmot, and the badger. The lynx or tiger-cat is found in the mountains of Abruzzo; and the crested porcupine in the south of Italy. Hares, foxes, and the kinds of wild fowl that come under the name of game, are sufficiently abundant. Silk is the staple manufacture, and after it come linen and woollen. Wine and strong spirits are also made in quantities. The articles for commercial exchanges are very limited, and consist less of manufactures than of rude produce. With the Levant their intercourse is still considerable. The other imports are from France, England, Switzerland, and Germany: with the last two the conveyance of merchandise takes place chiefly by land. The imports from England to Italy are coffee, sugar, and other colonial produce; muslins, linens, calicoes, woollens, hardware, and dye-stuffs; also fish, dried and salted, for diet on the numerous days of abstinence from butcher meat enjoined by the Catholic creed. The principal trading places are Naples, Venice, Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, Verona, Bologna, Florence, Civita Vecchia, Ancona, Lucca, and in Sicily, Messina and Palermo.

The established religion throughout Italy is the Roman Catholic; but all other sects are tolerated. The number of archbishops for the whole country is 36. The number of inferior ecclesiastics is surprisingly great: they consist of two great divisions, the parochial clergy and the monastic orders. Italy contains an extraordinary number of hospitals, erected, and in general provided for, in former ages. Her principal universities are those of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Parma, Pisa, Pavia, Naples, and Palermo. The Italians are passionately fond of music; and nothing is more common than to hear the finest airs of Metastasio sung in the streets with correctness and harmony.

ITALY, AUSTRIAN, a kingdom of Upper Italy, belonging to the house of Austria, and situated between 44. 54. and 46. 46. of N. lat. and 8. 31. and 13. 30. of E. long. It is bounded N. by Switzerland and Austria, E. by Illyria, S. E. by the Adriatic, S. by the States of the Church, Modena, and Parma, and W. by Piedmont. The line of demarcation, as laid down by the congress of Vienna, is, 1st, On the side of Piedmont, the Lago Maggiore, and the course of the Ticino; 2d, On the side of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, the course of the Po; 3d, On the side of Modena, the same boundary as on 1st January 1792; 4th, On the side of the Papal States, the course of the Po as far as the *confinement* of the Goro; and, 5th, On the side of Switzerland, the former frontier of Lombardy, along with

the line which separates the valleys of the Valtelline, Bernina, and Chiavenna, from the cantons of the Grisons and Ticino. The name given to this kingdom, in treaties and other public acts, is the *Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom*, from its two great component parts, which are separated from each other by the river Mincio: that on the right of the river is called the government of Milan, and that on the left the government of Venice. The former is divided into nine provinces or delegations, and the latter into eight: each delegation is subdivided into districts, and each district into *comunes* or parishes. Austrian Italy was erected into a kingdom by an edict of the emperor of Austria, dated 7th April 1816. Though declared to form a monarchy inseparable from the Austrian empire, it has a separate constitution of its own, at the head of which is a prince of the imperial family, with the title of viceroy. His residence is at Milan.

ITAMARCA, a province of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of Parana, S. by that of Pernambuco, E. by the sea, and W. by the country of the Tapuyos Indians.

ITAMARCA, an island of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, 3 leagues in length, and 2 in breadth. It is about a league from the coast. The capital is of the same name.

ITATA, a province of Chili, bounded N. by Maule, E. by Chilian, W. by the Pacific ocean, and S. by Puchucuy. It is about 20 leagues in length, and 11 in breadth. The capital is Coulema, situated in Lat. 36. 2. S.

ITATA, a river of the above province, in the Chilian Andes, which enters the sea in Lat. 36. S.

ITCHIN, a river of Wales, in Northumberland, which runs into the Eden.

ITUNING, a river of England, in Hampshire, which runs into Southampton water.

ITENES, a large river of Quito, in the province of Mojos, which enters the Mar-more in Lat. 11. 55. S.

ITHACA, or **TRIACHI**, in the Mediterranean, one of the seven Ionian islands, in the gulf of Patras, in Long. 21. 1. E. Lat. 38. 26. N. It is 18 miles long, and nowhere above 5 broad. Population 8000. It has always been noted for its rugged and barren aspect. The chief productions of the island are olives and currants.

ITHACA, a post village of the United States, in Ulster, and capital of Tompkins county, New York, at the bottom of Cayuga lake, 29 miles from Oswego, and 180 W. Albany. Population in 1818, 611. The public buildings are a court-house and church.

ITROU, a river of Wales, in Radnorshire, which falls into the Wye.

ITYONABA BAY, a bay on the coast of Brazil. Long. 37. 46. W. Lat. 6. 20. S.

ITIQUEIA, a river of Brazil, which falls into the Rio de los Porruos, a tributary

stream, joining the great river La Plata, about 500 miles from its source.

ITRAI, a town of Naples, 40 miles N. W. Naples. Population 4500.

ITRUPU, one of the Kurile islands, where the Japanese have a settlement.

ITZENOE, a town of Denmark, on the Stor, with 5000 inhabitants. It carries on a good trade. 31 miles N. by W. Hamburg.

IVER, two rivers of England; one joins the Ouse at Tempsford; the other rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Parrot at Langport.

IVEN, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire. Population 1663.

IVES, St., a borough and market town of England, in Gornwall, on the bay of St Ives. It consists chiefly of one long street, branching off at the south into two smaller ones. The buildings in general are but mean. The church is a low but spacious building. There are Independent and Methodist meeting-houses in the town, and these have Sunday schools for poor children. The chief articles of exportation are slates and pilchards. The pilchard fishery is carried on in the bay to a great extent. To protect the port from the north-west winds, a breakwater has been constructed. St Ives is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 12 capital burgesses, and 24 inferior burgesses. It sends two members to parliament. The number of voters paying scot and lot is 340. Population 3520. 104 miles S. W. Exeter.

IVAS, St., a market town of England, county of Huntingdon, on the Ouse, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Population 2777. 5 miles S. E. Huntingdon.

IVICA, or **IVICA**, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, and the principal of the group called the Pithyusa. Its extent is 190 square miles; its population 15,200. The soil is fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, fruit, flax, and hemp, with little labour. About 15,000 tons of salt are annually got from evaporation; and it forms, with fish and wood, the chief articles of export. 32 miles from Majorca.—The capital is of the same name; and has a good harbour. Population 2700.

IVINGHOE, an ancient market town and parish of England, county of Buckingham. It carries on a manufacture of lace. Population 1665. 6 miles S. W. Dunstable.

IVREA, an old and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont. It has a cathedral, 3 churches, and several convents. 20 miles N. Turin.

IVY BRIDGE, a village of England, in Devonshire, 2½ miles from Bideford.

IXWORTH, a market town and parish of England, in Suffolk. Population 952.

IZZ, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Population 1000.

IZIEU, a town of France, department of the Loire. Population 2000.

J.

JAAH, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Meuse at Maastricht.

JABBEH, a considerable town of Bambara, in Western Africa, on the Niger, 55 miles W. S. W. Segou.

JABLONOW, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia.

JABLUNKA, a town of Austrian Silesia. Population 1700.

JACA, or **JACCA**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, among the Pyrenees. Population 4000. 45 miles N. Saragosa.

JACATRA, a district of the island of Java, of which Batavia is the capital.

JACI, or **JACI**, a town of Algeria, a maritime town of Sicily, in the Valley of Demona, not more than 12 miles from the summit of Mount Etna. It is situated on the N. E., and has manufactures of linen. Population 11,000. 10 miles N. N. E. Catania.

JACKSON, a county of the United States, in Georgia, on the E. of the Oconee. Pop. 10,569. Slaves 1216. Chief town Jackson.—3d, Of Alabama.—5d, Of Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Pascagoula.—11th, Of West Tennessee, on Cumberland river. Pop. 5401. Slaves 181. Chief town Williamson. At the court-house is a post-office.—5th, Of Ohio, east of Ross and Pike counties. Pop. in 1810, 2600. Chief town Jackson.—6th, Of Indiana, on the east fork of White river. Chief town Brownstown.—7th, Of Illinois, on the Mississippi. Pop. 1294. Chief town Brownsville.—Also the name of several townships.

JACKSON'S RIVER, a head water of James' river, Virginia, which is joined by Carpenter's creek, and receives the name of Fluvannah river. It is noted for a fall of 200 feet.

JACOBS, ST., a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland. Population 1600.

JACOBSTADEN, a town of Pomerania, 16 miles E. Stargard. Population 1500.

JACOBSTADT, a town of European Russia, government of Finland. Population 1600.

JAEH, an extensive province of Spain, forming the eastern part of Andalusia, and surrounded by the provinces of Granada, Murcia, Cordova, and La Mancha. Its territorial extent is 4730 square miles; and its population 207,000. The chief towns are Jaen, Ubeda, Baeza, and Anduxar. The largest river is the Guadalquivir, which has a number of tributary streams.

JAEH, a considerable city of Spain, capital of the above province. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, is neatly built, and has several handsome churches and squares, one of which is spacious, and surrounded by elegant houses. It is a bishop's see; and the cathedral is a noble structure; divided into three aisles, and adorned on the outside with

statues and bas-reliefs; in the interior it has magnificent drapery and paintings. Water is distributed to all parts of the town in great profusion, by means of public fountains. It was well known to the Romans. Population 27,500. 65 miles E. Cordova. Long. 3. 51. W. Lat. 37. 43. N.

JAEH DE BRACAMOROS, a province of Quito, bounded N. by Loja, and Quixos and Macos, E. by Miras, W. by Piura, and S. by Caxamarca, or Chachapayas, in Peru. The capital is of the same name. Long. 78. 33. W. Lat. 5. 25. S.

JAHRA, a district of Arabia, S. E. of Yemen, and bordering on Hadramut.

JAFFA, a town of Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean, the ancient *Joppa*. It is now inhabited by Turks and Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. It stands on a small eminence in the form of a sugar loaf. On the summit is a small citadel, which commands the town; the bottom of the hill is surrounded by a wall without a rampart. The general appearance of the place is now very desolate. Its harbour is one of the worst in the Mediterranean. The commerce consists in the importation of grain, particularly of rice, from Egypt. Jaffa has always been a favourite resort of pilgrims to the Holy Land. The Latins, Greeks, and Armenians, have each small convents for the reception of pilgrims. In 1799, Jaffa was taken by Bonaparte. 40 miles W. Jerusalem. Long. 34. 53. E. Lat. 32. 2. N.

JAFESA, the capital of the district of Jaffnapotam, in Ceylon, at some distance from the sea, but communicating with it by a river navigable for large boats. The town is fortified, and possesses also a good citadel, but was taken, after a short resistance, by the British troops, in 1795. It has a manufacture of cotton goods. The inhabitants are principally Mahomedans; but since Ceylon was taken by the English, many of the country-born Dutch families have settled there. Long. 80. 9. E. Lat. 9. 45. N.

JAGGERE, a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, on the Byturnee. It is still a large straggling town, and has a manufacture of cotton cloths. Long. 86. 35. E. Lat. 20. 50. N.

JAGERSDORFF, Gross, a village of East Prussia, at which the Prussians were defeated by the Russians in 1757.

JACO, SR., a province of Chili, bounded by that of Acumegua N., the Andes E., the river Mapocho S., and Melipilla W. It is 16 leagues in extent, and 12 broad, and is watered by the rivers Mapocho, Colina, and Zampa, and by several other headwater streams.

JACO, SR., the capital of the above province, on the Mapocho, over which there is a beautiful bridge, which connects the city

with suburbs. The streets, like those of all the other cities and villages in Chili, are straight, and intersected at right angles, and are 36 geometrical feet in breadth. The great square is 450 feet on each side. In the midst is a handsome fountain of bronze. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, the church of St Dominick, and that of the great college formerly belonging to the Jesuits. The private houses are handsome and pleasant, but, on account of earthquakes, are usually of but one story. Besides the suburbs on the other side of the river, there is one to the south, called St Isidoro. The population, 46,000, is rapidly increasing. There are four parochial churches, several convents of monks, besides seven nunneries, a house of correction for women, a foundling hospital, several private endowments, a college of nobility, which was under the direction of the Jesuits, and a Tridentine seminary. St Jago contains a royal university, a mint for coining gold and silver, and barracks for the soldiers. Being the centre of all the commerce of Chili, it abounds with all kinds of meat, fish, and other articles of food, which are obtained from the neighbouring provinces. 55 miles E. S. E. of the port of Valparaiso. Long. 70. 44. W. Lat. 33. 26. S.

JAGO, St, a town of the island of Cuba, long considered the capital of the island, but now reduced from its former splendour. Long. 76. 6. W. Lat. 20. S.

JAGO, St, a large river of Quito, province of Jacn de Bracamoros, which unites with the Paute; and another which enters the Pacific ocean, in Lat. 1. 14. N.

JAGO, St, DE ALANGI, a town of Mexico, and capital of Veracruz, 110 miles S. W. Porto Bello. Long. 80. 30. W. Lat. 8. 12. N.

JAGO, St, DE CAZEN, a populous town of Portugal, 36 miles S. Natal.

JAGUARIBE, a river of Brazil, which enters the Atlantic. Long. 38. 10. W. Lat. 4. S.

JARBE, or **JADE**, a river of Germany, which forms a considerable bay in the North sea. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

JARJOW, a town of Hindustan, province of Agra. Long. 77. 52. E. Lat. 26. 59. N.

JATORICK, a river of Russian Poland, falling into the Dniester.

JACZE, or **JÄIDSCHA**, a town of European Turkey, the residence of the pacha of Bosnia.

JAGIEL, a town and fortress of Hindustan, and capital of a district of the same name.

JALLINDRE, a town of Hindustan, province of Lahore. Long. 75. 25. E. Lat. 31. 16. N.

JALYAN, or **JALKAPORE**, a town and fortress of Hindustan, capital of a district of the same name. Long. 76. 34. E. Lat. 19. 46. N.

JALOCINA, a river of European Turkey, in Walachia, which falls into the Danube.

JALOFFA, or **OUALOFFA**, a people of Africa, occupying most of the country between the lower part of the Gambia and that of the Senegal.

JALOGAN, a town of Hindustan, province of Agra, on the Sinde. Long. 79. 23. E. Lat. 20. 7. N.

JAMAICA, one of the West India islands, belonging to Great Britain, and the most considerable and valuable of her possessions in that quarter. It is of an oval form, about 130 miles in length, and, on a medium, about 40 miles in breadth, 30 leagues E. and N. St Domingo. The island of Jamaica is divided into three counties, namely, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall. The county of Middlesex contains eight parishes, one town, and thirteen villages. The town is St Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, the capital of the island. The county of Surrey contains seven parishes, two towns, and eight villages. The towns are Kingston and Port Royal. Cornwall contains five parishes, three towns, and six villages. The towns are Savanna la Mar on the south side of the island, and Montego Bay and Falmouth on the north.

A lofty range of mountains, called the Blue mountains, runs through the whole island from east to west, dividing it into two parts, and rising in some of its most elevated parts to 7431 feet above the level of the sea. On the north and south sides of these mountains the aspect of the country is extremely different. On the north side of the island the land rises from the shore into hills, which are more remarkable for beauty than boldness, being all of gentle acclivity, and commonly separated from each other by spacious vales and romantic inequalities. Every valley has its rivulet, and every hill its cascade. On the southern side of the island the scenery is of a different nature, consisting of the stupendous ridges of the Blue mountains, of abrupt precipices, and inaccessible cliffs, approaching the shore.

The soil of Jamaica is in some places deep and fertile; but, on the whole, Edwards pronounced it to be an unfruitful and barren country, compared with those which have been generally regarded as fertile. He estimates the island to contain 1,000,000 acres, of which not more than about 2,000,000 have been granted to individuals by patent from the crown. The island is well watered. There are about 100 rivers, which take their rise in the mountains, and run commonly with great rapidity to the sea on both sides of the island. None of them are navigable except for boats. Black river is the deepest, and has the greatest current. There are springs, both sulphureous and chalybeate, in different parts of the country. The climate of Jamaica on the plains is hot, the thermometer standing at 80 degrees, and in the colder season from 70 to 80. On the higher grounds the cold is greater. The year, as in all tropical countries, may be divided between the wet and the dry seasons. Sugar, indigo, cotton, and coffee, are the most important natural productions of Jamaica. Maize, or Indian and Guinea corn, and rice, are also cultivated. The bread-fruit tree, with several other useful plants, has been introduced by the exertions of Sir Joseph Banks. The island also abounds with

different kinds of grass, of excellent quality. The several kinds of kitchen garden produce, namely, those edible roots and pulse which are in use throughout Europe, thrive well in the mountainous parts. There are also excellent vegetables of native growth. The other indigenous productions are plantains, bananas, yams of several varieties, calaloo, a species of spinach, eddoes, cassavi, and sweet potatoes. Fruits are found in equal perfection and variety, and no country affords so magnificent a dessert. The mountains are also covered with extensive woods, containing excellent timbers, some of which are of prodigious growth and solidity; while others, as the well known mahogany, are well adapted for cabinet work.

The indigenous quadrupeds of the island are the agouti, the peccary or Mexican hog, the armadillo, the opossum, the racoon, the musk-rat, the alou, and the monkey. Of these only the agouti and the monkey now remain. Of the lizard there are many varieties. The woods and marshes abound in great variety of wild fowl, some of exquisite flavour. Parrots are still found in the groves; but the flamingo is nowhere to be seen.

The legislature of Jamaica is composed of the governor, of a council nominated by the crown, consisting of 12 gentlemen, and a house of assembly containing 43 members, who are elected by the freeholders. The most important articles of export produced in the island are sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, pimento, and ginger.

Population of Jamaica at different periods:

Years.	Whites.	Free People of Colour.	Slaves.
1658	4,500	—	1,400
1768	17,947	—	176,914
1807	30,000	10,000	250,000
1805	—	—	280,000

The slaves amounted in 1812 to 319,912. Estimating the other classes at 40,000, the whole population would amount to 359,912. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494. In the year 1655 it was taken by the English. It was afterwards settled by 3000 British soldiers, disbanded from the parliamentary army, and these were followed by 1500 royalists. From this beginning the colony has gradually increased in importance. Long. 76. 45. W. Lat. 18. 12. N.

JAMAICA, a township of the United States, in Windham county, Vermont. Pop. 896.—2d, Of Queen's county, on Long Island, New York. Pop. 3110.

JAMBA, the capital of a district of the same name in Sumatra, about 60 miles from the sea, on a river which is navigable for boats. The town is large, but the air unwholesome. Long. 103. 39. E. Lat. 1. 24. S.

JAMBUK, a town of European Russia, 76 miles south-west St Petersburg, on the Luga. Manufactures of cloth, cambric, and silk. Long. 21. 50. E. Lat. 59. 30. N.

JANES BAY, a bay situated at the bottom of Hudson's Bay.

JAMES CITY, a county of the United States, in Virginia, between Chickahominy and James rivers. Population 3084. Slaves 2320.—2d, A post town in Madison county, Virginia.

JAMES, FORT, the capital of the English settlements on the Gambia.

JAMES, GREAT AND LITTLE, ST, two of the smaller Virgin Isles, east of Tortola.

JAMES RIVER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which, after a course of between 200 and 300 miles, falls into the mouth of the Chesapeake, in Long. 76. 20. W. Lat. 37. 2. N.

JAMES, ST, a town of France, in Normandy. Population 2600.

JAMES'S, ST, RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St Lawrence.

JAMES TOWN, a village of Scotland, Dumfriesshire, built by the mining company for their workmen.

JAMES'S TOWN, in Barbadoes, on the west side of the island.

JAMESTOWN, a post town of the United States, in Prince Edward county, Virginia.—2d, A town in James City county, Virginia, on a peninsula, on the north side of James river, 32 miles from its mouth.—The name also of several townships.

JANLAND, a province in the north-west of Sweden, bounded by Medelpadia, Angermaria, Helsingland, and Norway, and situated between the 62d and 65th degrees of northern latitude. Its superficial extent is nearly 10,000 square miles. Pop. 26,000. The western part of this extensive tract is overrun with vast craggy rocks and high mountains, covered with snow, and intersected with deep vallies and rapid torrents; but the central and eastern part of the province is a champaign country, and contains many fruitful districts. Agriculture is, however, in a very backward state. There are no towns in Jamtland, and only 11 parishes.

JANEIRO, RIO DE, a jurisdiction of Brazil, which has its name from the river Janeiro, which runs through it. It is bounded N. by the province of Espiritu Santo, E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by the extensive region of Minas Geraes. It is of an extremely fertile soil, and produces sugar in great abundance, which is accordingly one of its chief exports. The country is mountainous, and is well wooded and watered, there being, besides the river Janeiro, 37 other streams of inferior consequence.

JANEIRO, RIO DE, a city of South America, and the capital of Brazil, situated on a river of the same name, at the head of a large bay. The town stands on a plain close to the shore, on the west side of the bay, at the foot of several high mountains which rise behind it. The houses are generally built of stone or brick. The streets are straight, well paved, and have excellent foot-paths, though they are extremely dirty. The numerous convents and churches are, according to some accounts, well built; while, according to other accounts, they are of a shabby aspect, and loaded with ornaments executed without

taste. The cathedral, lately finished, is in a superior style of architecture. Parallel with the beach runs the main street, called Rua de D. Pedro, from which the minor streets branch off at right angles, and are intersected by others at regular distances. The royal palace skirts the beach, and is seen to great advantage from the landing place, which is within 80 yards of its entrance. The harbour of Rio de Janeiro is one of the finest known, and indeed can scarcely be excelled for capaciousness, and the security which it affords to vessels of every description. The entrance into it from the sea does not exceed a mile from point to point; it afterwards widens to about three or four miles; and is intersected in every direction with heavy batteries; all the numerous little islands with which it is interspersed being crowned with artillery. This city is the chief mart of Brazil, and especially of the provinces of Minas Geraes, St Paul's, Goiazes, Cuyaba, and Coritiba. The mining districts, being most populous, require the greatest proportion of consumable goods, and in return send the most valuable articles of commerce; hence innumerable troops of mules are continually travelling to and from those districts. The imports hither from the river Plate, and from Rio Grande de St Pedro, consist in immense quantities of dried beef, tallow, hides, and grain. Those from the United States are chiefly salt provisions, flour, household furniture, pitch, and tar. From the western coast of Africa, Rio de Janeiro imports wax, oil, sulphur, and some woods; also slaves. The imports from the mother country consist chiefly in wine and oil. From Sweden some iron is occasionally brought. The exports consist principally of cotton, sugar, rum, ship-timber, various fine cabinet-woods, hides, tallow, indigo, and coarse cotton cloth, in immense quantities, for clothing the Peons in the provinces of the river Plate. Among the more precious articles of export may be enumerated gold, diamonds, topazes of various colours, amethysts, tourmalines (that are frequently sold for emeralds), chrysoberyls, aqua-marinas, and wrought jewellery. The manufacture of cochineal is carried on here; and there are also considerable works for boiling and converting into oil the blubber of the black whale, which formerly frequented the harbour of Rio Janeiro, but is now caught near the island of St Catherine, and on other parts of the coast. The city is gradually extending, by the erection of public and private buildings. Fahrenheit's thermometer usually stands between 70 and 80 degrees. Population, according to Mr Mawe's estimate, including negroes, the most numerous class, 100,000; other accounts reduce it considerably. Long. 42. 1. 30. W. Lat. 22. 55. S.

JANRAO, a large river, which falls into that large and convenient bay at the head of which the city of Rio Janeiro is situated.

JANZE, the name of various inconsiderable towns of Poland.

JANZE, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Population 3500.

JAPAN, an extensive empire, consisting of several large islands, situated at the eastern extremity of Asia. The principal of these islands is Niphon, which extends from north to south in a somewhat winding form, and upwards of 700 miles long, but no narrower, that it does not exceed 80 miles of maximum breadth. The other two islands, Sikok and Kiu-siu, are situated to the south, and so small, that they can scarcely be considered as more than appendages to Niphon. The large island of Jessu, immediately north of Niphon, has been colonised and governed by Japan, though it is scarcely reckoned an integral part of the empire. The three original islands may be computed at about 90,000 square miles. The general aspect of these islands is rugged and irregular, bristling with mountains, rocks, and hills, interspersed with considerable plains in some parts. Some of the mountains are of a great height, and are covered with perpetual snow. Volcanoes and earthquakes are felt in every part of the empire, often to a desolating extent. The latter often swallow up whole cities, and bury thousands of inhabitants in their ruins. The climate of Japan, in consequence of its variety of surface, is liable to extremes both of heat and cold. The thermometer at Nangasaki varies from 0th. to 34.; and even in the southern provinces the ground is occasionally covered with snow. The chief natural riches of Japan are those which belong to the mineral kingdom. Several provinces produce gold in very considerable quantity. Strict limitations, however, exist upon the working of the mines, which cannot be opened without the express permission of the emperor, who demands for himself two-thirds of the produce. Silver is also found; but copper is the metal of all others for which Japan is the most distinguished, and which forms the chief basis of its foreign commerce. Iron is found in three provinces only. Of mineral substances, the most abundant appears to be sulphur. Pearls of a fine quality are found along the shores; also ambergris. The various submarine plants, shrubs, corals, mushrooms, sea fims, corallines, and fuci, with all kinds of shells, are found along the coast of Japan in equal plenty and beauty. Other mineral substances found in this country are naphtha of a reddish colour, apatite, cornelian, and jaspers. The vegetable world in these islands is also rich. Among the most remarkable plants is the *rhus vernis*, or varnish tree, affording a milky juice, with which the natives varnish, or, as we call it, japane, all their household furniture, dishes, and plates. The mulberry tree is remarkable both for its plenty and utility. The tea shrub is still more common, and its leaves of the same universal use as in China. Their fruits are a species of winter pear, of very large size, and not fit to be eaten raw; nuts, chestnuts, walnuts; also figs, oranges, lemons, apricots,

peaches, plums, and a peculiar species of cinnamon. The floral kingdom is fine, and carefully cultivated. The agricultural products are rice, barley, and wheat. Turnips, horse-radish, carrots, melons, gourds, and cucumbers, grow spontaneously. Nothing can exceed the agricultural industry of the Japanese people. A great part of the soil indeed is hilly and irregular; but even the sides of the hills are formed by stone walls into terraces, many of which rising one above another, present often a striking spectacle. The cultivation of the land is considered so sacred a duty, that the law has provided, that he who omits it even for one year, shall forfeit the field so neglected. There are few animals. The sheep, the goat, the ass, the mule, the camel, the elephant, the dog, are all unknown. Oxen and cows are employed merely for labour, milk and butter not being used as articles of food. There is a species of large buffalo, resembling a camel, which is used for draught in the large cities. Horses being employed only for stat - in the retinue of the great, are on the whole far from numerous. The caprice or superstition of a single emperor has introduced the breeding of dogs with a care scarcely known in any other country. There are a few bears, hares, and deer, a species of which last has been tamed. Foxes still keep their ground against the skillful and persevering warfare of the natives, who view them with abhorrence, and regard them as animated by demons. The government is a pure despotism; but the different districts are under the sway of hereditary princes and chiefs, who form a species of feudal aristocracy, and enjoy, within their own districts, a sway almost uncontrolled. Originally the supreme power in Japan was vested in a spiritual ruler, named Dairi; at length, the whole secular power was seized by a distinguished commander, under the name of Kubo Sama, who left to the Dairi only a mighty shadow of dominion. In compliance with popular prejudices, the Dairi was still allowed the same outward splendour as before. He resides in the imperial city of Meaco, and has the revenue of it and the surrounding district allotted to him for the support of his establishment, which consists of all the descendants of the imperial blood, amounting to several thousands. The Kubo Sama, or secular emperor, resides in pomp at Joddo, in a large castle, or fortified palace, situated in the heart of the city. The army maintained by the emperor is stated at 100,000 foot and 30,000 horse. The laws of Japan are severe, and even cruel in the extreme. Pecuniary fines are seldom or never imposed; the preference being given to personal punishments, banishment, imprisonment, and death. This last is inflicted, according to the crime, either by beheading or crucifixion. The Japanese are described by Thunberg as well made, active, free and easy in their motions, with stout limbs, though their strength

is not to be compared to that of the northern inhabitants of Europe. They are of a yellowish colour all over, sometimes bordering on brown, and sometimes on white. Ladies of distinction, who seldom go out in the open air without being covered, are perfectly white. The dress consists of loose robes of silk or cotton, resembling our night-gowns, which are worn by both sexes and all ranks. They have a dress of ceremony, which is put on above this on solemn occasions. The principal article of armour is the sabre, in the use of which they are extremely skillful. They use also the bow and arrow; the great have a few muskets; and a very few pieces of artillery are in possession of the imperial guard. No official statement of the population of Japan seems ever to have been obtained by any traveller. It has been estimated to amount to 15 millions. The religious sects in Japan are chiefly two, which are called the Sintos, and the Budos. The former appears to be the native religion of the country; and to resemble much the ancient Greek and Roman mythology. The Sintosists have the general idea of a Supreme Being; but their faith is alloyed with absurd and silly superstitions. The Japanese are an intelligent and curious people, of an active mind, and acquire knowledge with great facility. They possess a certain art of printing, borrowed from the Chinese; but it is executed merely by fixed wooden blocks; nor are they acquainted with moveable types. Engraving is also practised, though in a style much inferior to that of Europe. Theatrical entertainments form a favourite amusement. Among their books, they have extensive works on botany and zoology, in which all the indigenous plants and animals are described, and exhibited in well executed coloured plates. Japan and the neighbouring countries are delineated in maps, which possess topographical accuracy, though without the divisions of latitude and longitude. The principal manufactures of Japan are those of silk and cotton, in which they equal any other Asiatic nation. To this we may add that species of lacquered ware, formed of a mixture of gold and copper, of which they possess almost the exclusive secret, and which from them we call japanned ware. Their architecture is slight, owing perhaps to the frequency of earthquakes. They work well in iron and copper, and have the art of making glass, though not of blowing it. Ship-building and navigation they are wholly unacquainted with, having no vessels except fishing boats, which scarcely venture out of sight of land. Japan was discovered in 1542 by the navigator Mendez Pinto, who was driven by a storm upon its coast. The Portuguese then attempted to open an intercourse with the inhabitants; but after effecting a settlement, they were expelled the country. They were succeeded by the Dutch, who obtained a factory on the island of Firando, and at first carried on a trade in good

account; but they were gradually laid under such restrictions, that their profits were much diminished; and they were forced to submit to the most degrading search from the public functionaries appointed to prevent any illicit intercourse with the inhabitants. The imports into Japan consist of sugar, coffee, spices of all kinds, glass, and iron-ware, lead, tin, and various kinds of Indian piece goods. Of the returns, nine-tenths are made in copper; to which is added camphire, lacquered ware, painted paper, and some other trifles. The Russians, by forming establishments on the eastern coast of Asia, became neighbours to Japan; and the merchants of Okhotsk made several attempts to open an intercourse. All these, however, have been repelled in the most decided manner.

JAPARA, a place of great antiquity on the north coast of the island of Java. Long. 110. 34. E. Lat. 6. 23. S.—About three miles inland is the Javanese town of Japara, where the Chinese inhabitants are very numerous.

JARANSK, a town of European Russia, government of Viatka, on the Wyszegda, 93 miles S. N. W. Viatka. Population 5000.

JARETTA, a, one of the largest rivers in Sicily, which falls into the gulf of Catania.

JARNAC, a town of France, on the Charente. Population 1700.

JAROSLAV, a city of European Russia, the capital of a government of the same name, on the Volga, 146 miles N. N. E. Moscow. It is built almost entirely of wooden houses. It has manufactures of linen, silk, and Russia leather; also smaller ones of paper, soap, ropes, brass, white lead, and oil. This place has a noted bell foundry. It has an academy for the education of youths of genteel family. Population 19,000. Long. 40. 10. 15. E. Lat. 57. 37. 30. N.

JAROSLAV, an extensive government in the interior of European Russia, bounded by Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, Tver, and Novogorod, and lying between 37. 45. and 41. 15. of E. long. and 56. 44. and 53. 52. of N. lat. Its territorial extent is above 11,900 square miles. Population 800,000.

JAROSLAW, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the San. It trades in linen and flax. Pop. 7000. 110 miles E. Cracow.

JASLO, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. Population 1500. It is capital of an extensive district, with 163,000 inhabitants.

JASLOWITZ, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. Population 2000.

JASSY, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, the residence of the hospodar or prince, and the see of the Greek archbishop or metropolitan of the province. Its population has been progressively reduced by the effects of war, fire, and pestilence, to little more than 15,000. At present it shews only the remains of its ancient greatness. The principal streets are paved with logs, and the houses irregularly built. There are not above 200 of stone, and not more than 50 have a second floor. The environs

are extremely agreeable and fertile; but the town is unhealthy, owing to the total neglect of cleanliness. Here are schools for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, the classics, and theology; but the system of tuition is very defective. The environs produce good wine; and a great deal of canvas is made in the town, and sent to Constantinople. The other articles of trade are flax, corn, hides, wool, wax, honey, and tallow. Jassy has been frequently taken by the Russians, but, as yet, always restored at the conclusion of peace. 200 miles E. Oczakow, 370 N. Constantinople.

JASTROW, a town of West Prussia, 67 miles W. Culm. Population 2500.

JASZBERENY, a town of Hungary, on the Salsva, 38 miles E. Pest. Pop. 12,000.

JAFER, a principality of the Prussian states, in Lower Silesia, bounded S. and W. by Bohemia and Lusatia. With a superficial extent of only 1300 square miles, it has about 200,000 inhabitants.

JAFER, a fortified town of Silesia, and the capital of a principality and circle, on a river of the same name. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton, and trades in flax and yarn. Pop. 3600. 16 miles N. W. Schweidnitz.

JAI JAC, a town of France, on the Allionn, department of the Ardèche. Pop. 1500.

JAILLAIS, a town of France, 6 miles N. Poitiers. Population 1400.

JAIROU, a river of Brazil, in the province of Matto-Grosso, which falls into the Paraguay, in Lat. 16. 24. S.

JAIZIEBS, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps. Population 2200.

JAVA, a large island in the Eastern sea, situated between the 6th and 9th degrees of S. lat., and between 105. and 115. of E. long. from Greenwich. It extends from E. to W. and is 612 miles in length, while in its greatest breadth it is 128 miles, and in its average breadth 95. To the S. and W. its shores are washed by the Southern Indian ocean; to the N. W. lies the island of Sumatra, from which Java is separated by a strait 20 miles wide in the narrowest part, known by the name of the Straits of Sunda; to the N. E. Borneo; to the N. E. Celebes; and on the E. the islands of Bali and Madura, from the former of which it is separated by a narrow passage called the Straits of Bali. The island is divided nearly in its whole length by a range of mountains running almost E. and W., and rising to their greatest elevation towards the center, which, however, is much broken. In several hills of the great range of mountains are the craters of volcanoes, which formerly raged with fury, and poured forth torrents of lava; but, at present, none are known to be in activity, though many emit smoke after heavy rain. The most considerable river is that of Joana, and the Seldani, or Tschangang. On the bank or bar, before Batavia, the flood rises about six feet, and higher at spring tides. High and low water likewise occur only once in 24 hours.

The island is traversed from E. to W. by a great military road, 700 miles in extent, constructed by General Daendels, a governor of the island, before it was taken by the English. The year, as is usual in tropical climates, is divided into the dry and the rainy seasons; or into the east, which is called the good monsoon; and the west, or the bad monsoon. Thunder storms are very frequent, especially towards the conclusion of the monsoons, when they occur almost every evening. The heat of the climate is various. Along the sea coast it is hot and sultry. At Batavia, from July to November, the thermometer generally stands in the hottest part of the day between 84. and 90., which it rarely exceeds; and in the greatest degree of coolness in the morning, it is seldom lower than 76. In some parts, particularly among the hills, and in many of the inland towns, it is often so cold as to make a fire desirable. Java possesses a soil of extraordinary luxuriance and fertility. In the forests, especially in those on the north-east coast, is found an abundance of lofty trees, fit to be converted into masts; while forests of teak supply the place of oak for building ships, adapted to all purposes. Palms and cocoa trees are found in great variety, and are distinguished by their luxuriant growth, sometimes reaching to the astonishing height of 100 feet. Fruits of all kinds are also abundant, many of them of exquisite delicacy and flavour. In the high ground in the interior, they are found to dwindle and degenerate in that equinoctial climate. The various kinds of plants and great abundance of herbs found in Java, would afford ample scope for the researches of the botanist, as flowers exhale their perfume at all seasons of the year. Garden plants are produced in great variety, such as cucumbers, chuliflowers, beans, cabbages, pumpions, melons, patatoes or water melons, yams, potatoes, &c. Maize, or Indian corn, is a favourite article of food with the natives, who eat it roasted. The natural fertility of the soil of Java supercedes the necessity of laborious tillage. The staple produce of the island is rice. Great quantities of sugar, to the amount of 10 millions of pounds annually, are also made. Pepper is produced in great abundance and perfection; also indigo of a very superior quality. Cotton is cultivated in almost every part of the island, and the coffee plantations are extremely abundant. The soil is also very favourable to the growth of tobacco. There are many other herbs and plants, both medicinal and balsamic, that are but imperfectly known to Europeans. Wheat and barley are only grown in small quantities on the hilly tracts, chiefly in the middle parts of the island. Oats and Bengal grain thrive likewise in these parts of the island, and would be produced in great abundance, were due attention given to their culture. The domestic animals in Java are buffaloes, and cattle of every description, and sheep, goats,

and pigs. Game, however, does not abound here so much as in other countries, though hares and rabbits are pretty common; and deer and antelopes are also plentiful. The horses, which are very numerous throughout the island, are small, but active. Wild hogs and monkeys are found in all the jungles. The forests abound with tigers, as powerful and as large as in Bengal. A species of black tiger, which is often found, is very ferocious. The rhinoceros is sometimes met with. Snakes are found here, as in all other hot countries, in great numbers, and of various kinds. Some of these are from 25 to 30 feet in length. Lizards of all kinds, from the variable camelion to the gunna tribe, frequent the bushes, trees, and roofs of the houses. Scorpions and mosquitoes abound in the marshes. There are, besides, various other sorts of dangerous and disgusting vermin. Of the great diversity among the feathered tribes found in Java, we may remark the cassowary, a very large and powerful bird. White eagles have been seen here; and every kind of bird of prey is continually on the wing. The aquatic tribe is equally diversified, and the extensive fisheries along this great line of coast are highly productive. At the mouths of the rivers, numbers of alligators, or caymans, are continually lurking for their prey. In the several bays, numerous shurks swim about the ships; and many animals, unknown in natural history, abound in these seas. There are manufactures of cotton, leather, and saddlery; also of iron, brass, and tin. The principal articles of exportation are rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, indigo, teak timber and planks, spices, which are brought from the Moluccas, tin from Banca, cotton, yarn, salt, edible birds' nests. The imports are European articles of every description, chintzes and muslins, silks, hats, which are a favourite dress with the Chinese and native chieftains, boots and shoes, cabinet ware, fire-arms, gun-powder, shot, haberdashery, hosiery, mathematical and musical instruments, &c. &c. The population of Java has been variously estimated; by a census said to have been taken by General Daendels, governor of the island, when it was in possession of the French government, in 1803, at 3,000,000; and by the latest surveys of the British, at 5,000,000. The inhabitants are chiefly composed of Javaneses; the Malays also form a large class; and on the coasts and in the seaports there is a considerable proportion of Chinese. The professed religion of both the Malays and Javaneses is Mahometanism, but mixed with many superstitions. For more than a century the Dutch remained in undisputed possession of this large and fertile island. An expedition was dispatched from India, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, which landed on the 4th August 1811; and after some severe actions with the Dutch troops, the island was conquered. It was surrendered to the Dutch at the peace of Paris in 1814.

JAYA SEA, that part of the Eastern sea which lies between the island of Java to the south, Sumatra to the west, the islands of Banca, Billiton, and Borneo, to the north, and the island of Celebes to the east.

JAWOROW, a town of Galicia, 25 miles W. Lemberg. Population 4000.

JAET, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar.

JAYME, SAN, a city of the Caracas, province of Varinas, 180 miles S. by W. Caracas. Long. 68. 10. W. Lat. 7. 49. N.

JEAN D'ANGELEY, St., a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, on the Boutonne, with manufactures of serge and woollen stuffs. Population 5400. 17 miles N. E. Saintes.

JEAN D'ALPHE, St., a town of Savoy, on the Drac. Population 2000.

JEAN DE BOURNAY, St., a town of France, department of the Isere. Population 2000.

JEAN DE BREUIL, St., a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 2150.

JEAN DE GARDONNEQUE, St., a town of France, 27 miles N. W. Nîmes. Pop. 3200.

JEAN DE LOSSE, St., a small town of France, in Burgundy, 15 miles S. Dijon.

JEAN DE LUC, St., a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, at the mouth of the Nivette, near the confines of Spain, 14 miles S. W. Bayonne. Pop. 2300.

JEAN DE MARBENNE, St., a town of Savoy, 27 miles S. E. Chambéry. Pop. 2400.

JEAN DE MONTS, St., a village of France, in La Vendée. Population 2800.

JEAN DE PIED DE PORT, St., a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the Nive, on the Spanish frontier, 23 miles S. E. Bayonne. Population 1500.

JEAN EN ROYANS, St., a town of France, department of the Drome. Population 2900.

JEAN RABEL, a town of the island of St. Domingo. Long. 73. 7. W. Lat. 19. 55. N.

JEBENHAUSEN, a village of Germany, in Württemberg. Population 2400.

JED, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which falls into the Teviot about 2 miles below Jedburgh.

JEDBURGH, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, of great antiquity, and the chief town of Roxburghshire, on the water Jed. The town consists of four principal streets, which cross each other at right angles, and terminate in a square or market-place. Jedburgh was one of the most noted border towns; and after the union of the two kingdoms, it became the centre of an extensive contraband trade, which being checked by the vigilance of the English excise, the population and industry of Jedburgh began rapidly to decline. About the year 1770 it began to revive; and within the last 10 or 12 years more especially, great improvements have taken place. There are no remains of the castle of Jedburgh. The abbey, a large and magnificent fabric, in the form of a cross, was founded by David I.; and part of it has been fitted up for a parish church. There

are, besides, three dissenting meeting-houses. The town is governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, assisted by a select council of the principal citizens. Population in 1821, 3251. 11 miles W. Kelso, and 45 S. Edinburgh.

JEDO, or **JIMBO**, a great city of Japan, the capital of the empire, situated at the head of a great bay of the same name, and at the mouth of a large river. It contains many splendid palaces of the nobles and princes. All these are eclipsed, however, by the palace of the emperor, which may more properly be called a great fortified city. Besides being the residence of the monarch, Jedo is the seat of an extensive commerce, and contains many flourishing manufactures. Long. 140. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

JEFFERSON, a county of the United States, in Indiana, on Ohio river. Population in 1815, 4093. Chief town Madison.—2d, Of Kentucky, on Ohio river. Population 13,390. Slaves 3347. Chief town Louisville.—3d, Of Ohio, on Ohio river. Population in 1815, 15,000. Chief town Steubenville.—4th, Of East Tennessee, on the south side of the Holston. Population 7509. Slaves 783. Chief town Dandridge.—5th, Of Mississippi, on the river Mississippi. Population in 1816, 4906. Slaves 2354. Chief town Greenville.—6th, Of Virginia, on the Potomac. Population 11,051. Slaves 3532. Chief town Charlestown.—7th, Of Georgia, on Ogeechee river. Population 6111. Slaves 2336. Chief town Louisville.—8th, Of the north-west part of Pennsylvania. Population 161.—9th, Of Alabama.—10th, Of Illinois.—11th, Of Missouri.—12th, Of New York, on Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, bounded E. by St. Lawrence and Lewis counties, and S. by Oswego county. Population 15,144.

JEFFERSON, a post township of the United States, and capital of Ashtabula county, Ohio, 10 miles N. Lake Erie, 35 N. Warren.—3d, A township of Schoharie county, New York, 20 miles S. W. Schoharie. Population 1740.—3d, A post township of Lincoln county, Maine, 23 miles N. E. Wiscasset. Population 1205.—4th, A township of Morris county, New Jersey. Population 1201.—5th, A post township of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Population 1114.—6th, A township of Ross county, Ohio, on Scioto river, 5 miles below Chillicothe. Population in 1819, 1538.—7th, A post township and capital of Camden county, Georgia, on the Satilla, 50 miles S. W. Darien.—8th, A river of Missouri Territory, which unites with Gallatin and Madison rivers, to form the Missouri.

JEFFREY'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee.

JEFRUMOV, a town of European Russia. Population 2200.

JEUX, a town of France, department of the Gers. Population 2100.

JEZAR, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. Long. 74. 17. E. Lat. 18. 10. N.

JELLAGORE, properly **JELASIR**, a town of Bengal, on the Suddurecka river. Long. 87. 25. E. Lat. 21. 50. N.

JELLISGHUY, a town of Bengal, district of Raupsy. Long. 88. 42. E. Lat. 24. 8. N.

JEMETI, *et c.*, a town of Tunis, in Africa, the ancient *Tadm*, noted for remains of antiquity. 90 miles S. Tunis.

JENA, a small but well known town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Saale. It has 5000 inhabitants, who derive their subsistence from the university, from the three yearly fairs, which are well frequented, and from some small manufactures of linen and hats. The principal public building is the ducal castle. It has also a council house, a riding-school, five churches, and three hospitals; and in the vicinity is the old castle of Kirchberg, now in ruins. It is noted as the scene of the great battle of the 15th October 1806, in which, by one blow, Bonaparte overthrew the Prussian monarchy. 43 miles S.W. Leipzig. Long. 11. 37. 15. E. Lat. 50. 56. 24. N.

JENEAHUR, a town and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejjapore.

JENIKALEH, a fortress of European Russia, government of Taurida. Long. 36. 23. E. Lat. 45. 21. N.

JENTZKA, or **JENIDSCHIE VARIAN**, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. It has extensive manufactures of woollen stuffs. Population 6000. 20 miles E. Edessa. Long. 22. 30. E. Lat. 40. 48. N.

JENKIN'S BAY, a bay on the back part of the island of St. Eustatius.

JENNE, a city of Central Africa, situated on the Niger, and on the road from Sego to Tombucton. 125 miles N. E. Sego.

JERMINE CAVE, a cave on the coast of Hispaniola. Long. 71. 15. W. Lat. 18. 16. N.

JERICHO, an ancient city of Judea, now a poor dirty village, perpetually exposed to be plundered by the Arabs. 116 miles E. N. E. Jerusalem.

JERICHO, a post township of the United States, in Chittenden county, Vermont, on Onion river. Population 1135.

JERICHO, a town of Saxony, 3 miles N. N. E. Magdeburg. Population 1200.

JERSEY, *isle ou*, a thriving and very populous island in the English channel, the largest and most southerly of that group on the coast of France which form an appendage to the English crown. Its figure is nearly an oblong square, stretching in an easterly direction 12 miles, with a breadth nowhere greater than 7, and at a medium 5 miles. It contains about 40,000 acres, 12 parishes, 2 towns, St. Helier the capital, and St. Aubin; and several villages and fortresses. Its coast is surrounded by a natural barrier of rocks, which nearly encircle the whole island. The climate is exceedingly mild, the soil fertile, and the situation well adapted to commerce. The inhabitants, though subject to England, still speak the French language; &c. &c. since the influx of strangers during the late

war, it is now on the decline. They make their own laws, are exempt from naval and military service, and from the dominion of the English church; have the benefit of a free port, and trade with the enemies of England, even in time of war; above all, they are free from the taxes with which the mother country is loaded. They live almost entirely by the produce of the soil, or by what they receive in exchange for it. They are almost wholly occupied, therefore, in agriculture and commerce. The land is sufficiently adapted for all the common crops, and also for the pasture of cattle, which is practised to some extent; but the singular mildness of the climate has decided the inhabitants to apply chiefly to the produce of the orchard, and to trust in a great measure to their trade for a supply of grain, at least for one-third of their consumption. The fruits, therefore, are of the highest flavour; and great quantities of cyder, the common beverage, are made annually. Besides apples, the principal fruit, and pears, of which the *chou-montell* is particularly in repute, private gardens produce peaches and apricots of great size and beauty, melons in profusion, and strawberries of superior flavour. In 1812, 59 vessels, altogether of 6000 tons burden, and navigated by 550 seamen, belonged to the island. During the subsequent year, 734 vessels arrived at the ports, and 813 cleared out. The island having been occupied as a great military depot, various fortresses have been erected on it, viz. Elizabeth castle, Mount Orgueil, Fort Henry, La Rocca, and several others. The coast is also defended by a chain of martello towers, and by numerous redoubts and batteries. The government consists of a court of judicature, and an ecclesiastical body, acting separately, and at the same time uniting with 12 constables and a military governor to form the Assembly of the States, the legislative body of the island, without whose approbation no law made in England is binding. The governor is appointed by, and in a manner represents, the crown; convokes the assembly, and has a negative voice, which, however, is merely nominal, except where the interest of the crown is concerned. The court of judicature consists of a bailiff and a president, chosen by the crown; 12 jurats, chosen by the householders; and various officers; the clerical court, of a dean and 11 rectors. There remains of antiquities, principally Druidical, are found in different parts of the island. The architecture of all the churches is the pointed or Gothic. Various attempts have been made by the French to possess themselves of the island, but without success; the most remarkable was in 1781, when they were repulsed by the brave Major Pierson, who was unfortunately killed in the action. Pop. 25,600. 75 miles from Weymouth, the nearest shore of England; and from Carteret and Boil, the nearest of the French ports, 17. Long. of St. Aubin, 2. 11. W. Lat. 49. 13. N.

JERSEY, New, one of the United States of America, situated between 33. 56. and 41. 20. N. lat. It is bounded N. by New York, S. by Delaware bay, E. by the state of New York and the Atlantic ocean, W. by Pennsylvania and Delaware. Its length from north to south is 169 miles; its greatest breadth towards the north is 70, and towards the south 75 miles. Its area is 6600 square miles, or 4,224,000 acres. It contains 13 counties, and 116 townships. On leaving the Pennsylvania frontier, the whole country is flat. The southern parts, extending 100 miles along the sea coast, are also level, for the most part. A ridge of the Alleghanies crosses the state in the parallel of 41 degrees; and to the north is another ridge, from which diverge several other chains, in a southerly direction. Among the mountains, and in the interior parts, the soil is very fertile; in other places it is almost barren, being composed of a loose sand, and small rounded pebbles; and it is in general very inferior to that of New York or Pennsylvania. The sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog iron-ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the iron-works in these counties. The hilly and mountainous parts produce wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck-wheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The orchards in many parts of the state equal any in the United States; and their cyder is said, and not without reason, to be the best in the world. The principal rivers in this state are the Hackensack, the Raritan, the Passaic, the Maurice, and the Musconunk, a branch of the Delaware. The sea coast is besides indented with a number of small streams or creeks; and there are several bays in this state. There are no less than seven rich iron mines in this state, from which might be taken ore sufficient to supply all the demands of the United States. Copper ore is found in different parts. Anthony is said to have been discovered in 1808. There are also found others of different sorts, which are employed as paints; lead ore, black lead, native copper, limestone, soapstone, magnesia, coal, gypsum, slate, freestone, &c. In the progress of cultivation, the native animals of the country have nearly disappeared, such as the cougar, the bear, and the wolf. There are rattle-snakes, black snakes, wampums, and other species. Along the coast, in the rivers and streams, are various kinds of fish. The inhabitants are a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, English, Scots, Irish, and New Englanders, and their descendants. This state includes the various religious sects of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Quakers, Methodists, and Moravians. Population 245,502. Trenton is the largest town, and the capital of the state. The other principal towns are Brunswick, Burlington, Amboy, Bordentown, Princeton, Elizabethtown, Newark, and Morristown.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and celebrated city of Asia, capital of the ancient Judea,

and the modern Palestine. It belonged to the Jebusites, who, after its conquest by the Israelites, still retained a castle or fortified eminence, from which they were not expelled till the reign of David. That monarch made Jerusalem the capital of his kingdom. Solomon, on succeeding to the throne, not only protected, but enlarged this new capital; he surrounded it with stronger and better walls, and adorned the interior with that temple, the splendour of which was so much admired in the ancient world. It was taken in A. C. 417 by Nebuchadnezzar, who put an end to the kingdom. carried king Jehoiachin captive to Babylon, and established Zedekiah as his viceroy; but that prince making an attempt to re-establish the independence of his country, Jerusalem was again taken, and was then razed to the ground, the temple demolished, and all the inhabitants carried into captivity. After the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, the Jews were permitted to return to their country, and to rebuild their temple; and Jerusalem soon resumed all its former splendour. After the conquest of Persia by Alexander, and after his empire had fallen to pieces, it was first surprised and plundered by Ptolemy, king of Egypt, and afterwards exposed to a long series of cruel attacks from the kings of Syria, which were, however, bravely repelled by the Maccabees, after many obstinate conflicts to repel the invader. Judea was conquered by the Romans, who did not, however, interfere with the religious rites, or even municipal government of the Jews. In this state were the affairs of that nation, when our Saviour appeared and suffered at Jerusalem. During the reign of Nero, the Jews rebelled against the tyranny of the procurators, and Jerusalem was finally reduced, after a long siege, by Titus; the city was burnt, and the inhabitants sold into slavery. In the reign of Adrian the city was razed to the ground, and on its ruins a Roman town was erected, called Aelia Capitolina. This name remained till, by the conversion of Constantine, Christianity became the ruling religion of the Roman empire. Jerusalem then resumed its original name, and became an object of pious veneration. As the empire became more generally Christian, Jerusalem was held always in increased veneration. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Saracens and Turks in 1076, who committed such outrages on the Christian pilgrims visiting the city, that the country was invaded by the crusaders, and the holy city taken in 1099, by the army under Godfrey of Bouillon, who, in reward of his valour, was created king of Jerusalem. That city, with the surrounding territory, was ruled, during upwards of 60 years, by five Latin kings, when it yielded to the arms of Saladin. After changing successively its Master masters, it was annexed in 1617 to the Turkish empire, of which it has ever since formed a part.

Though Jerusalem, under the oppression of the Turks, has gradually declined, yet Dr Clarke, in his visit to that city, was deeply struck with the spectacle which it exhibited. Instead of a wretched and ruined town, he beheld as it were a flourishing and stately metropolis, presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries; all of which, glittering in the sun's rays, shone with inconceivable splendour. The country surrounding Jerusalem consists of numerous hills, from whose heights there is a view of the lake Asphaltites, a noble expanse of water, surrounded with prodigious mountains; and to the north they look upon the fertile pastures of the plain of Jericho, watered by the Jordan. The streets are cleaner than those of any other city of the Levant, but very narrow. The houses are lofty; and as no windows appear on any of the lower stories, and those above are latticed, the passage appears to be between blank walls. The bazars or shops are in a most unwholesome situation, being covered over, and in all appearance a nursery for every species of contagion. Hardly any thing is exposed to sale: the various articles being secreted, through fear of Turkish rapacity. The present population is estimated, though by vague conjecture, at 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants.

The most splendid edifice in the modern city of Jerusalem is the mosque, erected in the 7th century by the Caliph Omar, and bearing his name. It appeared to Dr Clarke superior to any other example of modern architecture in the Turkish empire, even to the celebrated mosque of St Sophia. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre was built by the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine. It is a very handsome building, 300 feet long, and nearly 200 broad, and professes to comprehend within these limits the scene of all the great events of the crucifixion, entombment, and resurrection of the Messiah. Close by the entrance to the lower chamber are the tombs of Godfrey of Bouillon and of Baldwin, the modern kings of Jerusalem, with Latin inscriptions in the Gothic character. It seems to have been clearly proved, however, by an eminent modern traveller, that this spot cannot possibly have been the theatre of the great events which have been so often commemorated upon it. Dr Clarke, when at Jerusalem, riding out of the city by what is called Sion gate, came to a deep dingle or trench, at the bottom of which he discovered a series of subterraneous chambers, hewn with marvellous art, each containing one or many repositories for the dead like cisterns carved in the rock, on the sides of these chambers. Some of these tombs, from their magnificence, and the labour necessary to form the numerous repositories contained in them, may seem to have almost a regal destination. As the place of crucifixion appears to have been a public cemetery, and as it was

without the city, the present spot appears to agree with it better than any other yet assigned. For the same reason, this seems the most probable spot for the entombment of the Messiah. A number of inscriptions on these tombs indicated that they belonged to Mount Sion; and, accordingly, a number of ruined walls, and the remains of sumptuous edifices on the hill above, seemed to point out this celebrated citadel of the ancient Jerusalem. Farther to the east, and in the place called Aceldama, were found some other sepulchres. At the foot of the Mount of Olives, and on the eastern side of the brook Kedron, are the sepulchres of the virgin, and those of the patriarchs. It seems impossible to determine when and by what people these sepulchres were hewn. They form part of a vast cemetery, which extends along the foot of all the hills which surround Jerusalem to the south and east. These, however, do not compose the whole of the sepulchral antiquities of this city. On the north-west side, by the gate of Damascus, are seen the sepulchres of the kings. This place exhibits a series of subterraneous chambers, extending in different directions, so as to form a sort of labyrinth. This princely place of sepulture has occasioned considerable difficulty to antiquaries; but the prevailing opinion seems now to be that of Pococke, who supposes it to have been the tomb of Helena, queen of Adiabene, which is much celebrated by ancient writers. To the east of Jerusalem, beyond the brook Kedron, is found the Mount of Olives, which, by the abundance of that plant, still vindicates this ancient appellation. Jerusalem, though in possession of the Moslems, has long been the abode of numerous monks. These consisted originally of various nations and professions, each of which had a quarter assigned to it; but the number has of late been reduced to four, the Latins, Greeks, Armenians, and Copts, of which the last are reduced now almost to nothing. Besides appropriate apartments, each fraternity has alters and a sanctuary specially allotted to their own use. The great object of ambition to each has been the possession of the holy sepulchre; a privilege often contested with such fury and animosity, especially between the Greeks and Latins, that in disputing the entrance, they have sometimes proceeded to blows and wounds. The manufactures of Jerusalem are confined almost exclusively to beads, crosses, shells, and other objects, supposed to derive sanctity from their local origin. Jerusalem is politically included in the pachalic of Damascus; but the surrounding territory forms a species of independent district. Long. 35. 26. E. Lat. 31. 47. 47. N.

JESI, a town of Italy, on the Esino, 16 miles W. S. W. Ancona. Population 5000.

JESSNITZ, a town of Germany, 30 miles N. Leipsic. Population 1700.

JESSE, or MATSMAI, a large island off the

eastern coast of Asia, situated immediately to the north of the islands of Japan, being separated from Nippon only by a narrow strait. It is 150 miles in length and 80 in breadth. Population 50,000.

JESSORE, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal. Long. 89. 16. E. Lat. 23. 7. N.

JESPA, ISLE OF, an island of Canada, in the St Lawrence, 21 miles in length, and 6 in breadth.

JETTINGEN, a neat town of Bavaria, on the Mindel. Population 1500.

JETZE, a river of Prussia, which falls into the Elbe, in the principality of Lüneburg.

JEVER, a town of the grand duchy of Oldenburg. Population 3500.

JHANSI, a town of Hindostan, province of Alahabad. Long. 71. 45. E. Lat. 25. 31. N.

JINNEL AGRASS, or **AGRASS**, an extensive chain of mountains in the southern part of the province of Constantina, and territory of Algiers.

JENNA, or **JENNA**, a considerable commercial haven of Arabia, on the shore of the Red sea. It may be considered as the port of Mecca, and is supported partly by maintaining the trade with India and Egypt, and partly by the concourse of pilgrims from the coast, and of those from the opposite regions of Africa, who cross at Suakia to reach this famed seat of Mahometan pilgrimage. It is situated in a barren sandy district, destitute of water. The streets are very narrow. The entrance to the road is full of shoals, and it is dangerous to attempt going in without a pilot. The landing place is in front of the Vizier's palace, which is pleasantly situated close to the sea; the custom-house likewise faces the sea, and is a lofty handsome building. The English are the only European nation who carry on a trade here, and it was formerly considerable; but the numerous exactions to which they were exposed have now reduced it to a low ebb. The imports consist almost exclusively of piece goods from the coast of Coromandel; to which is added a small quantity of spices, beetle-nut, opium, sugar, tin, and tobacco. Almost the only export is coffee; and the returns are made chiefly in Spanish, Venetian, and German coins, and occasionally a few pearls. Long. 39. 15. E. Lat. 21. 29. N.

JIGITOMONHA, a river of Brazil, in the extensive country of Minas Geraes, and district of Cerro do Frio, famed for the diamonds found in its bed, to collect which great works have been established on its banks. It flows into a larger river called Rio Grande.

JILLOOTIA, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude.

JIN-ENNE, a river of Algiers, which loses itself in an extensive plain.

JINKETT, a seaport town of Algiers, 33 miles E. Algiers.

JOACHIM, ST., a village of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Pop. 2000.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a mining town of Bohemia,

among the Erzgebirge mountains, 60 miles N. E. Dresden. Population 3700.

JOANA, a fort and town of the island of Java. Long. 111. 10. E. Lat. 6. 40. S.

JOANNA, or **ANJOUAN**, the largest of the group of islands, situated off the eastern coast of Africa, called the Comorro islands. It is entirely mountainous, and exhibits a very picturesque appearance. The sovereign of Joanna takes the title of sultan, and formerly bore away over the whole group of the Comorro islands, from which he still makes a claim of tribute, but with little power to enforce it. This island is considerably frequented by Europeans, and particularly by English vessels, for the sake of procuring water and provisions. Long. 44. 30. E. Lat. 12. 54. S.

JOANNES, also **MARAJÓ**, a large island, at the mouth of the Amazon.

JOANNINA, a flourishing city of European Turkey, the capital of Allania, on a lake. The situation and environs are extremely beautiful. The houses and minarets of the town appear to rise amid groves of orange, lemon, and cypress trees. It has two principal streets, which, as well as several others, are tolerably paved. The bazaar, or place of business, is large, and full of good shops. On a peninsula, jutting into the lake, and surrounded with walls and fortifications, is situated the palace of the pacha. Some of the mosques and churches are likewise worth notice as public buildings. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks and Albanians, and about a tenth of Turks and Jews. For public education there are here two academies. Many of the better class of merchants pass several years of their youth at Trieste, Venice, Vienna, and other mercantile towns. As to manufactures, there is hardly any in Joannina, except of Turkey leather; but works of embroidery are carried to a high degree of perfection. It is the capital of the celebrated Ali Pacha. Population 35,000, or 10,000. 70 miles W. Larissa, 400 W. by S. Constantinople. Long. 21. 30. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

JOANPORA, chief town of a district of the same name in Hindostan. The fortress was founded in 1370, and was afterwards greatly improved by succeeding sultans; so that Joanpore was the most celebrated city of Hindostan, and the resort of all the learned men of the age. Many of the mosques, and some of the caravansaries and colleges built at that period, are still in existence. It is now the station of a civil establishment, of judge, &c. and of a battalion of native infantry. Long. 82. 39. E. Lat. 25. 43. N.

JOAO DE PESAQUEIRAS, a strong town of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 1500.

JOAO DEL REY, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, on the Rio dos Mortes.

JODAN, a town of Spain, province of Jaen. Population 3200.

JOHANNESBERG, a village of Germany, famed for the best Rhenish wine. 18 miles W. Mentz.

JOHANN-GEORGEN-STADT, a town of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge, 64 miles S. W. Dresden. Population 2650.

JOHANNESBURG, a village of Germany, 8 miles N. by E. Carlsruhe. Population 1700.

JOHN, ST., a village and fort in Canada, on the Richien river, 20 miles S. E. Montreal.

JOHN, ST., a lake of Lower Canada, 103 miles N. N. W. Quebec.

JOHN'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of South Carolina, 30 miles in circumference: Long. 80. 10. W. Lat. 32. 42. N.

JOHN'S, ST., one of the chief towns of Newfoundland island, on the east coast, on a bay of the same name. It has a good harbour. This town has suffered severely at different times from fire; in February 1816 and November 1817. On the 21st of the same month, another fire broke out, which consumed the greater part of the western half of the town, that had escaped the conflagration of the 7th. It was again visited by fire on the 21st August 1818, by which great loss was incurred. 18 miles S. E. Cape St Francis. Long. 52. 29. W. Lat. 47. 32. N.

JOHN'S, ST., a bay and island on the west coast of Newfoundland island.

JOHN'S, ST., an island in the gulf of St Lawrence, near the northern coast of Nova Scotia, to which government it is annexed. It is 117 miles in length from north-east to south-west. The medium breadth is 20 miles. Its capital is Charlotte town, the residence of the lieutenant-governor, who is the chief officer on the island. The chief towns, besides the capital, are George town and Prince's town; besides which are Hillsborough town, Pownall town, Maryborough town, &c. Population 5000. It lies between 45. 46. and 47. 10. N. lat. and between 44. 22. and 46. 32. W. long.

JOHN'S, ST., one of the Virgin islands, about 12 leagues east of Porto Rico. Long. 64. 32. W. Lat. 18. 7. N.

JOHN'S, ST., the capital of Antigua island, in the West Indies, a regular and well built town. Long. 62. 4. W. Lat. 17. 4. N.

JOHN'S, ST., a small island in the West Indies, belonging to Denmark, north of St Croix, and south of Tortola.

JOHN'S, ST., a large river of North America, in the British province of New Brunswick, which falls into the bay of Fundy, in Long. 66. 30. W. Lat. 45. 20. N.

JOHN'S, ST., a river of East Florida, which spreads into broad bays and lakes, of which Lake George is the chief. Long. 81. 42. W. Lat. 30. 32. N.

JOHN'S, ST., a river of West Florida, which falls into Apalache Bay.

JOHN'S, ST., a town of the United States, in Sussex county, Delaware, 70 miles S. Philadelphia.

JOHN'S, ST., a river of Lower Canada, joins St Lawrence, 30 miles below Montreal.

JOHNHAVEN, a fishing town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, 9 miles S. E. Montrose.

JOHNSON, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, watered by Neuse and Little rivers. Population 6367. Slaves 2330. Chief town Smithfield.—2d. Of Illinois, on the Ohio. Population in 1818, 678.

JOHNSTON, a township of the United States, in Providence county, Rhode Island, 5 miles N. Providence. Population 1516.

JOHNSTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. Cotton spinning is the only business carried on. Population in 1811, 3617. 4 miles W. Paisley.

JOHNSTOWN, a newly settled village of Upper Canada, 3 miles E. St Lawrence, with 70 houses.

JOHNSTOWN, a post township of the United States, and capital of Montgomery county, New York, on the Mohawk, 41 miles W. Albany. Population 6225.

JOIGNY, a walled town of France, in Champagne, department of the Yonne. The streets are steep, winding, and narrow. It has a magnificent castle. The culture of the vine is the principal object here. Population 5400. 34 miles S. W. Troyes.

JOINVILLE, a town of France, in Champagne, on the Marne. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and stockings. Population 3200. 70 miles S. S. E. Rheims.

JONES, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the Trent. Population 4908. Slaves 2375. Chief town Trenton.—2d. Of Georgia, on the east side of the Ocmulgee. Population 8397. Slaves 2587. Chief town Clinton.

JONES'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware.

JONSKOPING, capital of a government of the same name in Sweden, province of Smaland, containing 117,000 inhabitants. It has no walls; but is protected by a castle. 86 miles E. Gottenburgh.

JONSAC, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Population 2500.

JOONIA, a populous and thriving seaport of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. Long. 70. 40. E. Lat. 22. 40. N.

JOFFA, a town of the United States, in Hartford county, Maryland, 20 miles E. by N. Baltimore.

JORDAN, a celebrated river of Palestine, in Judea. It rises in the mountain called Jebel Sheik, the ancient Hermon, and passing by Caesarea Philippi, called now Panias, forms a small lake, after which it enters the northern side of the great lake called the Sea of Tiberias.

JOROK, ST., a town of Brazil, in St Salvador. Long. 22. 40. W. Lat. 14. 45. S.

JOSEPH DEL PARRAL, ST., a town of Mexico, intendancy of Durango. Pop. 5000.

JOSEPH, ST., a town of South America, province of Buenos Ayres, to the north-west of Monte Video. Long. 56. 53. 22. W. Lat. 34. 22. 17. S.

JOSEPH, ST., a river of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, which joins a branch of the Plata.

JOSEPH'S, ST., a river of the United States, which enters Michigan lake.

JOSEPH'S BAY, ST., a bay on the coast of West Florida, of the figure of a horse-shoe.

JOSEPH, ST. RIVER, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence.

JOSIMATH, a town of Hindostan, province of Serinagur. The town consists of 150 houses. Long. 73. 31. E. Lat. 30. 31. N.

JOSSÉLIN, a town of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Ouste. Pop. 2700.

JORDRONK, a fortified city, and capital of a principality of the same name, in Hindostan. Long. 73. 18. E. Lat. 28. 27. N.

JOKE, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Population 1900.

JORGUES, a village of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 1600.

JOVIN, ST., a town of France, department of the Vienne. Population 2000.

JOWA, a tributary of the Mississippi, in the United States, territory of the Missouri.

JUAN, ST. DE BAPTISTA, a town of Mexico, province of Sonora.

JUAN, ST. DEL REY, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro.—St. Juan is the name of several other inconsiderable settlements of the same name in Brazil; also of some islands, bays, and points of land, on the coast of South America.

JUAN, ST., a large river of Nicaragua, kingdom of Guatemala.—It is the name of various other small rivers of South America.

JUAN DE ULUA, an island on the coast of Mexico, in the bay of Vera Cruz, on which is a strong fortress, with a fine light-house.

JUAN DEL RIO, SAN, a town in the intendency of Mexico, 100 miles S. Mexico.

JUAN DEL RIO, SAN, a town of Mexico, intendency of Durango, to the southwest of the lake of Parras. Population 10,200.

JUDENBURG, a town of Upper Styria, capital of a circle of the same name, on the Muhr. Pop. 2000. 108 miles S. W. Vienna.

JUDOIGNE, a town of Brabant, on the Geelc. Pop. 2000. 24 miles S. E. Brussels.

JUC, a river of European Russia, which uniting with the Suchona near Ustiug, forms the Upper Dwina, which flows into the White sea at Archangel.

JUILHAC, a town of France, department of the Corvex. Population 2000.

JUILLAC LE COQ, a town of France, department of La Charente. Population 1500.

JUJUL, a city of the province of Tucuman, in South America, 61 miles N. N. E. Salta. Lat. 23. 19. S.

JUJUL, a river of the same province, which enters the Vermejo in Lat. 24. 50. S.

JULIA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona. Population 3500.

JULIEN DE CHATEAUL, ST., a village of France, department of the Upper Loire. Population 2150.

JULIEN DE CONCELLERS, ST., a village of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Population 1600.

JULIEN DU SAULT, ST., a town of France,

on the Yonne. Population 2950.—Julien is the name of several small villages in France.

JULIENS, a duchy of Westphalia, now forming part of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, government of Aix-la-Chapelle. It lies adjacent to the territories of Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne; has a superficial extent of 1000 square miles, with 200, 000 inhabitants.

JULIENS, a strong town of the Prussian states. Pop. 2150. 15 miles N. E. Dusseldorf.

JUMBOO, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. Long. 74. 6. E. Lat. 33. N.

JUMBOOSIER, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. Long. 72. 56. E. Lat. 22. 6. N.

JUSSET, a town of the Netherlands, province of Hainault. Population 5000. 3 miles N. Charleroi.

JUMIESE, a town of France, in Normandy, on the Seine. Population 1700.

JUMILLA, a town of Spain, in Murcia. The streets are straight and wide. On an adjoining hill are the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 6000. 65 miles N. by W. Cartagena.

JUMILLAC LE GRAND, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 2500.

JUMNA, or **YUMNA**, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which has its source in the Himalah mountains. It enters the province of Delhi, and passing the cities of Delhi and Agra, falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. Its length may be estimated at 700 miles.

JUNCAL, a seaport of Chili, province of Copiapo, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 26. 42. S.

JUNGRAU, a lofty mountain of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 13,600 feet above the level of the sea.

JUNGPORE, a town of Bengal, district of Rangeshy, on the Bhagerutty river. This is the principal silk establishment of the East India company. The buildings will contain 3000 persons.

JUNIATTA, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which unites with the Susquehanna, about 16 miles above Harrisburg.—The name also of a village.

JUNIX, ST., a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. It has manufactures of woollen, leather, and hats. Population 6000. 20 miles W. Limoges.

JUNIUS, a post township of the United States, in Seneca county, New York, at the north end of Seneca lake, 20 miles N. Ovid. In this town are the villages of West Cayuga, Seneca, and Waterloo. Population 2251.

JONVILLE, a village of France, department of the Ardennes. Population 1000.

JUNKSEYLOM, a considerable island at the south-east extremity of the bay of Bengal, and situated on the western coast of the Malay peninsula. The centre of the island is in the 8th degree of north latitude. It is 54 miles long, by 15 broad, but has several small islands adjacent to its coast. The inhabitants are a mixture of Malaya, Chinese, Siamese, and Birmans.

JUNOSBUVANDO, a small town in Norwegian Lapland, with an extensive iron mine and smelting furnace, the most northern in the world. Lat. 67.30. N.

JUNQUELA, or **JENQUIERA**, I.A., a town of Spain, in Catalonia. Population 700. 10 miles W. by N. Rosas.

JUPILLE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 1500.

JURA, one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated to the north-east of the island of Islay, and opposite to the district of Knapdale, in Argyleshire, to which county it is annexed. It extends fully 26 miles in length, and is on an average 7 broad, containing 58,500 Scots acres, of which only 3000 are arable. It is the most rugged of the western isles, being composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost disorder, naked, and incapable of cultivation. The mountainous ridges terminate in four similar peaked mountains, called the Paps of Jura. All the inhabitants live on the east side. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is pretty level. The only crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax; the chief manure is the sea-weed which is cast ashore. There is only one small village, called Jura, on the east coast of the island, inhabited by a few fishers. The Gaelic is the only language spoken in the island. Pop. 1264.

JURA, a great chain of mountains on the continent of Europe, which commences near Geneva, and extends northward along the frontier of France and Switzerland, separating the departments of the Ain, the Jura, and the Doubs, from the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Bern.

JURA, a department in the east of France, which comprises the south-east part of Franche Comte, and is bounded by Switzerland W. and by the French territory in every other direction. Its superficial extent is about 2050 square miles; its population fully 300,000.

JURUENA, a head branch of the great river Tapayos, in Brazil.

JURULLO, a remarkable volcano of Mexico, in the intendancy of Valladolid, 55 miles N. W. by S. from Valladolid. Long. 103. 51. 48. W. Lat. 19. 9. N.

JUSSEY, a town of France, department of the Upper Saône. Population 2800.

JUST, ST., two parishes of England, in Cornwall. Population 3636—1648.

JUST EN CHEVALET, ST., a town of France, department of the Loire. Population 2350. —The name of several other small towns in France.

JUTENACK, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, on the Rohrbeck, 29 miles S. Potsdam.

JUTLAND, a large province of Denmark, which comprised formerly the whole penin-

sula forming the mainland of the Danish dominions; but the name of Jutland is now confined to the northern half of the peninsula, extending from the 55th to the 58th degrees of N. lat. The southern half is better known by the name of Sleswick, and will be found described under that article. Jutland, in this circumscribed sense, is still 180 miles in length, and from 70 to 95 in breadth. Its extent is about 9200 square miles; its population 410,000. Its form is that of an oblong, with the addition of a triangle towards the north. It has few rivers, and none of great size; but the want of them is amply compensated by a number of bays, or inlets of the sea, which run up a great way into the country. On the north coast of Jutland is an immense range of sand-banks, which often rise almost to the surface of the water; and, with the numerous currents, render the navigation extremely hazardous. The east coast, particularly from Aarhus southward, presents a succession of fertile elevations. The west coast of Jutland faces the German ocean for more than 200 miles, extending from north to south. The degree of its fertility is various; in some places the pasturages are excellent; but they are bordered by a chain of small hills of moving sand, which does infinite mischief. The southern division of the west coast of Jutland, particularly below Ribe or Rypen, consists of alluvial soil, deposited by the ocean, of surprising fertility, but marshy and unhealthy. Dikes are necessary, as in Holland, to prevent the inroads of the sea. The climate is similar to that of the north of England; and rye is the kind of corn most generally cultivated. The pasturages of Jutland are rich and extensive. Game is abundant; and a few bears are still found in the forests. The culture of potatoes is progressively extending, but in general the state of agriculture is very backward. The bulk of the inhabitants speak Danish, but very incorrectly. The gentry speak German, and many understand English and French. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran. The chief exports are corn and cattle: of the former, the great articles are rye and oats. The other exports are stockings, woollens, and earthenware.

JYENAGUR, the capital of a principality of the same name in Hindostan, reckoned one of the handsomest and most regular towns of India. The houses are built of stone; and the streets, which are large and spacious, intersect each other at right angles. A citadel, which commands the town, is situated upon a steep rock; and the fortifications are carried round the whole city, a distance of nearly four miles. It is a great mart for horses. Long. 75. 40. E. Lat. 25. 56. N.

JYTHPOOR, or **JAYTPOOR**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Long. 80. 50. E. Lat. 25. 14. N.

K.

KAADE, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 12 miles N. Tuas.

KAARTA, a kingdom of considerable extent in Western Africa, to the west of Hambarra.

KAHRUANG, an island in the Eastern seas, about 111 miles in circumference. Long. 126. 30. E. Lat. 3. 55. N.

KADEN, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe. Population 2700. 44 miles S. Dresden.

KADOM, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov. Population 5000. 229 miles E. S. E. Moscow.

KAFFRARIA, a territory of Southern Africa, extending along the coast in a north-east direction, from the Great Fish river, which separates it from the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to the Key's river, which divides it from the country of the Tambookies. It is still entirely independent, and is inhabited by a native people, called *Kaffres*, or *Kossis*. The Kaffres are a fine race of people, tall, robust, and handsome; they are considerably more addicted to agriculture than the Hottentots, though this pursuit is often interrupted by war and intestine dissension. Millet, and a very large species of water melon, are their principal culinary plants. A species of wild palm is sometimes employed as a substitute for millet. They use also different species of roots, berries, and leguminous plants. Pasturage, however, is a much more favourite and general occupation. They breed no horses, and are equally unacquainted with sheep and goats. Cattle, therefore, constitute almost their sole possession. They devote their leisure to the chase. They are very ingenious, and manufacture iron with surprising dexterity; their clothes are also of their own manufacture. Every individual of this country, besides being a tradesman, is also a soldier, and is ready to take up arms at the call of the community, to punish injustice, and to repel aggression. The government of this country is in the hands of a number of little chieftains, who pay obedience to a general chief, and consider themselves as his captains. This, however, scarcely takes place, unless among the stationary Kaffres; for among those who emigrate from place to place, each chief is nearly independent. Their intellectual attainments, unless so far as relates to the immediate concerns of common life, are extremely limited.

KAHLA, a town of Germany, on the Saale. Population 1800. 8 miles S. Jena.

KAHLWANG, a large village of the Austrian states, in Styria, 17 miles W. Leoben.

KAI, a town of European Russia. Population 1400. 124 miles N. E. Viatka.

KALA, a small village near Lutzen, in Prussian Saxony.

KALM, a small village of Scotland, in Morayshire.

KAIN, a large fortified town of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad, on the Godavary.

KAIRA, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. Long. 72. 45. E. Lat. 22. 45. N.

KAIRWAN, or **KATHUAN**, a city of Tunis, in Northern Africa, second only to the capital in population and commerce. The great mosque here is esteemed at once the most magnificent and most sacred in Barbary. Long. 9. 57. E. Lat. 35. 36. N.

KAISARIUM, a large city of Asia Minor, the ancient capital of Cappadocia, called *Cæsarea*. Its external appearance is mean. It is resorted to by merchants from all parts of Asia Minor and Syria, who come to purchase cotton, which is here cultivated in great quantities. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile is Eski Sher, or the Old Town. Long. 35. 18. E. Lat. 38. 41. N.

KAISERBERG, a town of France, on the Weiss. Population 2500.

KAISERSLAUTERN, a fortified town of the Bavarian province on the Rhine. It is the chief town of a district. It was the scene of much hard fighting in 1792 and 1793. Population 2360. 34 miles W. N. W. Spire.

KAISERSUTZL, a town of Switzerland, canton of Argau, on the Rhine. Pop. 1700.

KAKUNDY, a town of Western Africa, on the Rio Nunez. Major Peddie and Captain Campbell died there.

KALATOE, an island in the Eastern seas, about 30 miles in circumference. Long. 122. 15. E. Lat. 7. 15. S.

KALDENKIRCHEN, a town of the duchy of Juliers. Population 1900.

KALE, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which falls into the Teviot.

KALISCH, a town of Poland, on the frontier of the Prussian territory. It has manufactures of cloth, linen, and leather. Population 6400. 66 miles N. W. Breslau.

KALKAS, a Tartar nation of the Mongol race, who occupy extensive tracks to the north and west of China.

KALLIEK, a town of Pomerania. Population 1700. 34 miles E. Stargard.

KALLUNDORF, a seaport of Denmark, on the west coast of the island of Zealand. Population 1400. 69 miles W. Copenhagen.

KALMYCK, a tribe of Tartars inhabiting the country south of the Altai mountains, between Long. 70. and 90. E. Their wealth consists in their cattle.

KALUGA, an extensive government of European Russia, bounded by those of Moscow, Smolensk, Tula, and Orel, lying between 35. 48. and 37. 22. E. long. and 51. and 54. 30. N. lat. Its territorial extent is 8540 square miles. Its population was in 1796, 853,000.

and is now considerably increased. The chief products are corn, hemp, and flax. The chief rivers are the Oka, the Upa, and the Schidra. This province contains iron mines.

KARGA, capital of the above government, on the Oka. It has some very good public buildings, such as the high church, government house, &c.; but in other respects it is irregular, most of the houses being of wood, and ill built. Population 17,000. 107 miles S. W. Moscow. Long. 36. 6. E. Lat. 64. 3. N.

KALWARY, a neatly built town of Poland. Population 2700. 76 miles W. by S. Wilna.

KAMA, a large river of European Russia, which enters the Volga 24 miles below Kasan.

KAMBORS, a village of European Russia, government of Perm. Population 1200.

KAMENITZ, a town of Bohemia. Population 1550. 24 miles N. N. E. Tabor.

KAMENITZ, a town of Slavonia, near the Danube, with 1500 inhabitants.

KAMENSK, a town of Russia, government of Perm. It has a cannon foundry. Population 2000. 42 miles E. Ekaterinburg.

KAMENZ, a town of Upper Lusatia, on the Schwartz Elster. Population 2250.

KAMINIEC, an old town of Russian Poland, the capital of the palatinate, and now of the government of Podolia, to the north of the Dniester. It has a castle situated on a rock, which is one of the best fortifications in Poland. The houses are generally built of wood. The town has a good trade, particularly in peltry; and has a high school. Population 5600. 110 miles W. Braclau. Long. 27. 1. 30. E. Lat. 48. 40. 50. N.

KAMLAGH, a small river of Suabia, which falls into the Mindel.

KAMNITZ, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles S. E. Dresden. Population 2200.

KAMP, a river of Austria, which falls into the Danube.

KAMTSCHATKA, a large peninsula on the north-east of Asia, forming part of the Russian government of Irkoutsk, and district of Okhotsk, to which it is joined at its northern extremity. On the east it has the North Pacific ocean, and on the west that large gulf of it called the sea of Okhotsk. It extends from north to south, between the 51st and 63d degrees of north latitude, and is reckoned upwards of 600 miles in length, and nearly 300 in breadth. It is remarkable for its extreme cold, which is heightened by a range of very lofty mountains, extending the whole length of the peninsula. Several of these mountains are volcanic; but the most remarkable is one situated near Nijni Kamtschatsk, the volcano of which is very active, and two years seldom elapse without some violent eruption. Kamtschatka scarcely enjoys three months of an imperfect summer, and is incapable of producing grain, even in the smallest quantity. It has a great variety of animals, which produce the richest and most valuable furs. The sable is more plentiful here than in Siberia, though its fur is not quite so beautiful. There

are several varieties of the Arctic fox, or fitch of Kamtschatka. Other common animals are the beaver, the hare, the marmot, and the argali or wild sheep. The bear is the most formidable wild animal, and the hunting of it the most serious occupation of the Kamtschadale. The coasts and rivers swarm to a most extraordinary degree with fish, which form the main article of food to the inhabitants. The excellence of the salmon, herrings, and different kinds of shell fish, is particularly remarked. The air also is filled with game, particularly woodcocks, snipes, grouse, wild geese and ducks, the eggs of which last are collected by the natives, and preserved in the fat of fish. The only vegetable productions are a stinted birch, and dwarf pines and cedar. Shrubs are more plentiful, such as the mountain ash, wild rose, and raspberry; there is also a variety of berries. There are no mines, except a small one of iron. Sulphur abounds; and many mineral sources are found in the mountains.

The inhabitants are in general below the common height; have broad shoulders, and a large head. The face, and particularly the nose, is long and flat, the eyes small and sunk, the lips thin, and they have scarcely any beard. Their legs are short, yet they walk much, and with rapidity. They are like all savages, indolent, and addicted to coarse sensuality. Formerly they carried on frequent wars against each other. Their arms are clubs, lances, and arrows, pointed with sharpened bone. Since they have been subjected to the dominion of Russia, these wars are no longer permitted. Their principal food is fish, which they devour with eager avidity, and without the least regard to cleanliness or delicacy. They use dogs, for the purposes of labour and draught; they are trained for these purposes with great skill; and are used both for travelling and for conveying all sorts of commodities from place to place. In 1706, all Kamtschatka was surveyed and occupied by the Russians. The sway which they have established is exceedingly mild; notwithstanding which, the Kamtschadales, like all savage nations coming in contact with civilized, have suffered deeply from the connection. From the introduction of ardent spirits among them, their avidity for which knows no bounds, and from the effects of the small pox, their number, which at first was estimated at 15,000, does not, by the last census, exceed 2343, of which 1530 are men, and 1313 women. Besides the natives, there are Cosacs and Russian soldiers, to the number of 300. There is, besides, a class of criminals, banished to this remote and inhospitable region. They amount to about 1000. There is also an occasional and varying population of merchants, hunters, and seamen.

The trade of Russia with Kamtschatka is carried on from Irkoutsk by the difficult and tedious route of Okhotsk. The imports, besides brandy, are nankeens and other Chinese stuffs, together with various commodities of

Russian and foreign manufacture, as ribbons, handkerchiefs, stockings, caps, shoes, boots, and in general all articles of European consumption, but in small quantity, and bearing a very high price. The only export is furs, the amount of which is valued at from 50,000 to 100,000 rubles. Kamtschatka, since 1783, has been divided into four districts: 1. Bolcheretsk; 2. Tigulok; 3. Nijni Kamtschatk; 4. Vershnei Kamtschatk.

KAMYACHIN, or DEMITREFSK, a town of European Russia, on the Wolga. Pop. 2000. Long. 45. 24. 15. E. Lat. 50. 5. 6. N.

KANDAHAR, an extensive province of Afghanistan, situated between the 31st and 34th degrees of northern latitude, and between the 66th and 68th degrees of eastern longitude. This country, for its extent, contains very few towns, the natives in general preferring their Nomade habits, and moving from place to place, to procure pasture for their numerous flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle and camels: but although agriculture is thus discouraged, many parts of it are very fertile, and produce grain of all kinds. The Helmund and Argandab run through this province, the principal towns of which are Kandahar and Sufia, or Sufta, besides innumerable castles or fortresses. It was long understood in Europe, that Kandahar was a mountainous province, and formed a complete barrier on the side of Persia. It is now known to be a level, though elevated country, and that it does not present any obstacles to prevent its being entered by the west.

KANDAMAR, the capital of the above province. Also a celebrated fortress, which stands two miles N. of the city, in Lat. 39. 20. N. Long. 66. 30. E. on the top of a precipitous rock, and before the introduction of cannon, was considered as impregnable. The town is said to be three miles in circumference; and standing on the great road between Persia and India, continues to be a flourishing and populous city. It is chiefly inhabited by persons of Persian or Hindostany descent; but the natives of most countries of the east are there to be met with.

KANGAROO ISLAND, an island on the south coast of New Holland, discovered by Captain Flinders. Long. of Kangaroo Head 137. 58. 31. E. Lat. 35. 43. 0. S.

KANGELANG, an island in the Eastern sea, about 24 miles from E. to W. Long. 115. 44. E. Lat. 3. 37. S.

KANORAH, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Lahore, surrounded by a district of the same name, covered with wood. It stands on the river Beavy, and is very unhealthy. Long. 75. 55. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

KANITZ, a town of Moravia, on the Igla, 10 miles S. W. Brunn. Population 1600.

KANIES, a large river of the United States, in Louisiana. It rises in the vast plains between the Arkansas and the Platte; and after a course, generally towards the east, of about 1500 miles, falls into the Missouri, Lat. 38. 31. 13. N.

KANZACH, a small river of Suabia, which falls into the Danube.

KAO, one of the Friendly islands, in the South Pacific ocean.

KAPLITZ, two towns of Bohemia, with 1400 inhabitants each.

KARAGILAR, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. Population 7000.

KARAK, an island in the Persian gulf. Population 400. Lat. 29. 14. N.

KARAMAN, a city of Carmania, in Asia Minor. It covers, with its squares and gardens, a large area; but the houses are mean. Population 3000 families of Turks, Turkmans, Armenians, and Greeks. It trades with Cæsarea, Smyrna, and Taurus, and has an extensive manufacture of blue cotton cloth, worn by the lower classes. 65 miles S. Konieh.

KARANG SAMBONG, a considerable inland town of the island of Java, 108 miles S. E. Batavia.

KARASCH, a river of Hungary, which joins the Danube at Uj-Palanka.

KARASJEE, a town of Hindostan, in Benjapore. Long. 75. 20. E. Lat. 17. 20. N.

KARASU, a river of European Turkey. It falls into the Archipelago, opposite the island of Thasos.

KARASE, a considerable river of Asia Minor, which rises in Mount Taurus.

KARASUBAHAR, a town of the Crimea. Population, Russians and Greeks, but more Tartars, 2500; they manufacture Turkey and other leather.

KARBACH, a village of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Population 1200.

KARDANAH, a river of Palestine. It falls into the Mediterranean, 8 miles S. Acre.

KARDINZAG, a scattered town of Hungary. It is noted for its melons, and the land tortoises reared here and in the environs. Population 2500. 43 miles N. by W. Baken.

KARGALA, a town of European Russia, government of Orenburg, on the Sakmara. Population 2000.

KARGE, or KARGOVA, a town of Prussian Poland, 49 miles S. W. Posen. Pop. 1750.

KARGOZOL, a town of Russia, government of Olonetz, on the Onega. Population 5000. 196 miles E. Olonetz.

KARICAL, a town of the south of India, district of Tanjore. There are some extensive salt-works in its vicinity. Calicoes and chintzes are also manufactured here. Long. 70. 54. E. Lat. 10. 55. N.

KARLSBURG, or LOWER WEISSENBURG, a palatinate of Transylvania, in the part belonging to the Hungarians, lying along the Marosch and the two rivers called Kockel, on the east border of Hungary. Its area is about 1800 square miles, and its population nearly 100,000.

KARLSBURG, ALBA CAROLINA, or BELGRADE, a town of Transylvania, on the Marosch, the only regular fortress of the country, and a bishop's see. Population 6500. 32 miles N. W. Hermannstadt. Long. 28. 34. 35. E. Lat. 46. 4. 21. N.

KARLSTADT, a circle or district of Austria, in Croatia. Pop. 100,000.

KARLSFEIN, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Theya.

KARLOVSKA, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk. Population 4000.

KAROLLY, a town of Hindostan, province of Arrah. Long. 77. E. Lat. 26. 35. N.

KARSTEN, **KORPONA**, or **KRUPINA**, a mining town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Solik. Pop. 3000. 96 miles E. Vienna.

KARS, a city of Turkish Armenia, on the Arpalcheri. Population about 30,000 Turks, Armenians, Georgians, and Kurds. 120 miles N. E. Erzerum.

KASAN, a town of European Russia, 60 miles W. S. W. Simbirsk. Population 3500.

KARTELI, or **KARTALINTA**, the most western province of Georgia, in Asia, bordering on Imiretia.

KAS, EL, or **RAS KASABON**, a cape of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean.

KASAN, an extensive province or government of European Russia, lying between 46. 20. and 49. 40. of E. longitude, and 54. and 57. of N. latitude, and surrounded by the governments of Viatka, Orenburg, Niznei-Novgorod, and Simbirsk. Its territorial extent is 22,000 square miles; its population about 850,000, partly Russians and partly Tartars, though of very mixed origin. The rivers are the Volga, the Kama, the Sura, the Viatka, and the Kasanka, besides smaller streams, and a great number of lakes.

KASAN, a city of Russia, on the Kasanka, about four miles above its junction with the Volga. It consists of three parts: an antique Tartar fortress, the town proper, and the surrounding villages. The fort is built of stone, the rest of wood. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a small university, founded in 1663. It has also several other schools. Here is large soap-works and tanneries; also manufactures of woollen, cotton, lace, and earthenware. Being in a manner the central point between St Petersburg, Archangel, Tobolsk, Astracan, Moscow, and Orenburg, it carries on an extensive trade. At a little distance from Kasan is a new admiralty establishment, with a navigation school, magazines, and a dock-yard, where galliots are constructed, and sent down the Volga to the Caspian sea. Population 17,500. 208 miles E. by S. Niznei-Novgorod. Long. 49. 21. 9. E. Lat. 55. 47. 51. N.

KASCHIN, a town of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Kaschinka, 117 miles E. Moscow. Population 3600.

KASCHIRA, a town of European Russia, on the Oka, 73 miles S. by E. Moscow. Population 1600.

KASHGAR, a kingdom of Asia, on the western limit of Chinese or Independent Tartary.

KASHIMOV, a town of European Russia, on the Oka, 160 miles E. by S. Moscow. Pop. 6200.

KASKASKIA, a town of the United States, in the Illinois territory, on the river of the same name. Population 622.

KASKASKIAS, a river of North America, which rises between the Illinois and the Wabash. It enters the Mississippi 100 miles above the mouth of the Ohio.

KASMARK, or **KAISERSHARK**, a town of Hungary, on the Poprad. It has manufactures of linen. Population 4300. 164 miles E. N. E. Presburg.

KASTON, a kingdom of Central Africa, on the upper part of the Senegal.

KATERLY, a town of Asia Minor, on a fine bay of the sea of Marmora.

KATZBACH, a river of Silesia, which rises at Ketschdorf, and joins the Oder.

KAUPBECKEN, a town of Suabia, on the Wertach, with manufactures of cotton and linen. Pop. 4200. 38 miles S. by W. Augsburg.

KAUFFUNGEN, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Looze. Pop. 7500.

KAUFUNG, a straggling village of Silesia, on the Katzbach. Population 1650.

KAURZIM, a circle of the Austrian dominions, in Bohemia, lying between the Elbe and the Muhlau, and traversed by the Sazawa. It is 1030 square miles in extent, with a population of 142,000.

KAURZIM, an old town of Bohemia, 28 miles E. S. E. Prague. Population 1550.

KAYSCHANI, a small town of European Russia, in Bessarabia, 12 miles S. Bender.

KAYE'S ISLAND, in the North Pacific ocean, near the west coast of North America, 30 miles long and 4 broad. Long. of S. W. point 216. 38 E. Lat. 59. 49. N.

KAZEROON, a town of Persia, in Persia. Long. 51. 43. E. Lat. 29. 44. N.

KAZIMIERZ, a town of Poland, on the Vistula. Population 990.

KEA, ST, a parish of England, in Cornwall. Population 3200.

KEACH, a river of England, in Cardigan-shire, which falls into the Tyvy.

KEADY, an indifferently built village of Ireland, in the county of Armagh.

KEAL, EAST and WEST, two parishes of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 347-502.

KEASLEY, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1633.

KEBBY, a river of Wales, in Monmouth-shire, which falls into the Uske.

KEDDLESTON, a village of England, county of Derby, noted for its mineral springs. Population 102. 5 miles N. Derby.

KEDGEREE, a town of Bengal, near the mouth of the Hoogly. It is esteemed healthier than Diamond harbour, and has a good bazar. Long. 88. 16. E. Lat. 21. 55. N.

KEELE, a parish of England, in Stafford-shire. Population 1661.

KEEN, or KAYDUEM RIVER, is supposed to have its source in the mountains which divide Assam from Ava, as it enters the latter country from the N. W. and falls into the Irrawaddy at Mienap, in Lat. 21. 45. N.

KEENE, a post township of the United States, in Essex county, New York. 140 miles N. Albany. Pop. 642.—2d. Capital of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Andue.

lot river, 14 miles S. E. Walpole, 55 W. S. W. Concord, 95 W. Portsmouth, and 79 W. N. W. Boston. The village is one of the handsomest in New England, and contains a court-house, jail, bank, meeting-house, and about 60 dwelling-houses. Population 1646.

KEERPoy, a town of Bengal, district of Burdwan. Long. 87. 44. E. Lat. 22. 46. N.

KEETEN, GROOT AND KLEIN, two villages of North Holland, the one 4, and the other 6 miles S. the Helder.

KERR, a considerable town in the territory of Tunis, 79 miles W. S. W. Tunis.

KEGWORTH, a parish of England, county of Leicester. Population 1672.

KEIL, a town of Germany, on the Rhine, opposite Strasburg, 2 miles to the E. Population 1400. It is of great importance in a military sense, as well by the bridge across the Rhine, as by the well known fort in the immediate vicinity, which was built on the present plan, by the French engineer Vauban, in the year 1688. It has often been besieged and taken. It made an obstinate defence against the Austrians, who took it in 1797. It was taken by the French next year, who retained it till 1814.

KEIGHLEY, a parish and market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near a branch of the river Aire, over which is a stone bridge. The church is a spacious and handsome building. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the cotton, linen, and worsted manufactures. Pop. of the town and parish 9223. 40 miles W. York.

KEIR, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. Population 937.

KEISKAMMA, a considerable river of Kaffaria, in Southern Africa.

KEITH, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Banff. The town is regularly built, and consists of three parallel streets, intersected by lanes. The chief manufactures are the spinning of yarn, flax-dressing, weaving, and bleaching of linen cloth. The old town of Keith is now reduced to a small village. Ferguson, the celebrated astronomer, was born in this place. Population of the parish 3926. 46½ miles N. W. Aberdeen.

KEITH-HALL and KINKELL, a united parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Population 838.

KEJ, a town of Persia, the present capital of the province of Mekran. Long. 62. 30. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

KELAT, the capital of Belouchistan. It contains above 4000 houses, and has several good bazars and excellent gardens in its vicinity. Long. 67. 57. E. Lat. 29. 6. N.

KELAT, a town and strong fortress of Afghanistan, 60 miles E. N. E. Kandahat.

KELAT, a fortress of Khordman, in Persia, 40 miles E. Meched.

KELLET, NETHER and OVER, two townships of England, in Lancashire. Population 354-531.

KELLHEIM, a town of Bavaria, at the

junction of the Altmühl and the Danube. Population 1600.

KELLS, an ancient market town of Ireland, county of Meath, on the Blackwater, 32 miles N. W. Dublin.

KELLS, two small villages of Ireland, counties of Kilkenny and Antrim.

KELLY-BURN, a small rivulet of Scotland, in Ayrshire.

KELSALL, a township of England, county of Chester. Population 599.

KELSEY, NORTH and SOUTH, two parishes of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 573-623.

KELSO, a parish and market town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, opposite the junction of the Tyviot; over both which rivers handsome bridges are built. In the centre of the town is a square, from which six streets diverge in different directions. This square, with the principal streets, contain many neat shops and houses. A new town-hall has been lately built. The old abbey, great part of which still remains, is the great ornament of Kelso. It was founded by David I. in 1128, and fortunately escaped the havoc of the reformation, being used as a Protestant church, till 1771, when a report being spread abroad that the building was giving way, it was never again made use of. Since this period all the modern alterations have been removed, by which means the transept, and many windows and side arches of the original abbey, are displayed. The style of the building is Saxon, with a slight mixture of Gothic. The central tower is 90 feet high. The modern parish church is a very large octagon. Besides the established church, there are places of worship belonging to the Episcopians, Cameronians, Burghers, Antiburghers, and Relief. It has also a dispensary, three subscription libraries, a grammar school, and two newspapers. It has a weekly market for grain, and six yearly markets, at which farm servants are hired. Kelso is often mentioned in the histories of our border wars. 42 miles S. by E. Edinburgh, 5 W. from the English border. Pop. 4800.

KELTIE, a small river of Scotland, county of Perth, which falls into the Teith.

KELTON, a parish of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Population 2416.

KELTON, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the Nith.

KELVEDON, a parish of England, in Essex. Population 1208.

KELVIN, a river of Scotland, which has its rise in Stirlingshire, and falls into the Clyde 2 miles below Glasgow, under a remarkable aqueduct bridge of the great canal.

KELYN, a river of Wales, in Merionethshire, which falls into the Troweryn.

KENPACK, a parish of Scotland, county of Fife. Population 634.

KEMBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony, with 1900 inhabitants.

KEMLET, a river of England, in Salop, which falls into the Severn below Chirburg.

KEMLET, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Tanot.

KEMMOO, a town of Western Africa, kingdom of Kaarta. Long. 7. 46. W. Lat. 11. 20. N.

KENNATH, a town of Bavaria, 26 miles N. of Amberg. Population 1460.

KEMPE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 17 miles N. W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 3000.

KEMPE, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles S. Kalisch. Population 3500.

KEMPSEY, or **KEMSEY**, a parish of England, in Worcestershire. Population 1129.

KEMPSFORD, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire. Population 638.

KEMPTON, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire. Population 1419.

KEMPTEN, a town of Suabia, on the Iller. It has manufactures of cotton and linen. Population 5300. 66 miles W. S. W. Munich.

KEN, a river of Scotland, in Galloway, which expands into Kenmuir lake.

KEN, a river of England, in Westmoreland and Lancashire, which enters the Irish sea.

KEN, a river of England, in Devonshire, which falls into the Ex below Exeter.

KENART, a small island of Hindostan, about 13 miles S. Bombay.

KENCHESTER, a parish of England, in Hereford, 5 miles W. N. W. Hereford.

KENCHEK, the ancient *Cenchrea*, a small seaport of the Morea, 7 miles W. by S. Corinth.

KENDAL, a market town and parish of England, in Westmoreland on the Ken or Kent. It consists of two principal streets, the one spacious and well built. The church is a large Gothic structure, 180 feet long and 99 broad. Here are likewise meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and two for Methodists. The town-hall is an elegant building; and the butcher market is neat and commodious. A new jail has been lately built, with cells underneath. At present there are three bridges over the Kent. There are several charitable institutions. The remains of Kendal castle stand on a hill, on the east side of the town and of the river. The principal manufactures are Kendal cottons, a sort of coarse woollen cloths, and lineseys for the North American market; knit worsted stockings, flannels, hats, serges, &c.; also smaller manufactures of fish-hooks, wool cards, scouring waste silk, &c. The leather trade is still very considerable. Cotton mills and muslin weaving have lately been established; and several hands are employed at a marble manufactory. Population 8084. 24 miles N. Lancaster.

KENDAL, a flourishing village of the United States, in Stark county, Ohio.

KENE, or **KENNE**, a considerable town, which forms now the centre of the trade of Upper Egypt. Lat. 26. 9. 36. N.

KENNAWAY, a large and important river of the United States, in Virginia, which is formed by two branches, the Kenhayway pro-

per, and the Green Briar rivers. The Kenhayway rises in North Carolina, in 36. N. lat. and falls into the Ohio at Point Pleasant, in Lat. 36. 55. N.

KENNAWAY, **LITTLE**, a small river of the United States, in Virginia. It joins the Ohio.

KENILWORTH, a market town of England, county of Warwick, principally noted for its magnificent castle, the remains of which still present one of the most splendid and picturesque wrecks of castellated strength to be found in England. Population 2577. 5 miles N. Warwick.

KENINGHALL, a parish of England, in Norfolk. Population 1273.

KENLOWIE, a small river of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which falls into St. Andrew's bay.

KENMARE, a neatly built town of Ireland, county of Kerry, 12 miles S. S. W. Killarney.

KENMARE RIVER, a river, or arm of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Ireland, situated at the S. W. side of the county of Kerry. Long. of the mouth 9. 57. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

KENMORE, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire. Population 3347. The village is situated on the Tay, 23 miles W. N. W. Dunkeld.

KENN, a parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 806.

KENNARTH, a parish of Wales, in Caermarthenshire. Population 1635.

KENNEBEC, a large river of the United States, the largest in the district of Maine next to Penobscot, which flows into the Atlantic, between Phippsburgh and Georgetown.

KENNEBUNK, a flourishing village and port of entry of the United States, 18 miles N. by E. York.

KENNETHMONT, a parish of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. Population 974.

KENNET-PANA, a village of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, with a large distillery.

KENNETT, a river of England, in Wilts and Berkshire, which falls into the Thames.

KENNICOMI, a river of the United States, in Indiana, which empties itself into Lake Michigan.

KENNOWAY, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Fife. Population 1649.

KENSEY, a river of England, in Cornwall, which falls into the Tamar.

KENSINGTON, a large and populous village of England, county of Middlesex, nearly two miles from Hyde Park corner, and chiefly distinguished for its royal palace and gardens. Until the last reign, Kensington palace was a favourite royal residence; and King William, Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and George II. died here. Kensington gardens, attached to the palace, are well known, and much frequented as a fashionable promenade in summer. They form also a great ornament to this side of the metropolis. These gardens contained originally only 26 acres, and 30 acres were added by Queen Anne. Pop. 14,428.

KENT, a maritime county of England, forming the south-eastern angle of the kingdom. It is bounded N. by the Thames,

which divides it from Essex, E. and S. E. by the German ocean and straits of Dover, S. by the county of Sussex, and W. by that of Surrey. It is at a medium 66 miles long and 28 broad, lies within the parallels of 50. 55. and 51. 31. N. lat., and between 0. 5. W. and 1. 25. E. long.; and contains about 900,000 acres. It is divided into 5 large divisions, called lathes; these are subdivided into 63 hundreds, 16 liberties, 414 parishes, 2 cities, and 24 market towns. The two cities are Canterbury and Rochester. The principal towns are Deptford, Woolwich, Gravesend, Sheerness, Margate, Ramsgate, Faversham, Deal, Sandwich, Dover, Folkestone, Hythe, Chatham, Maidstone, &c. The county of Kent sends two members to parliament. The general aspect of this county is very beautiful, from the extreme diversity of the surface, and the richness and variety of the scenery, which in many places, particularly near Maidstone, Tunbridge, and Sittingbourne, is uncommonly fine. Two principal ridges of hills traverse the whole county from west to east, keeping generally about 8 miles asunder. These are termed the Upper and the Lower hills. The former, which is sometimes called the Hog's Back, is of chalk; it is part of the extensive ridge which runs from Hungerford, through Hampshire and Surrey, to Dover, forms the beautiful white cliffs on the coast there; and, from the identity of the strata on the opposite side, is supposed to have once extended quite across the channel to Calais. The Lower hills, or southern range, is chiefly of ironstone and ragstone. The chalk ridge rises in some parts to near 700 feet. The principal rivers, after the Thames, are the Medway, the Stour, the Darent, and the Rother. The inferior rivers are the Ravensbourne, the Cray, the Little Stour, &c. Kent is essentially and almost solely an agricultural county; and every department of husbandry is here prosecuted to a great extent, and with great ability and success. Besides the usual agricultural products, of which the wheat is peculiarly famed, Kent produces excellent hops; fruits of various kinds for the London market, especially cherries, filberts, and apples; wool and madder for dyers; with plenty of samphire, hemp, and sainfoin; also canary seed, and various other esculent plants, as seeds for the gardeners, and in the woody part timber and birch twigs for brooms. The Isle of Thanet is a district of remarkable fertility. In the Isle of Sheppey, only one-fifth of the land is arable; the rest consists of marsh and pasture lands. These are entirely devoted to the breeding of sheep and fattening of cattle. The cattle are of various breeds, principally Welsh and Sussex. Kent has been long famous for its fine breed of Romney Marsh sheep, one of the most valuable in the kingdom, as they produce a large fleece of fine long wool, and become very fat at an early age. The Dorset, Wilt, and South Down sheep, are also kept in most parts of the county.

Kent has but few manufactures, and these mostly of the coarser kind. The clothing trade, formerly extensive, is now nearly forgotten; and silk, which was long manufactured at Canterbury, is now yielding to cotton. At Maidstone and Dover are extensive paper-mills; also at Deptford. Near Sandwich, and the Isle of Grain, there are salt works; large copperas works at Deptford and Whitstable; and various iron furnaces in the Weald, bordering on Sussex. Gunpowder is manufactured extensively at Deptford and Faversham, especially in time of war. At Craigford are great works for the printing and bleaching of calicoes; and sacking and hop bagging are made in different parts of the county. At Canterbury is one of the largest flour mills in the kingdom. The various dock-yards at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, &c. employ numerous hands; and ship-building is also carried on at the coast. The minerals of Kent are not very important; chalk, flint, ragstone, and pyrites, are the only ones that are worked. The most extensive and important chalk-pits are those of Northfleet and Greenhithe, near Gravesend. The pits here are from 100 to 150 feet deep. The oyster fisheries of Faversham and Milton, and of the Sivalas of the Medway, have been long noted; and at St. Margaret's bay, near Dover, large quantities of small but very delicate lobsters are caught. Population 420,016.

KENT, a county of Lower Canada, between the rivers Sorel and St. Lawrence.—21, Of Upper Canada, on Lake Erie.

KENT, a county of the United States, in Rhode Island, on the West side of Narraganset bay, bounded N. by Providence county, S. by Washington county, and W. by Connecticut. Population 9834. Chief town Warwick.—2d, Of Delaware, bounded N. by Newcastle county, E. by Delaware bay, N. by Sussex county, and W. by Maryland. Population 20,495. Slaves 720. Chief town Dover.—3d, Of Maryland, bounded N. by Cecil county, E. by Delaware, S. by Queen Anne county, and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. 11,450. Slaves 4249. Chief town Chestor.—4th, A post township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the Housatonic, 45 miles W. Hartford. Population 1794.—5th, An island in Chesapeake bay, annexed to Queen Anne county, Maryland.

KENT, or BLENZWICK, a township of the United States, in Putnam county, New York, 20 miles S. E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1011.

KENTISH TOWN, a hamlet of England, county of Middlesex, 2 miles N. London. It has of late greatly increased in size and population; a number of new streets and squares have lately been erected, so that it is now nearly joined to the metropolis.

KENTON, a village and parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 1691.

KENTON, EAST and WEST, a township of England, in Northumberland. Pop. 1204.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of

America, bounded N. by the Ohio river, W. by the Mississippi, S. by Tennessee, and E. by Virginia. Its length from east to west is 326 miles; breadth from north to south 163 miles. Its area is 40,110 square miles, or 25,670,000 acres. Its southern boundary is in 36. 39. ; and its northern extremity (which is in the north bend of the Ohio), 39. 10. N. lat. With regard to the general aspect of the country, the flats which border the shores of the Ohio, from its mouth to that of Big Sandy river, average about 1 mile in breadth, and produce wheat, sugar, maple, sycamore, cotton-wood, hackberry, pawpaw, and honey locust. These flats are in some places subject to periodical inundation, but are nevertheless susceptible of cultivation. About one-sixth part of this land is cleared. Parallel to the Ohio, and in the rear of these flats, lies a strip of country, from five to twenty miles wide, and as long as the state, which is cut into deep valleys and high hills, by the numerous creeks which enter the Ohio. This soil, however, is rich, and the greater part capable of improvement. Between this strip, Big Sandy and Green rivers, and the eastern counties, lies the garden of the state. It is about 150 miles long, and from 50 to 100 miles wide, and comprises the counties of Mason, Fleming, Montgomery, Clarke, Bourbon, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Franklin, Woodford, Mercer, Jessamine, Madison, Garrard, Logan, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, and Green. This extensive tract is intersected by Little Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, and Salt rivers, and their numerous forks. It has the happiest surface, gradually rising and descending alternately. The principal rivers which water this state are the Ohio, which washes its northern margin for the space of 638 miles; the Mississippi, which forms its western limit for 74 miles; the Big Sandy, which forms its eastern limit for nearly 200 miles; the Licking and the Kentucky, which fall into the Ohio, the one opposite the town of Cincinnati, and the other 77 miles above Louisville; the Salt river, Green river, Tradewater river, Cumberland river, all tributary to the Ohio. The Tennessee runs about 75 miles in Kentucky, and then joins the Ohio; and the Kaskinampas, which falls into the Mississippi, waters the western end of the state. There are, besides, numerous smaller streams, which are principally tributary to the Ohio. Domestic animals are large and beautiful, particularly the horse. Cattle are raised in great numbers in every part of the state. Wild turkeys are still numerous in the unsettled parts. Bear, deer, wolves, and foxes, are numerous in the eastern and southern counties. Rabbits and grey squirrels are very plentiful in the settlements. Wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, and buckwheat, are cultivated in Kentucky. Maize, however, is the principal grain raised for home consumption. Hemp and flax succeed in many parts extremely well. The Irish potatoe grows abundantly, as does a

great variety of garden vegetables. Apples, pears, cherries, peaches, and plums, are the fruits most commonly cultivated. The manufactures consist of cloths and stuffs, bagging for cotton and hemp, iron, castings, nails, earthenware, glass, leather, cordage, paper, distilled spirits, oil, salt, saltpetre, gunpowder, and maple sugar. There are about 60 rope-walks, 7 paper-mills, 6 furnaces, and upwards of 20 powder-mills. Between 200 and 300 bushels of salt are yearly made at the different stations. The quantity of maple sugar annually produced in the state, is supposed to exceed two millions of pounds. In 1790, the population was 73,677; in 1800, 220,960; in 1810, 405,692. Present population, 527,000; viz. 420,000 free whites, and 107,000 slaves.

KENTUCKY, a river of the United States, which has its rise towards the south-east corner of the above state, in the Laurel mountains, and after a course, generally to the north-west, of 200 miles, falls into the Ohio at Fort William, in Lat. 36. 20. N.

KENTZ, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. Population 2000.

KENWYN, a parish of England, in Cornwall. Population 6221.

KENZIGEN, a town of Germany, in the Brisgau, on the Elz. Population 2200.

KEPPEL'S ISLAND, one of the Falkland islands, in the South Atlantic. Long. 60. 15. W. Lat. 51. 24. S.

KEPPEL ISLES, a group of islands and rocks, lying off Keppel bay, on the east coast of New Holland.

KERAH, a river of Persia, which enters the Shit-el-Arab, about 20 miles below Koria.

KERBELA, a large and populous town of Irak Arabi, near the Euphrates, with which it is connected by a noble canal. The town has five gates, a well supplied bazar, and seven caravanseras. 50 miles S. S. W. Bagdad.

KERCOLANA, an island in the Eastern seas, between the 4th and 5th degrees of N. lat.

KERENSK, a town of Russia, government of Penza. Population 4500.

KERERA, an island of Scotland, in Argyleshire. It forms the harbour of Oban.

KERESOUN, a seaport of Rumiayah, in Asiatic Turkey, consisting of about 700 ruinous houses.

KERESTER, a town of Hungary, palatinate of Semplin. Population 4000.

KEROETEM, a town of Moravia, 14 miles S. Olmutz. Population 2800.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, or ISLAND OF DESELIATION, an island in the Southern Indian ocean, discovered by Kerguelen, a Frenchman, and visited in 1779, by Captain Cook, who gave it the latter name, from its appearance. Long. 69. 30. E. Lat. 49. 20. S.

KERROO, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Dee.—24. In Merionethshire, which falls into the Dory.

KERROOK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Lower Koordistan. There are 12 mosques in the town and suburbs; but the streets are

narrow and filthy, and the houses mean. Population 13,000, or according to some 10,000. Long. 43. 42. E. Lat. 35. 29. N.

KERMAN, a province of the Persian empire, the ancient *Caramania*. It has Meksran and Seistan E.; Laristan and Fars W.; and is bounded S. by the Persian gulf.

KERMAN, called sometimes *SIRJAN*, capital of the above province, formerly a great city, and a noted emporium of trade, but has been desolated both by foreign and domestic war. The most dreadful disaster befel it in 1794, when, after a brave defence, it was taken by Aga Mahomed Khan, and given up to plunder for three successive months. The city never has, and perhaps never will, recover from this disaster. Its aspect is desolated and ruinous, and the buildings fill only a small part of the space inclosed by the fortifications. Its manufactures and trade are still very considerable. The bazar is handsome, and well supplied with articles of every description. Population 20,000. Long. 46. 10. E. Lat. 29. 30. N.

KERMANSRAW, a flourishing town of Persia, province of Irak. It contains 12,000 houses, and is adorned and supplied with many gardens and public baths. 149 miles N. E. Bagdad. Long. 48. 30. E. Lat. 34. 20. N.

KERREN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, duchy of Juliers. Population 1690.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, bounded by the Shannon N. W., which separates it from the county of Clare, N. E. by the county of Limerick, S. E. by Cork, and by the Atlantic W. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 63 Irish miles, and from E. to W. 41 Irish miles, containing 1,040,407 statute acres. Its soil is as diversified as its surface is irregular, some particular spots being very fruitful, and equally adapted for tillage and pasture; but a very great portion of the county is dreary, desolate, encumbered with very lofty mountains; while other parts are intersected by tracks of bog. Agriculture is in a low state. The principal lake is Lough Lane, generally known under the name of the lake of Killarney. This county is well watered. The principal rivers are the Cashing, the Lane, the Roughy, the Mang. Ventry bay, the roads of Dingle and Valentia, and Ballynakelly's bay, are small but commodious harbours. Kenmare river is a secure and capacious haven. The principal towns are Tralee, where the assizes are held, Killarney, Milltown, and Dingle. Population 140,000.

KERRY, a parish of Wales, in Montgomeryshire. Population 2035.

KERRY HEAD, the south extremity of the mouth of the river Shannon, county of Kerry, Ireland.

KERRY POINT, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Down.

KESHAW, a district of the United States, in South Carolina, on the E. side of the Wateree. Population 9876. Slaves 4547. Chief town Camden.

KENMORE, a small river of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, which falls into the Liddel.

KERTSCH, a seaport and fortress of European Russia, government of Taurida, on the coast of the Crimea. Population 400. 60 miles N. N. E. Caffa.

KESH, a town of Great Bukharia, 30 miles S. Samarcand.

KESSEL, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. Population 1250.

KESSELBOURG, a village of Silesia, principality of Jauer. Population 1100.—24, Of Saxony, 7 miles W. Dresden.

KESWINGLASS, a parish of England, in Suffolk. Population 579.

KESTAVAN, a considerable range of mountains in Syria, branching off from Mount Lebanon, and reaching the sea, 20 miles S. Tripoli.

KETTESBURY, a town of Hungary, palatinate of Sala, on the Platten see, with 3000 inhabitants, who are supported partly by woollen manufactures, partly by the culture of the neighbouring vineyards.

KESWICK, a market town of England, in the county of Cumberland, on the lake of Derwentwater. It is a very neat little town, and is much visited by strangers who make the tour of the lakes. A cotton manufactory has lately been established; and in the town and its vicinity are also manufactured coarse woollen goods, carpets, blankets, kerseys, and some linens. About a mile and a half to the south of the town is a remarkable piece of antiquity, of the Druidical kind. Population 1901. 17 miles W. Penrith.

KESZDI VASARHELY, a well built town of Transylvania, district of Haromszek. Population 5000. 72 miles E. N. E. Hermannstadt, 41 N. by E. Cronstadt. Long. 26. 7. 33. E. Lat. 46. 45. 45. N.

KET, a small river of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, which runs into the sea at Port Yarrack.

KETCH-NISMAN, a town of Caramania, in Asia Minor. It contains a large manufactory of gunpowder. 85 miles S. W. Kaisarieli.

KETSKEMET, a large town in the interior of Hungary, in the county of Pest. It is the residence of many families of rank and property. Here are manufactures of soap and leather; but the property of the district consists chiefly in cattle and sheep. Population 25,000. 50 miles S. S. E. Pest. Long. 19. 42. 26. E. Lat. 46. 54. 20. N.

KETTERIN, or **CATHERINE LOCH**, a beautiful lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 10 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth.

KETTERING, a market town of England, county of Northampton, near a rivulet that runs into the Nen. The church has a handsome tower and spire, and there are three dissenting chapels. It has manufactures of tammies and lutestrings. Population in 1811, 3242. 74 miles N. W. London.

KETTUS, a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire. Population 1218.

KETTLE, or **KING'S KETTLE**, a parish

and village of Scotland, in Fife-shire. Population 2046.

KETTON, a parish of England, in Rutland. Population 797.

KETTWAY, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Roer. Population 1400.

KEVEUS, St., a parish of England, in Cornwall. Population 2505.

KEULA, a town of Germany, in Saxony. Population 1600.

Kew, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, and neighbourhood of London, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Old Brentford, where is a very elegant stone bridge of seven arches. Near this is Kew palace, the favourite retreat of his late majesty, who enlarged the gardens, and connected them with those of Richmond. The botanic garden here, chiefly for exotics, is one of the finest perhaps in the world. Population 603. 6 miles W. London.

KEYNSHAM, a market town of England, county of Somerset, on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge. It consists chiefly of one street, about a mile long. Population 1761. 6 miles S. E. Bristol.

KEYSOK, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire. Population 649.

KHANAKEE, a handsome little town of Irak Arabi, 98 miles N. E. Bagdad.

KHANDESH, a province of Hindostan, situated between Lat. 21. and 23. N.; bounded N. by Malwah, W. by Gujerat, S. by Aurungabad, and E. by Berar.

KHANGAH, EL., a town of Egypt, 12 miles N. E. Cairo. Population 1000.

KHANUM, a region of Tartary, S. of the Persian province of Korassan, and E. of the Caspian. It consists of immense tracks of desert, amid which Urgench, Khieva, and other towns, are scattered.

KHOEE, a town of Aderbijan, in Persia, on Lake Urumea. The walls are in good repair, and the streets regular, and shaded with trees. Population 25,000. 150 miles W. Ardebil.

KHOJEND, a large city of Great Bukharia. **KHONSAR**, a town of Irak, in Persia. It has 2800 families. 92 miles N. W. Isfahan.

KHOORDAH, a fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, 30 miles S. W. Cuttack.

KHYRABAD, capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. Long. 60. 45. E. Lat. 27. 29. N.

KIARITA, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkoutsk, the centre of all the trade carried on between the Russian and Chinese empires. The great fair is held in December, when merchants flock thither from every part of the Russian empire. They bring cloths, furs, beavers, Russia and morocco leather; and receive in exchange nankeens, silk stuffs, tea, rhubarb, &c. 330 S. Irkoutsk.

KIANGAN, a province of China. Pop. 61 to Sir George Sturgeon, 32 millions.

KIANGSEE, a fine province of China, extending S. from Kiangnan to Quangtung.

KIRKSTOWN, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Population 1009.

KIRKLESWORTH, a township of England, in Durham. Population 237.

KIRWORTH, HAMCOURT OF UFFER, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 306.

KICKAPOO, or **PLEIN RIVER**, a river of the United States, which enters Lake Michigan.

KIDDERMINSTER, a market town of England, county of Worcester, divided into two unequal parts by the Stour. The town consists chiefly of two very good streets, one parallel to the canal. The church is a handsome Gothic building, and contains several interesting monuments. There is a free-school, and 8 charity schools, besides 12 almshouses, and a dispensary. In the centre of the market-place stands the town-hall, a large brick building, one part of which serves as a prison. The Staffordshire and Worcester-shire canal, which was finished in 1774, passes within 100 yards of the market-place; and near this is a wharf and commodious warehouse for depositing goods, or sending away such as are intended for Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, &c. Kidderminster has long been noted for its manufactures. That of broad cloth prevailed in the reign of Henry VIII. This was succeeded by finey woollery; after which, woollen and worsted tammies, and flowered stuffs, were introduced; and since that period, crapes, bombasines, and poplins. But the carpet manufacture is that which has taken the firmest root here, has flourished best, and promoted most essentially the trade, wealth, and population of the town. Population 10,709. 15 miles N. Worcester.

KIDWELLY, a market town of South Wales, county of Caermarthen, in an inlet in Caermarthen bay. It is divided into the Old and New town, on both sides of the Lesser Gwendraeth, a handsome stone bridge over the river forming the communication between them. The parish church, which is in the New town, is a plain building, with a tower at the west end, and a spire 166 feet high. There is, besides, a meeting-house for Presbyterians, and a chapel for Methodists; and also a grammar-school. The trade consists mostly in the coal and iron which abound greatly in the neighbourhood. Kidwelly is noted for its castle. Population of parish, 1732. 16 miles S. Caermarthen.

KIEL, a walled town of Denmark, and capital of the grand duchy of Holstein, at the extremity of an inlet from the Baltic, called the Kielerfiord. It is regularly built, and has straight, well paved streets, which terminate in the market-place. The harbour is good. Ship-building and mercantile agency are the principal occupations here. The manufactures are hats, tobacco, starch, and sugar refining. A great annual fair takes place in January. It is the seat of a university. Pop. 7000. 51 miles N. Hamburg. Long. 10. 8. 18. E. Lat. 54. 10. 43. N.

KIELOZA, a town of Poland, palatinate of Cracow. Population 2400.

KIEMI, a small town of European Russia, in Finland, on the Kiemi, 11 miles S. E. Tornen. Long. 24. 27. E. Lat. 66. 49. N.

KIANGHING-YOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fokien. Long. 117. 2. E. Lat. 27. 6. N.

KIEN-TCHANG-YOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiangsoo. Long. 118. 30. E. Lat. 27. 35. N.

KISOUZIAN, a large city of the province of Kiangsoo, in China. Long. 118. 41. E. Lat. 29. 54. N.

KIERTIMUN, a town of Denmark, in the island of Funen. Population 1006.

KIEV, a large province or government of European Russia, comprising a part of the Ukraine, and bounded by the provinces of Podolia, Volhynia, Minsk, Tchernigov, and Poltava, from which last it is separated by the Dnieper. It lies between 28. 40. and 33. 20. E. long. and 48. 30. and 51. 50. N. lat. Its territorial extent is 21,000 square miles, and its population about a million.

KIEV, Кіев, or Кіу, capital of the preceding province, on the Dnieper, and consisting properly of three towns, viz. the Old town, Podol or the Lower town, and the fortress of Petcherski, the last regularly defended. Here are barracks for the garrison, also magazines, officers' houses, and several churches; likewise a government-house, and beautiful public gardens. The town possesses no manufactures. Kiev has a gymnasium, and an old established high school, erected into a university in 1803. The church of St Sophia at Kiev being the earliest Christian church in Russia, is an object of great interest, and of frequent pilgrimage to the followers of the Greek faith. Population 20,000. 270 miles N. by W. Cherson. Long. 33. 27. 45. E. Lat. 50. 27. 0. N.

KILBACIE, a village of Scotland, county of Clackmannan, noted for its distillery.

KILBEGGAN, a considerable village of Ireland, in Westmeath, on the Droic, 41 miles W. Dublin.

KILBRANNY, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Population 1333.

KILBURN, a village of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 32.

KILCOCK, a village of Ireland, 11 miles W. by N. Dublin.

KILCONNELL, a decayed village of Ireland, in the county of Galway.

KILCONQUHAN, a parish and village of Scotland, in Fife. Population 2317. The village has an extensive tan-works.

KILCULLIN, or **KILCULLIN BARROW**, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, on the Liffey, over which is a bridge. N. Old Kilcullen, formerly a. 7 miles E. Kildare.

KILDA, St. Under this general name is comprised a group of islands belonging to the Hebrides. The principal island gives its name to the rest, and is about 3 miles long from east to west, and 2 broad from north to south, and about 9½ miles in circumference. Next

to St Kilda, Borer a the largest of the islands it also presents a beautiful verdure, and is adorned with the most picturesque groupes of rocks that are to be found in the Hebrides. Soa is the next in magnitude, and possesses also some pasturage; but Iacnieh, Stackly, and Stackemlin, are devoid of any. The islands altogether are supposed to be capable of pasturing 3000 sheep; but the quantity maintained scarcely amounts to one-third of this. St Kilda is about 140 miles from the nearest point of the mainland of Scotland. Population 1003.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded N. by Meath, E. by Dublin and Wicklow, S. by Carlow, W. by King's and Queen's counties. It extends from north to south 40½ miles, and from east to west 38½ (English) miles, and contains an area of 893½ Irish square miles. The county is mostly an extensive flat of fine arable soil, which for centuries has mostly supplied the capital with corn.

It comprehends, however, a considerable track of bog. The barony of Kildare, the celebrated tufty plain on which the heaves are held, is one of the most beautiful commons in the island. Its principal rivers are the Barrow, the Liffey, and the Boyne. The Grand canal and the Royal canal pass through it. The principal towns are Nias and Athy, alternately assize towns. Monastereven, and Kildare. The county sends two members to the imperial parliament. Population 110,000. Proportion of Catholics to Protestants 36 to 1.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, in the above county; a small and ruinous place, of not more than 100 houses, but still retaining traces of its ancient importance. There is a very fine round tower, 130 feet high, in an excellent state of preservation, besides the ruins of two abbeys and the cathedral. Kildare is chiefly supported by the frequent horse races on the extensive common in the neighbourhood called the curragh, having little or no trade. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 30 miles W. N. W. Wicklow.

KILBOURN, a small village of Ireland, county of Cork, 107 miles S. W. Dublin.

KILBOURNE, a small town of Ireland, on the Shannon, 123 miles S. W. Dublin.

KILBRANNY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Clare, 116 miles from Dublin.

KILBRANNY and **KILVILLUP**, a united parish of Scotland, Ayrshire. Pop. 3987.

KILBRANNY, a village of South Wales, Pembrokeshire. 92.

KILDA, St. a small and fishing town of Scotland, in the parish of Kildare, on the Dever, 84 miles S. W. Berdree.

KILDEAR, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N. W. by Queen's county, N. by the county of Carlow, E. by the county of Wexford, and S. W. by the county of Tipperary. Its greatest length is 45½, and its greatest breadth 26 English miles. Its area contains 360,000

English acres. The soil is generally of a good quality. There is little of bog land; and where the hills subside into plains or valleys, the soil is of great fertility. There are very extensive dairies in Kilkenny, from the produce of which many farmers pay their rents. Agriculture is generally in a very backward state. In the northern parts of the county are excellent quarries for flint. Coal is produced in great abundance. In the limestone district of this county are many valuable marble quarries. Manganese, iron ore, lead ore, and some indications of copper ore, are perceived in different parts. The chief rivers of Kilkenny are the Suire, the Barrow, and the Nore. There is a chalybeate spa at Ballypaulin. The chief town of the county is Kilkenny. The other towns are Callan, Instige, Thomastown, Gowran, Knocktopher, Durrow, Castle Comer, and Freshford. The county sends two members to parliament. Pop. 101,000, of whom 95,000 were Catholics.

KILKENNY, the capital of the above county, on the Nore, on which there are two handsome bridges. It contains many handsome buildings. The venerable ruins of its churches, monasteries, and abbeys, still remain to attest its former importance; and its gates, towers, walls, and bastions, which are still to be seen, prove it to have been formerly a place of great strength. The most remarkable buildings are, the castle of the earl of Ormond, the cathedral, the bishop's palace, the celebrated college or free school, a theatre, an asylum for decayed housekeepers, &c. There are but two churches in the city; but there are several Roman Catholic chapels, each of which has congregations more numerous than both the churches. A woollen manufactory is carried on to a considerable extent. Here are also starch manufactories. Kilkenny, which formerly had four, has now only one representative. Pop. 14,978. Long. 7. 15. W. Lat. 52. 35. N.

KILKENNY, a town of the United States, in Grafton county, New Hampshire.

KILKERRAN BAY, a harbour of Ireland, in Galway.

KILLALA, a town of Ireland, county of Mayo, on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. It has a cathedral and palace. It was taken by the French in 1798. 127 miles N. W. Dublin.

KILLALOE, a town of Ireland, county of Clare, on the Shannon, over which is a bridge with 19 arches. It is a very old town, destitute of trade. The cathedral is a venerable old structure, which has been built about 600 years. 11 miles N. N. E. Limerick.

KILLARNEY, a thriving and well built market town of Ireland, county of Kerry, much frequented on account of the adjoining lake of Killarney, which is remarkable for its picturesque beauties. Killarney is the residence of the Roman Catholic bishop. Population 5000. 38 miles W. Cork.

KILLBEGAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, 44 miles W. Dublin.

KILLEEN, a town of Ireland, county of Meath, 7 miles S. S. E. Navan.

KILLESHANDRA, a village of Ireland, county of Cavan, 61 miles N. W. Dublin.

KILLICHRANKIE, a noted pass to the highlands of Scotland, in Athol, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry.

KILLIN, a parish and village of Scotland, in Breadalbane, county of Perth. Pop. 2103.

KILLINGLY, a township of the United States, Connecticut. Population 2580.

KILLINGWORTH, a post township of the United States, Connecticut. Pop. 2244.

KILLMACDUAUGH, a village of Ireland, county of Galway. 13 miles N. Ennis.

KILLMALLICK, a town of Ireland, county of Limerick, formerly of great importance, which is now denoted by the ruins of the churches and monasteries, and the remains of its walls and strong gates. 16 miles S. Limerick.

KILLMOREN, a village of Ireland, county of Down, on the sea shore, with a good quay, and a fine harbour. 5 miles S. Downpatrick.

KILLWAGHYRA, a small village of Ireland, county of Antrim.

KILLWATER, a town of Ireland, county of Donegal, on Donegal bay, 124 miles N. W. Dublin.

KILLWORTH, a town of Ireland, county of Down, on an arm of Lough Strangford, where ships lie sheltered from all winds. The linen manufacture is established here. 15 miles S. S. E. Belfast.

KILMACHTOMAS, a village of Ireland, in Waterford, 83 miles S. S. W. Dublin.

KILMARNOCK, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, about a mile W. Callander.

KILMARNY, a parish and village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 5 miles from Cupar in Fife.

KILMARNOCK, a parish and town of Scotland, in Ayrshire. The town is on each side of a small river of the same name. The old part of it is irregularly built; but since 1802 many new houses of a very superior description have been built, with an elegant town-house, academy, and coffee-room. In the town are seven churches, namely, two of the Establishment, one of which is collegiate; a Relief, a New and Old Light Burgh, an Antiburgher, and a Methodist. There are also four public established schools in the place. A stone pillar, about nine feet high, called *Seuls' Cross*, erected in 1444, in memory of an English nobleman, Lord Seuls, who was killed on the spot by an arrow from one of the Kilmarnock family, is situated in the north-east part of the town. The corporation holds its present property in virtue of a grant obtained in 1700 from the Kilmarnock family. The articles chiefly manufactured are carpets, shoes, blankets, tartans, and other woollen cloths; bonnets, caps, mits, stockings, gloves, leather, and saddlery. There are besides two pretty extensive tan-works, two large and excellent breweries, a print-field for calicoes, and a foundry for cast iron. It has manufactures of muslins and silks. The harbour admits vessels drawing from 16

to 18 feet water, and at full sea it will admit frigates of the first class. Population 12,709. 22 miles S. W. Glasgow, and 12 N. E. Ayr.

KILMARNOCK, a post village of the United States, in Lancaster county, Virginia.

KILMORE, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 3½ miles from Cavan.

KILMURRY, a small village of Ireland, county of Clare, 129 miles from Dublin.

KILPATRICK, NEW or EAST, a parish of Scotland, in Stirling and Dumbarton shires. Population 2539.

KILPATRICK, OLD and WEST, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire. Population 3692.

KILREA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 102 miles N. Dublin.

KILRENNY, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which, along with Crail, the two Anstruthers, and Pittenweem, sends a member to parliament.

KILRICH, a town of Ireland, county of Clare, on the Shannon, 142 miles S. W. Dublin.

KILSYTH, a village of Scotland, county of Stirling. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers. The place contains between 400 and 500 looms. 12½ miles E. by N. Glasgow.

KILWINNING, a town and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Garnock, over which is a stone bridge of two arches. Adjoining to it is the small village of Byres. It is noted for being the seat of the first mason lodge in Scotland, from whence all the other lodges have taken their rise. The ruins of the monastery are to the south of the town. Population of both 3696. 3 miles N. N. W. Irvine.

KILWORTH, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, 104 miles S. W. Dublin.

KIMBERWORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 3707.

KIMBOROX, a market town of England, in Huntingdonshire, noted for its castle. Population 1562.

KINBUK, properly **KILBOK**, a small fortress of European Russia, government of Taurida, on a peninsula of the same name, opposite Oczakow. Long. 31. 30. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or the **MEARNS**, a county of Scotland, bounded E. by the German or British ocean for about 35 miles, including the various indentations of a high and precipitous rocky shore; N. by the river Dee and part of Aberdeenshire; and W. and S. by the county of Angus, from which it is separated, in almost the whole line, by the river North Esk. It is of a triangular form, and extends 33 miles in length from S. W. to N. E., and 24 miles, where broadest, from S. to N., comprehending an area of 300 square miles, or 243,444 acres. The general aspect of this county is extremely diversified. It may be divided into the five following districts:—1st, The Dee side district, or the valley which lies on the north side of the Grampians, through which flows the river Dee; 2d, the district on the coast, south of the water of Cowie, which flows into the

German ocean near Stonehaven; 3d, the coast district south of this water; 4th, the valley or How of the Mearns, to the south of the Grampians; and 5th, that part of the county which is occupied by the Grampians. Of the Dee side district, there is little more than one-eighth part in cultivation. The coast district, north of Stonehaven, which extends 14 miles along the coast, and is about 3½ miles broad, though it contains strips of fertile ground, is generally barren and unproductive. The district on the coast south from Stonehaven contains very fertile lands, with some that are not so valuable. The valley or How of the Mearns lies to the westward of the district last described, and immediately south from the Grampians. It is a low champaign country, well cultivated, and abounding in gentlemen's seats, villages, and plantations. The dreary regions of the Grampians stretches through the whole breadth of the county from east to west, with the Dee side district on the north, and the How of the Mearns on the south; and carries sterility of soil and ruggedness of aspect almost to the verge of the ocean. This bleak and hilly country, commencing where cultivation ceases, at about three miles from the coast, with a height of from 500 to 600 feet, increases rapidly in altitude, but on a pretty regular scale of gradation, among a vast congeries of dark brown hills, until, at the western extremity of the county, about 20 miles from the sea, Mount Battock, nearly 3500 feet high, rises above them all. The principal rivers are the Dee, the North Esk, Bervie water, and the Cowie. There are also the Carron, the Feuch, the Avon, the Dye, besides others of inferior note. The principal antiquities are Finella's castle, remarkable for vitrified walls, about a mile and a half west of Fettercairn; the Queen's castle, about a mile eastward from that town; the Kame of Mathers, about six miles from Montrose; Whistleberry castle, about two miles from Bervie; and Dunnottar castle, about a mile south from Stonehaven; all placed on the summits of lofty insulated rocks on the sea shore. Valued rent L. 74,931; real rent in 1813, L. 84,990. Kincardineshire contains only one royal burgh, namely, Bervie. Population 29,118.

KINCARDINE, a small town of Scotland, on the Forth, with a commodious harbour. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent.

KINCARDINE, a parish of Scotland, counties of Ross and Cromarty. Population 1811.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Population 1793.

KINCLAVEN, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Perth. Population 906.

KINNEBROOK, a village and township of the United States, in New York. Pop. 3709. There are about 30 dwellings in the village.

KINBERTON, a village of England, in Cheshire. Population 489.

KINERON, a market town and parish of England, in Warwickshire. Population 1071.

KINGAN-FOU, a city of China, of the first rank, on the Kanian. Long. 114. 32. E. Lat. 27. 7. N.

KING AND QUEEN, a county of the United States, in Virginia, 25 miles long, and 20 broad. Pop. 10,900, including 6000 slaves.

KING GEORGE, a county of the United States, in Virginia. It is 22 miles long, and 14 broad. Pop. 6454, including 3876 slaves.

KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Byron in 1765. Long. 149. 2. W. Lat. 14. 35. S.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S ARCHIPELAGO, a large group of islands on the west coast of North America. Long. 223. 45. to 225. 37. E. Lat. 53. 10. to 55. 18. N.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S SOUND, a capacious bay on the S. coast of New Holland. Long. of Bald Head, the entrance into the sound, 113. 0. 45. E. Lat. 30. 6. 15. S.

KING WILLIAM, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 9263, including 5765 slaves.

KINGHORN, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire, of great antiquity, on the north shore of the firth of Forth. This town was erected into a royal burgh by David I. It joins with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in returning a member to parliament. A ferry over to Leith has been established here from time immemorial. 9 miles N. by E. Edinburgh. Population 2443.

KINGLASIE, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Fife. Population 1027.

KING'S-BARRA, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Pop. 930.

KINGSBRIDGX, a market town of England, in Devonshire, on the Salcombe river, with 150 houses. It has a harbour for boats; and here is a Latin free school. Population 1430. 206 miles W. London.

KINGSBURY, a post township of the United States, in Washington county, New York, on the Hudson. Population 2272.

KINGSCLERE, a market town and parish of England, in Southamptonshire. The church is a well built structure; and there is here a well endowed free school. It carries on a trade, in malt. Pop. 2698. 171 miles S. W. Reading.

KING'S COUNTY, an inland county of Ireland, bounded N. by East and West Meath, E. by Kildare and Queen's county, S. by Tipperary, and W. by Galway, from which it is separated by the river Shannon. It extends 43 English miles, and is 39 miles broad. Its superficial extent is 797 square English miles. The general soil of the arable lands is naturally very fertile, and chiefly consists either of a deep moor, or a shallow gravelly loam. Considerably more than a third part of the whole county is occupied by bog and mountain. Its principal rivers are the Shannon, the Little Brosna, and the Greater Brosna. There are also several smaller rivers. It sends two members to the imperial parliament. Population 130,000.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of the United States, in New York. Population 8303.

KINGSDOWN, a small fishing village of England, in Kent, 2½ miles from Deal.

KING'S FERRY, a post village of the United States, in Monongalia county, Virginia.

KING'S ISLAND, an island at the western extremity of Bass' straits; also on the west coast of North America.

KING'S KENNEL, a township of England, in Devonshire. Population 679.

KINGSLEY, a township of England, in Cheshire. Population 924.

KING'S RIVER, a river of Ireland, which joins the Liffy, 1½ mile S. Blessington.

KINGSTON, two townships of England, in Devonshire and Dorsetshire. Pop. 523—619.

KINGSTON, a seaport on the south coast of Jamaica, constituted a city in 1692, situated on a bay or inlet of the sea, in which there is safe anchorage. It was founded in 1693, after the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake in the preceding year. It has been of late greatly extended, and has many handsome houses. It has two churches, one Episcopal, the other Presbyterian. There is besides, a theatre, a free-school established in 1739, a poor-house, and a public hospital. In the lower part of the town is the market-place, which is plentifully supplied with butcher meat, poultry, fish, fruits, and vegetables. Population—whites, 10,000; people of colour, 2500; free negroes, 2500; slaves, 18,000; total, 33,000. 10 miles E. Spanish Town. Long. 76. 33. W. Lat. 18. N.

KINGSTON, the capital of the island of St Vincent's, in the West Indies, situated at the head of a bay of the same name, on the south-western shore of the island, in St George's parish. Long. 61. W. Lat. 13. 6. N.

KINGSTON, a town of Upper Canada, and the largest and most populous of the province, seated on the St Lawrence, or rather at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario. This town is regularly built. For the last 15 years it has obtained considerable mercantile importance, and now becomes the main entrepot between Montreal and all the settlements along the lakes to the westward. Kingston possesses one of the best harbours on the lake, which is defended by two batteries, and it is the naval arsenal of Great Britain in this quarter, where ships of war, even of the first rate, have been constructed. 190 miles N. W. Montreal. Long. 76. 40. W. Lat. 44. 8. N.

KINGSTON—There are numerous townships of this name in the United States, two in New Hampshire, one in Massachusetts, two in Rhode Island, one in New Jersey, one in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, &c.

KINGSTON, a town of the United States, in Georgetown district, South Carolina, on Waccama river, 40 miles N. E. Georgetown.—2d. A village in Talbot county, Maryland, on the east side of the Choptank, 4 miles below its mouth.—3d. A post township and capital of Ulster county, New York, on the Hudson, 65 miles below Albany. Population 2510.—The village of Kingston is pleasantly

situated on Esopus creek, about 3 miles from the Hudson.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a market town of England, in Surrey, on the Thames. It is of great antiquity, and noted for the historical events connected with it. It has a spacious market-place, at the north end of which stands the town-hall. The front is ornamented with a statue of Queen Anne. The church is a spacious building. On the north side of it is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, the Anglo-Saxon monarchs were placed during their coronation. The bridge here is the oldest on the Thames, except London bridge. Market on Saturday, a large corn market. Population 4091. 10 miles S. W. London.

KING-TCHENG-FOO, a city of China, in Houquang. Long. 111. 37. E. Lat. 30. 20. N. **KING-RE-CHING**, a large town of China, in Kiangsee. Long. 115. 50. E. Lat. 29. 25. N.

KINGTON, or **KINETON**, a market town of England, in Herefordshire, on the Arrow. It has manufactures of narrow cloth. Population 2313.

KING-YONG-FOU, a town of China, of the first rank. Long. 107. 20. E. Lat. 36. 0. N.

KING-YUEN-FOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-see.

KINHOA-FOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tchekiang.

KINROSS, a small river of Scotland, in Argyllshire.—Also a parish of the same name.

KINNAIRD'S-HEAD, the southern boundary of the Moray frith, in Scotland.

KINNEGAD, a long straggling village of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath.

KINNELL, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which falls into the Annan.

KINNESSWOOD, a village of Scotland, in Kinross-shire.

KINNIKINICK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Scioto.

KINROSS-SHIRE, an inland county of Scotland, bounded N. and W. by Perthshire, S. and E. by Fifeshire. Its greatest length from east to west is 12 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south about 11 miles. It contains an area of about 53 English miles, or 42,536 Scots acres. The middle part of this county is occupied by Lochleven lake.

From the banks of this lake the ground rises gently towards the north; but towards the south the rise is more abrupt and rugged. The soil in the low grounds is inclined to clay, and is well adapted for all kinds of crops; in the more elevated parts it is light and scanty; and in the hilly districts moorish and barren. Agriculture is greatly attended to, and the land is in a rapid state of improvement. Lochleven lake is chiefly supplied by three small streams, the North and South Quiche, and the Garney. It gives rise to the river Leven. The antiquities in this county are numerous and interesting. Kinross-shire divides with Clackmannanshire the right of sending a member to parliament. The only town is Kinross. Population 7762.

Long. between 0. 5. and 0. 21. W. Lat. between 56. 9. and 56. 13. N.

KINROSS, the county town of the above shire, on Loch Leven. It has much improved within these last 30 years. Cotton goods are manufactured.

KINSALE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay at the mouth of the river Bandon, which forms a fine harbour, called the harbour of Kinsale, which is protected by a regular fort, begun by the Earl of Orrery in 1670. The town is built under Compass hill, and extends about an English mile. The situation is very singular, the chief street running round the hill, with others above it, communicating by steep lanes. The harbour is most compact, secure, and capacious. In time of war it has been exceedingly frequented, homeward and outward bound East and West India fleets often putting in here, as well as the largest squadrons of the royal navy. Its foreign commerce is now chiefly transferred to Cork, which it supplies most largely with fish. For carrying on its fisheries it employs 300 or 400 boats. It sends one member to the imperial parliament. In the bathing season it is a fashionable resort. Population 10,000. 136 miles S. W. Dublin.

KINSALE, a post village of the United States, in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

KINSMAN, a post township of the United States, in Trumbull county, Ohio.

KINSTON, a post township of the United States, in Lenoir county, North Carolina.

KINTAIL, a small river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the Kyle.

KINTORE, an ancient royal burgh and parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the Don. It unites with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverury, in sending a member to parliament. Population 1057.

KINTYRE, or **CANTYRE**, the southern division of Argyllshire, in Scotland. It is a peninsula, 40 miles long and 6½ broad, lying between the frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, and joined to Knapdale at the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. Population 20,000.

KINTYRE, **MUZZ**, or, the southern point of the above peninsula. Long. 5. 46. W. Lat. 55. 21. N.

KINTYRE, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Dovy.

KINVALE PORT, on the coast of Ireland, 4 miles E. Kinsale harbour.

KINZO, one of the ten circles into which the duchy of Baden was divided in 1010.

KINZO, a river of Suabia, which joins the Rhine at Kehl, opposite Strasburg.

KIOGA, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, 10 miles S. Copenhagen. Population 1400.

KIRKAX, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 938.

KIRKBY, a village and parish of Scotland, 10½ miles W. Stirling, noted for distilling whisky.

KIRZWEIM, a town of Germany, 22 miles N. E. Strasburg. Population 1600.

KIRBY, or **KIRKBY MOORSIDE**, a market town of England, in Yorkshire, 22 miles N. by E. York. Population 1872.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the Wecksel. Population 3000.—2d, Of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge. Population 2100.—3d, Of Switzerland, in the canton of St Gall.—4th, Of Lower Austria, on the Wagram.—5th, Of Lower Austria, 45 miles S. W. Vienna.

KIRCHDORF, a town of Hungary, in the county of Zips. Population 2800.

KIRCHDORF, a village of Germany, in Baden. Population 1700.

KIRCHHAYN, a town of Lower Lusatia, on the Bober. Population 3500.

KIRCHHEIM, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, on the Lauter. Population 4050.

KIRCHHEIM-POLAND, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Population 2000.

KIRCUBBIN, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Down.

KIRENSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkoutsk, on the Lena, 630 miles N. Irkoutsk. Houses 100.

KIRGHISZ, or **KIRGUIS**, a numerous and widely extended people of Independent Tartary, occupying a great part of the southern frontier of Asiatic Russia. They are estimated at 600,000.

KIRILOV, a town of European Russia, government of Novgorod. Population 2200.

KIRIN OULA, a very extensive government of Eastern Tartary, to the north of China, in the country of the Manchews, inclosed between the sea of Japan, the northern frontier of Corea, and the river Seghalien Oula. It is upwards of 700 miles long, and 200 of medium breadth. Long. 126. 24. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

KIRKALDY, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north shore of the frith of Forth, and stretching along the shore of a bay of the same name. It is irregularly built, consisting of one principal street, nearly a mile in length, having lanes opening from it on each side, and several streets recently built on a uniform plan, running parallel to the main street; and every exertion has been made to correct the original defect of the street, which seems to have been built according to the curvature of the shore. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the church, the town-house, and a handsome structure lately erected by subscription, containing assembly-rooms, library, mason-lodge room, &c. The church, which was rebuilt in 1807, is a handsome building; but the old steeple attached to it gives it an awkward appearance. The town-house (rebuilt in 1676), is a plain stone building of three stories, with a flat roof, and surmounted with a square tower and spire. Kirkaldy is of great antiquity. It was erected into a royal burgh soon after the year 1450. It rose to great consequence after the year 1644, and had 100 sail of vessels. Its trade, however, declined during the civil wars, and was gradually reduced, till, in the

year 1700, it had only two ferry boats and two coasters. After this it began to revive; and has now 6500 tons of shipping, consisting of 42 vessels, viz. 3 whale fishers, 30 employed in the West India, North American, and Baltic trades; 6 coasters, and 4 ferry boats between Kirkaldy and Leith. These have now been nearly superseded by steam-boats, which regularly ply between Leith and this port. It has spinning-mills, and manufactures of checks and sheetings. There are two tan-works, four salt-pans, and a foundry on a limited scale, in the burgh; and an extensive distillery at the eastern extremity. Ship-building is carried on, but not to a great extent. Kirkaldy is the birth-place of the celebrated Dr Adam Smith. It joins with Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in returning a member to the British parliament. Pop. 4452. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 56. 8. N.

KIRKBRATON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2163.

KIRKBY, a township of England, in Lancashire, 6 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 1035.

KIRKBY LODSDALE, a neat market town and parish of England, in Westmoreland, on the Lune, over which is a lofty bridge of three arches. The church is a handsome building. Pop. 1643. 12 miles S. E. Kendal.

KIRKBY MALZEARD, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Population 682.

KIRKBY SOUTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 633.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, a market town and parish of England, in Westmoreland, on the Eden, 23 miles N. E. Kendal. It has some woollen manufactures. Population 1312.

KIRK-CLISSA, a town of European Turkey, province of Romania. It carries on a trade in corn, wine, butter, and cheese. Pop. 16,000. 100 miles W. Constantinople.

KIRKCUDDRIGHT, a county of Scotland, or, as it is more frequently termed, a stewartry, comprehending the eastern district of Galloway, and extending from north-west to south-east about 45 miles in length, and from north-east to south-west about 30 in breadth, containing, according to the latest survey, 1021 square miles, or 449,312 Scots acres. It is bounded N. E. and E. by Dumfriesshire, where the rivers Cairn and Nith form its boundary; S. by the Solway frith and the Irish sea; W. by Wigtonshire, where the Cree is the boundary; and N. W. by the county of Ayr. The country is exceedingly diversified in its surface; it presents a continual succession of hills, more or less abrupt. On these, the land is for the most part capable of tillage; but it is only in a few places that it presents a smooth and uniformly arable surface. The shore, however, though broken into inequalities, has no considerable rivers nor mountains; and though studded with innumerable hills, no country is supposed to have less elevation above the level of the sea. The stewartry, widely different, often swells into mountains of large dimensions; a range of which divides it from Ayr.

shire, not much inferior in height to any in the south of Scotland. The mountains which range along the southern shore are also considerable, and form scenery highly picturesque, and sometimes grand and striking. Considerable tracks of smooth unbroken land are everywhere interspersed among the more elevated parts, of a generally, and sometimes of a clayey soil. Much of it is also composed of smooth rounded hills, which are frequently extremely barren; and the same bad character extends to lands of a stronger soil. The moorlands also, which form a considerable proportion of the county, are extremely barren; though there are detached tracks of alluvial soil interspersed through these unproductive parts of the county. Kirkcudbrightshire contains two royal burghs, viz. Kirkcudbright and New Galloway; and several considerable villages, as Gatehouse, Creechtown, Castle-Douglas, Dalbeaty, Newton-Stewart, and Rhonhouse. The chief rivers are the Cree on the west; the Plect, the Dee, formed by the union of the Ken, Deugh, and Dee; and the Orr or Urr. The county is divided into 28 parishes. Population 33,903. The medium real rental of 1812 and 1813, as ascertained by the property-tax commissioners, amounted to £201,745 sterling; and the valued rent is £114,507 Scots.—There is also a parish of the same name. Pop. 782.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, the chief town of the above stewartry, on the Dee, about six miles above its confluence with the Solway firth. It is a neat and well built town. It has a large and elegant court-house, and a commodious new jail; also a large and elegant academy. The harbour is the most commodious on the south coast of Scotland. Kirkcudbright was erected into a royal burgh by king James II. in 1435. Revenue £1196. Population 2695. 28 miles S. W. Dumfries.

KIRKDALE, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1273.

KIRKHAM, a market town of England, in Lancashire, a few miles to the north of the Ribbles. It has manufactures of sail-cloth and cordage; also coarse linens. Here is a well endowed free school for three masters, a charity school for girls; and a well built and extensive work-house, lately erected. Population 735. 23 miles E. Lancaster.

KIRKSTILL, a village of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh.

KIRKLAND, a township of England, in Westmoreland. Population 1378.

KIRKLEATHAM, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 686.

KIRKLISTOWN, a parish and village of Scotland, on the Almond, 8 miles W. Edinburgh.

KIRKMICHAEL, a river of the Isle of Man, which falls into the Irish sea.

KIRKOSWALD, a market town of England, in Cumberland, on the Eden. The church is a very old and irregular building. Pop. 760.

KIRKSTALL, a small village of England, in Yorkshire.

• **KIRKTON IN LINDSEY**, an irregularly built

market town of England, in the county of Lincoln. The church, of Norman architecture, is a large and massive building, with a tower at the west end. It has a bridewell, a court-house, and a free grammar school. Population 1480. 20 miles N. Lincoln.

KIRKWALL, a royal burgh of Scotland, and chief town of the stewartry of Orkney, in the island of Pomona, built on a neck of land projecting into the sea. It is nearly a mile long; but is of inconsiderable breadth, having only one street, which is narrow and inconvenient, and badly paved. The cathedral, or church of St Magnus, is a Gothic building, founded, it is said, by Rognwald, count of Norway, in the year 1130. It is 236 feet long, 66 broad, and 71 high in the roof, which is vaulted with a number of Gothic arches, and supported by 14 pillars on each side. The spire was originally 140 feet in height; but was destroyed by lightning. Opposite to the cathedral, on the west side of the street, stood the ruins of the king's castle; also the ruins of a building called the earl's palace; and almost adjoining to it is the bishop's palace, a ruin of very great antiquity. Kirkwall was erected into a royal burgh in 1496. It joins with Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, in sending a member to parliament. Of late years, the town has increased both in population and extent, and new manufactures have been introduced of linen, cotton, and straw plaiting. The harbour is excellent; it is commanded by a fortification, built by the English in the time of Oliver Cromwell. Population 2212. 172 miles N. Inverness. Long. 0. 25. W. Lat. 58. 33. N.

KIRKONDRY, NETHER, a village of Scotland, county of Aberdeen.

KIRRIEMUIR, a town and parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, on a hill, from which there is an extensive view of the vale of Strathmore, through which flows the river Garrie. The parish church is a modern fabric, with a neat spire and clock; and there is an Episcopal chapel, with a handsome spire, which has a fine appearance. The staple manufacture of the place is coarse linens. Population 5666. 18 miles N. Dundee.

KIRSKOFF, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov. Population 3300.

KIRSEHNE, a small town of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, 84 miles N. E. Konieh.

KIRTIPORE, a town of Hindostan, in India. Long. 85. 37. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

KIRTLIE, a river of Scotland, county of Dumfries. It falls into the Solway firth.

KIRCHKAP, a town of Moldavia, on the Danister. Long. 29. 25. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

KIRGARDUNA, a river of Hindostan. It falls into the Jhylium.

KIRGHANAGUR, a town and district of Bengal. Long. 83. 35. E. Lat. 23. 26. N.

KISHINE, or **KISHITS**, called also **JESIRA DERAUZ** (Long Island), an island in the Persian gulf. It runs 60 miles along the Persian shore, and is 12 broad. Long. 56. 50. E. Lat. 26. 57. 30. N.

KISITAC, an island in the North Pacific ocean.—Also one on the north-west coast of North America.

KISHITWAN, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. Long. 75. 20. E. Lat. 34. 7. N.

KISKIMINTAS, a considerable river of the United States, which falls into the Allegany river, in Pennsylvania, Lat. 40. 40. N.

KISSEEN, a seaport on the southern coast of Arabia. Long. 51. 50. E. Lat. 15. 10. N.

KIMMINGEN, a town of Franconia, 32 miles N. Wurzburg. Population 1000.

KIRINA, or **KUMINA**, a celebrated river of the south of India, which being joined by the Malpurba, Gutpurba, Beemah, and Toombudra rivers, pours its prodigious volume of waters, by various mouths, into the bay of Bengal, S. of Masulipatam.

KITTAXING, a post township of the United States, and capital of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the east side of the Allegany, 35 miles N. E. Pittsburg. Pop. 1500.

KITTATINNY MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the Allegany mountains, in the United States, which runs through the north parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

KITTERY, a post township of the United States, in York county, Maine, at the mouth of the Piscataqua, opposite Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 5 miles S. W. York. Pop. 2019.

KITZINCKX, a town of Franconia, on the Maine, 10 miles E. S. E. Wurzburg. Pop. 3000.

KIUN-CHEU-FOU, a city of China, of the first rank, capital of the island of Huinan.

KIUTAIAN, a large city, capital of Anatolia, in Asia Minor. Population 50,000 or 60,000, of which number 10,000 are Armenians, and 5000 Greeks. There are 30 public baths, 50 mosques, 4 Armenian and 1 Greek church, and 20 caravanseras. Long. 29. 52. E. Lat. 39. 35. N.

KIU-TCHOU-FOU, a town of China, in Tcheking. Long. 118. 30. E. Lat. 29. 2. N.

KIZILERMAR, a large river in Asia Minor, which falls into the Black sea, Long. 36. 10. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

KIZILOZEN, a considerable river of Persia, which enters the Caspian sea, near Reehd.

KIZLAR, a fortified town of the government of Caucasus, in Asiatic Russia.

KLATTAU, the chief place of a circle of the same name in Bohemia. Population 4000. 69 miles S. W. Prague.

KLEVE-BERG (*Clèves* and *Berg*), the name of one of the provinces into which the Prussian territory on the Rhine is now divided. It is on both sides of the Rhine, between the province of Westphalia on the N., and that of the Lower Rhine on the S. Pop. 330,000.

KLOHAUK, two towns of Moravia. Population 1500—2300.

KLOTTZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 48 miles E. Zelle. Population 1550.

KLOPPENBURG, a town of Germany, on the Roste, 60 miles N. N. E. Munster.

KLOSTERLE, a small but well built town of Bohemia, on the Egra. Population 1000.

KLOSTER-NEUBURG, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 6 miles N. Vienna.

KLUNDERT, a strong town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 700.

KNARESBOROUGH, or **GNARESBOROUGH**, a handsome and well built market town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Nid. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of linen, and also in that of cotton. The market place is a spacious building. Scarcely any thing now remains of the castle of Knaresborough, once so great an ornament to the town. Knaresborough, though not incorporated, sends two members to parliament. Market on Wednesday, one of the greatest corn markets in Yorkshire. Pop. 5283. 18 miles W. York.

KNIGHTON, a market town and parish of South Wales, in Radnorshire. Pop. 1191.

KNIGHTON UPON TEAME, a hamlet of England, in Worcester. Population 526.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean. Long. 106. 44. E. Lat. 43. 15. S.—The name of other two islands in Prince William's sound and Behring's bay.

KNIPHAUSEN, a seaport of Germany, 39 miles E. Emden.

KNIZIN, a town of Poland, 36 miles N. Bielsk. Population 1700.

KNITTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Population 2100.

KNOCKROPERA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 63 miles from Dublin.

KNOTTINGLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 3763.

KNOWLTON, a township of the United States, in Sussex county, New Jersey. Population 2064.

KNOWSLEY, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 603.

KNOX, a county of the United States, in East Tennessee, on the Clinch, and intersected by the Holston. Pop. 10,171. Slaves 1271. Chief town Knoxville.—2d, In the south part of Kentucky. Pop. 5875. Slaves 1271. Chief town Harboursville.—3d, In the central part of Ohio. Population 2149. Chief town Mount Vernon.—4th, In Indiana, on the Wabash. Pop. 11,1015. 6000. Chief town Vincennes.—Also several townships.

KNOXVILLE, a post township of the United States, Knox county, Tennessee. Pop. 2000.

KNOTT, East, a township of England, in Wiltshire. Population 304.

KNOTTSTON, a market town of England, in Chester, situated on the Birken. It has manufactures of cotton, silk velvet, and thread. Pop. 3743. 33 miles E. by N. Chester.

KNOX, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which falls into the Tivy.

KOKI, or **SUASHO**, an extensive desert in the heart of Asia, which, after traversing a great part of Chinese Tartary, turns north, and forms the boundary between the Russian and Chinese empires. It is 2000 miles long, but the breadth is much less.

KOCKEN, a river of Suabia and Franconia, which falls into the Neckar.

KODIAK, an extensive group of islands on the west coast of North America, about 50 miles from the entrance into Cook's inlet, extending about 130 miles in length, and about 50 in breadth. Long 206. 12. to 308. 45. E. Lat. 56. 45. to 58. 28. N.

KOEI-TCHOO, a province of China, near the south-western extremity of the empire. Population 9,000,000.

KOEI-TCHOO-FOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in a province of the same name. Long. 109. 50. E. Lat. 31. 9. 30. N.

KOEI-YANG-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Koel-tchoo. Long. 103. 30. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

KOGETEIN, a town of Moravia, 34 miles S. by E. Brunn. Population 3060.

KOKO, a river of Brazil, in the province of Seara, which runs into the Atlantic.

KOKORO, or **BALRE**, a river of Western Africa, which enters Brooko.

KOLASIN, a town of European Russia, government of Tver. Population 3500.

KOLLERA, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Lössa. Population 1700.

KOLOCZA, a town of Hungary, 68 miles S. Pest, near the Danube. Population 4000.

KOLOKYTHIA, a small seaport of Greece, in the Morea, 25 miles S. E. Sparta.

KOLOMNA, a town of European Russia, government of Moscow, on the Oka. Population 3800. 65 miles S. E. Moscow.

KOLOMYIA, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Pruth. Population 2000.

KOLYMA, or **KOVYMA**, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Frozen ocean, Long. 152. 24. E. Lat. 71. 25. N.

KOLYVAN, a district of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tomsk, situated on the Obi. It is chiefly noted for its copper mines, containing a considerable proportion of silver, and a small quantity of gold. The town is small, on the Berda, near its junction with the Obi. Long. 81. 50. E. Lat. 54. 48. N.

KOMMOTAU, a town of Bohemia, 38 miles S. Dresden. Population 3000.

KONG, a kingdom of Central Africa, to the south of the Niger.

KONIGAR, a town of Sweden, 10 miles N. Gottenburgh. Population 900.

KONIGEN, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. Population 1600.

KONIGSKA, a considerable town of Norway, government of Agderhus or Christiania, on the Lova. Pop. 6800. 30 miles W. Christiania. Long. 9. 45. E. Lat. 50. 37. N.

KONJEN, called also **Cocyl**, the ancient **Icontium**, a city of Carmania, in Asia Minor. Long. 32. 4. E. Lat. 37. 52. N.

KONIGHEIM, a small town of Germany, in Baden. Population 1750.

KONIGSBERG, one of the sixteen circles into which Bohemia is divided. It lies in the north-east of that kingdom, and is contiguous to Silesia, the county of Glatz, and Moravia. It has a superficial extent of 1300 square miles, with 263,000 inhabitants.

KONIGSBERG, or **KONIGGATZ**, the ca-

pital of the preceding circle, on the Elbe. It is neatly built, and is a place of some strength. Here is an elegant cathedral; also a public school. The chief manufacture is of woollens. In 1758, this place was taken by the Prussians. Population 5700. 139 miles N. Vienna. Long. 16. 39. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

KONIGSBACH, a town of Germany, in Baden, with 1630 inhabitants.

KONIGSBERG, a considerable city of Europe, capital of East Prussia, on the Pregel, which falls into the great inlet called the **Frisclic-Haff**, at the distance of only 4 miles.

It has a bar at its mouth, which prevents the entrance of large vessels. A part of Konigsberg is built on an island formed by the Pregel. The houses have their foundations on piles, as at Venice and Amsterdam. Opposite to this island, and on the north bank of the river, stands the rest of the city, consisting of the Old town, and a quarter to the eastward called **Lobenicht**. The circumference of these three quarters, which form properly the city, hardly exceeds 2 miles; but the suburbs are very widely spread, and the wall that incloses the whole is no less than 5 miles in circuit; but more than half the space consists of gardens and corn fields.

The streets of Konigsberg are straight, and in general spacious. The Old town contains several public buildings, viz. the town-house, rebuilt in 1774, an anatomical theatre, an hospital for the widows and orphans of citizens, and large warehouses for the use of the merchants. The quarter to the east of the Old town contains a large hospital on the river side; a mint, a theatre, and an orphan-house. Here also is the royal palace. The insulated part of the town contains a council-house, an exchange, and the university buildings. Its orphan-house is also a conspicuous edifice; but none of these equal the cathedral, which, besides its architecture and ornaments, is remarkable for its organ, erected in 1721, and containing 5000 pipes. There are seven bridges over the arms of the Pregel. Of the manufactures of the town, the chief are woollens, leather, and gloves; other articles, as lace, wax, soap, refined sugar, &c. are also made; and there are breweries and distilleries on a large scale. Konigsberg is likewise the capital of East Prussia in respect to education. It has a university, founded in 1544, with 14 professors. There is also a number of good schools. The total number of churches is 23. Pop. 55,000. 70 miles E.N.E. Dantzic, 70 S. by W. Memel.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe. Population 2000.—24, Of Prussia, on the Rorke. Population 3250.—The name also of several other small towns.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe. Population 2000.

KONIGSLUTTEN, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick. Population 1600.

KONIGSTEIN, a town of Germany, 14 miles N. E. Mentz. Pop. 800.—24, Of Saxony, 16 miles S. E. Dresden. Pop. 1030.

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KÖNIGSWALD, a town of Prussia, 22 miles E. Kustrin. Population 1050.—2d, of Saxony, near Grunhau. Population 1850.

KÖNIGSWESTERHAUSEN, a town of Prussia, on the Salshe. Population 2100.

KÖNNERN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale. Population 1800.

KONSTANTINOGRAD, a town of Russia, 49 miles E. by S. Poltava. Population 1200.

KOOB, a village of North Holland, 6 miles N. Amsterdam. Population 1700.

KOOM, a city of Persia, built by the Sarracens in the year 804. It contains a beautiful college, with a celebrated mosque and sanctuary. Long. 50. 23. E. Lat. 34. 43. N.

KOORWEY, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, on the Betwah river. Long. 74. 17. E. Lat. 24. 11. N.

KOOTAHIE, or **COCOA ISLAND**, a populous island in the South Pacific ocean, separated from that of Neotabootaboo by a channel 3 miles broad. Long. 173. 43. W. Lat. 15. 54. S.

KOPPAUL, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapora. Long. 76. 6. E. Lat. 15. 28. N.

KOPING, a town of Sweden, government of Westernas. Population 1250.

KOPRAINITZ, a town of Croatia, 73 miles N. E. Carlsstadt. Population 3200.

KOPYA, a town of European Russia, government of Mohilev. Population 1600.

KORASSAN, an extensive province of Persia, having Irak and Mazanderan W., Seistan S., Bukharia and Balk N. and E.

KORDOFAN, a country of Central Africa, to the west of the Bahr-el-Abiad, between the kingdom of Darfur and that of Sennar.

KORIANS, a rude people of Siberia, who inhabit part of the government of Okhotsk.

KORKA, a flourishing village of Irak Arabi, at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, with 300 families.

KORN-NEUBURG, a town of Austria, 10 miles N. Vienna. Population 1800.

KOROS (THE BLACK), a river of Hungary, which falls into the Theysse near Csongrad.

KOROTSCHA, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk, on the Korotscha. Here is a manufacture of saltpetre. Pop. 8000.

KORSCHENBROICH, a village of the Prussian territory, on the Rhine. Pop. 2300.

KOSEL, a town of Silesia, on the Oder, 73 miles S. E. Breslau. Population 3300.

KOSELEZ, a town of European Russia, 45 miles S. Czernigov. Population 3000.

KOSELSK, a town of European Russia, government of Kaluga. Population 2000.

KOBIE, a considerable kingdom of Western Africa, on the eastern bank of the river Lagos, about 60 miles from its mouth.

KOSMIN, a town of Prussian Poland, 20 miles W. Kalisch. Population 1700.

KOSTANICZA, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the Unna. Population 3300.

KOSTEL, a town of Germany, in Moravia. Population 1500.

KOTKLETZ, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles S. E. Koniggratz. Population 1000.

KOSTENDIL, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. Here are mines of gold and silver. Pop. 5000. 100 miles N. Salonica.

KOSTROMA, a considerable town of European Russia, and the capital of a government of the same name, on the Wolga. Population 9000. It has manufactures of Russian leather, linen, Prussian blue, salt, wax, and soap; and has also a trade in corn and wine. 435 miles E. by S. St Petersburg. Population of the government, 1,150,000.

KOTAN, a fortress of Hindostan, province of Ajmere. Long. 73. 43. E. Lat. 25. 11. N.

KOTKOWITZEN, a town of European Russia, on the Vistula. Population 4000.

KOTON, one of the small Friendly islands. Long. 165. 11. E. Lat. 19. 58. S.

KOTKAN, a large city of Independent Tartary, near the banks of the Sirr or Sihon, the ancient *Jaxartes*. 310 miles N. E. Samarcand.

KOTWA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the Caucasus, and loses itself in the sea, before reaching the Caspian sea.

KOUH ERIZ, a considerable town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile.

KOUT, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, nearly opposite to the ruins of Thebes.

KOUSNETZK, a small fortified town in the government of Tomsk, in Asiatic Russia. Pop. 500. Long. 87. 30. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

KOWNO, a town of Russian Lithuania, government of Wilna, at the junction of the Niemen and the Wilna. Population 3400. 66 miles W. N. W. Wilna.

KOSTOV, a considerable town of European Russia, government of Tambow, on the Voronet. Population 7100. Long. 33. 22. 43. E. Lat. 45. 11. 54. N.

KRAKATOA, an island in the Eastern seas, in the straits of Sunda.

KRALINGEN, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Population 2900.

KRASNOIARSK, a town in the government of Astracan, in Asiatic Russia, on the Volga. Pop. 1978. Long. 48. 30. E. Lat. 46. 29. N.

KRASNOYARSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk. Population 3450. It has a trade in furs.

KRASNOYARSK, a town of European Russia, government of Charkov. Pop. 4000.

KRASNOYARSK, a town of European Russia, on the river Mookwa. Pop. 4700.

KRASNOYARSK, a town of Poland, palatinate of Lublin. Population 2500.

KRASNOYARSK, a town of European Russia, government of Tyer. Pop. 1800.

KRASNOY, an extensive palatinate of Hungary. Population computed at 200,000.

KRASNOYARSK, a town of Russia, government of Perm. Population 2500.

KRAMSKA, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volyhna. Population 3650.

KRAMETSKA, a town of European Russia, government of Tulara, on the Dnieper. Population 7400, Jews, Tartars, and Greeks. Long. 33. 59. E. Lat. 49. 3. 28. N.

KREMF, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, on the Kremppe. Population 1000.

KREMNER, a town of the Austrian states, 17 miles S. Olmutz. Population 3300.

KRESTZY, a town of European Russia, government of Novgorod. Population 1900.

KREUTZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the Gokoniczo. Population 1800.

KRILOV, a town of European Russia, government of Ekaterinoslav. Population 2200.

KRITSCHIEV, or **KRICZEV**, a considerable town of European Russia, on the Socha, 56 miles S. Mohiler.

KROMMENIE, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Population 1800.

KROMY, a town of European Russia, 16 miles S. Orel. Population 2000.

KROPIVNA, a town of European Russia, government of Tula. Population 1600.

KROSEN, an old town of Galicia, circle of Jaslo. Population 4900.

KROTOSCHYN, a town of Prussian Poland, 28 miles W. Kalisch. Population 4100.

KROTZKA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 15 miles S. E. Belgrade.

KRULICH, or **GRULICH**, a town of Bohemia, 82 miles E. Prague. Population 2000.

KRUMLAU, a small town of Bohemia, on the Mulda, 70 miles S. Prague.

KRIZANAU, a town of Moravia, 23 miles N. W. Brunn. Population 1200.

KUNIN, a town of Hungary, in the Banat, opposite to Semendria. Population 2400.

KUNIN, a town of Hungary, district of the Tsaikists. Population 1900.

KUNDELSTAAT, a village of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht. Population 2000.

KURT, or **KERT**, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, formerly called *Coptos*. It is now in ruins, and a modern village has risen up in its place. Long. 32. 0. E. Lat. 25. 50. N.

KUJLA, a country of Central Africa, situated to the south-east of Wangara.

KULM, **UPPER** and **LOWER**, a large village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau.

KULPA, a river of Austrian Illyria, which falls into the Sava.

KULSHKEIM, a town of Germany, 40 miles E. by S. Heidelberg. Population 1900.

KUMANIA, the name of two districts in the central part of Hungary.

KUMBALIA, a populous and well built town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, near the gulf of Cutch. Long. 69. 45. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.

KUNLINZ, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia.

KUMAI, **GEKEI**, or **MOPTAKES** or **TAM MOON**, a great range of mountains in Central Africa, to the south of Abyssinia and Darfur.

KUNASHIR, an island of the Eastern seas, forming part of the small archipelago of the Kuriles, about 100 miles long, and 25 broad.

KUNDAPOOR, a seaport of the south of India, province of Canara. Long. 74. 47. E. Lat. 13. 33. N.

KUNEWALDE, **UPPER**, **MIDDLE**, and **LOWER**, 3 villages of Upper Lusatia. Population 2000.

KUNGUR, a town of European Russia, government of Perm. Population 6000.

KUNAGUR, the capital of a district of Hindostan. Long. 87. 5. E. Lat. 20. 50. N.

KUNOWITZ, a town of Moravia, 37 miles S. by E. Olmutz. Population 2500.

KUNSTADT, a small town of Silesia, 38 miles E. Breslau.

KUN SZENT MIKLOS, a town of Hungary, in Little Kumania. Population 4000.

KUNZELSD, a thriving town of Wirtemberg, on the Kocher. Population 2000.

KUR, the ancient *Cyrus*, the most considerable river of Georgia, in Asia. It empties itself by several mouths into the Caspian.

KURSKAHAN, a small river of European Russia, which falls into the Dniester.

KURBAT, a seaport of Ommon, in Arabia, 20 miles S. E. Muscat.

KURILES, a long range of small islands at the eastern extremity of Asia, extending from the southern point of Kamtschatka to the Isle of Jesso or Matmai, which belongs to Japan. The whole length of the chain amounts to nearly 900 miles. Twenty-two of these islands are now known. Some of them are not inhabited, and several are even uninhabitable, on account of the absolute want of water. Others are fertile, well wooded, full of game and fish. Some contain volcanoes; and they are all subject to frequent earthquakes. The archipelago of the Kuriles belongs to the Russian government of Irkoutsk, and the inhabitants pay a tribute of furs and sea calves, which the Russians collect every two or three years. The Russian authority, however, can only be considered as extending over nineteen; the three most southerly belong rather to Japan. Population supposed not to exceed 1400. It extends from Lat. 42. to 51. N.

KURSK, a great province or government of European Russia, lying between 35. and 39. of E. long. and 50. 30. and 52. 30. of N. lat. It is bounded by the governments of Orel, Voronez, Slobodsk, Ukraine, and Czerkassov. Its territorial extent is 15,000 square miles. Its population is about 1,200,000.

KURSK, on the river Tuskar, capital of the preceding province. The buildings are generally of wood. The chief articles of export are honey, wax, tallow, hemp, leather, and furs. Pop. 16,000. 240 miles S. Moscow. Long. 34. 57. 45. E. Lat. 51. 43. 30. N.

KURVANTSCH, a town of Russia, government of Orenburg. Population 2550.

KURTOVANY, a town of Russia, government of Vilna, 10 miles E. N. E. Miednikl.

KURKO-MEZARSK, a town of European Russia, on the Volga. Population 2000.

KURZEK, a town of European Russia, government of Saratov. Population 4500.

KURSMACHY, a neat town of Switzerland, canton of Schwetz, 5 miles N. E. Lucerne.

KURSMACHT, a village of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich. Population 1700.

KUTNO, a town of Poland, with 2550 inhabitants. 54 miles W. Warsaw.

KUTTENBERG, or **KUTNA HORA**, a town of Bohemia, between Kollin and Czaslau. 13

has lead and copper mines. Population 6300. 40 miles E. by S. Prague.

KERTUBEDA, an island in the bay of Bengal. Long. of the north end 91. 48. E. Lat. 21. 55. N.

KUTY, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Czoremow. Population 4000.

L

LAA, a town of Lower Austria, on the Theys, 39 miles N. Vienna. Population 1300.

LAHIAU, a town of East Prussia, 24 miles E. N. E. Königsberg. Population 2500.

LAIBACHIN, a town of Prussian Poland, on an island in the Netze. Population 2000.

LAMOGAN, an island in the Eastern seas. Long. 115. E. Lat. 5. 20. N.

LABRADOR, a large country of North America, which has the form of a peninsula, and lies between the 50th and 60th degrees of N. lat. It is bounded S. by Canada and the gulf of St. Lawrence, E. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by Hudson's straits, and W. by Hudson's bay. The whole of this vast tract of country is of the most barren and dreary aspect, the surface mountainous and uneven, and covered with large stones, of a poor soil, covered only with coarse plants, adapted to the nourishment of deer and goats, and other wild animals. The native inhabitants are two distinct nations of Indians, Mountaineers and Esquimaux; the first inhabiting the interior, and the latter the coasts. Several settlements have been formed in this desolate country by the Maravian missionaries, in which are included about 600 inhabitants, who have been taught to read the scriptures in their own language.

LABUN, a town of European Russia, government of Volhynia. Population 3200.

LABY, a town of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Fouta Jallo. Population 5000.

LACCADIVES, an archipelago of low islands lying off the Malabar or western coast of India, between the 8th and 13th degrees of N. lat. There are 19 considerable ones. The largest is about 7 miles in length, and 3½ in breadth. Most of them are inhabited by a race of Mahometans called Moslams.

LACERT, a village of England, in Lincolnshire, 24 miles W. Grimsby. Population 523.

LACREDES ISLANDS, a group of small islands on the coast of New Holland. Long. 117. 8. E. Lat. 18. 43. 30. S.

LACHFORD, a township of England, in the county of Chester. Population 1252.

LACHNA, a considerable town, capital of a province of the same name in Arabia, and residence of the sheik. Long. 42. 34. E. Lat. 26. 56. N.

LACHIANA, a town of Hungary, in Kumania near the Danube. Population 2700.

LACRER, a village of Westphalia, government of Munster. Population 1800.

KRYNDER, a small seaport of Friesland, situated on the river of the same name, near its influx into the Zuider Zee.

KYRITZ, a town of the Prussian states, 46 miles N. W. Berlin. Population 2000. Long. 12. 26. E. Lat. 52. 26. N.

LACKENBURG, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Neckar. Population 2000.

LADOGA, or **LADOGA**, a lake in the north of European Russia, lying between the Baltic and the Lake Onega, and surrounded by the governments of Petersburg, Viburg, and Olonetz, 130 miles long, and 76 broad.

LADOGA, New, a town of Russia, 56 miles E. Petersburg.

LAPES LAKE, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, off the Malay peninsula.

LADRONES, or **MARIANA ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the North Pacific ocean, stretching 450 miles from N. to S. They were originally discovered by Magellan. These islands are 14, or, according to some, 16 in number, namely, Guam or St. John, the largest, Zarpane or Rota, Agulman or St. Ann, Tinala, Saypan or St. Joseph, Anatachan or St. Joachim, Sarigan or St. Charles, Guguan or St. Philip, Amalagan or Concepcion isle, Pagon or St. Ignatius, Agrigan or St. Xavier, Assonsou or Assumption island, and Urac, a desert isle. They enjoy throughout most part of the year a serene and temperate climate, the heat of the sun being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. They have now a very barren and unpromising aspect. It was at Tinala, one of them, that Commodore Anson, in his voyage round the world, landed in 1742, and of which he gives such a luxuriant description. The same island has now become an uninhabitable wilderness. Long. 145. to 148. E. Lat. 13. to 21. N.

LADRONES ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands off the southern extremity of China. Long. of the Great Kadron, 113. 44. E. Lat. 21. 52. N.

LADRONES, three small islands in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Yacagua, 3 miles S. E. Cape Borden. Long. 83. 10. W. Lat. 8. 20. N.

LANT, a town in the Atlantic, near the coast of America. Long. 80. 52. W. Lat. 42. 30. N.

LAROUSSE, an outlet of the Mississippi, in Louisiana, 70 miles above New Orleans, which flows into the gulf of Mexico.

LAROUSSE, a river of Ireland, which runs into Belfast Lough, at Belfast.

LASSER, a small lake and parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. Population 1234.

LACONIA, a town of France, 22 miles N. E. Lyons. Population 2300.

LANTY, a town of France, 15 miles E. N. E. Paris. Population 1900.

LACOA, a small town and river of Eastern Africa. The river enters the sea, Lat. 33. 10. S.

LAGO MAGGIORE, a well known lake of

Upper Italy, separating part of the Austro-Italian government of Milan, from the states of Sardinia, and extending from Sesto northwards to Locarno; 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is traversed by the Ticino.

LAGO NEGRO, a town of Naples, at the foot of the Appennines. Population 5000. 12 miles E. Policastro.

LAGOON ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 139. 23. W. Lat. 18. 47. N.

LAGOON, MIDDLE, NORTH, and SOUTH, 3 gulfs on the Yucatan coast, bay of Honduras.

LAGOA, a very ancient well built town of Portugal, province of Algarve, defended by several forts. Pop. 4000. 134 miles S. Lisbon.

LAGOS, a town of Mexico, in Oaxaca, 60 miles N. E. the town of that name. Long. 101. 32. W. Lat. 21. 27. N.

LAGOS, a large river and bay of Western Africa. Long. 3. 30. E. Lat. 6. 20. N.

LAGO SALSO, a considerable lake of Italy, in Naples.

LAGO SANTO, a small town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, 5 miles N. W. Cambricio.

LAGUNA, or **ST CATERINA DE LA LAGUNA**, the capital of Teneriffe, the principal of the Canary islands, situated on a beautiful hill, 2000 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by gardens. Since the eruptions of the volcano have destroyed its port, it has declined from its former opulence. The town is surrounded by a great number of windmills, which indicate the cultivation of wheat in these high countries. Population 4000. Long. 16. 20. W. Lat. 28. 28. N.

LAHAN, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. Long. 78. 59. E. Lat. 26. 13. N.

LAHNACK, the capital of a district in the north of Hindostan. It carries on a considerable trade with Cashmere, Tibet, and China.

LAHRN, a considerable river of Germany, which joins the Rhine near Upper Lahnstein.

LAHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, at the mouth of the Laga. Population 850. 30 miles N. Helsingborg.

LAHORE, an extensive province of Hindostan, situated principally between the 30th and 34th degrees N. lat. It has been estimated at 320 miles in length, by 200 in breadth.

LAHORE, the capital of the above province, on the Ravey. It was formerly a great city, the occasional residence of the Great Mogul, all of whose expended considerable sums on palaces, gardens, &c. It was taken in the year 1080 by a Mr Pich, who described it as a magnificent city, nearly ten miles in length, surrounded by a fortification having twelve gates. Of all its grandeur little now remains, except some handsome minarets. It is daily falling into decay, and the rich inhabitants are emigrating to Amrohtah. Nevertheless the city contains manufactures for all kinds of warlike instruments. Long. 73. 43. E. Lat. 31. 50. N.

LAHOU, a large and populous seaport on the Ivory coast of Africa. Long. 6. 6. W. Lat. 5. 20. N.

LAHR, an active manufacturing town of

Germany, in Baden. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, cottons, tobacco, and leather. Pop. 4400. 18 miles S. S. P. Strasburg.

LAKE, CIRCLE OF THE SEKKURIS, one of the ten circles into which the grand duchy of Baden was divided in 1810. It contains 90,000 inhabitants, on the north side of the lake of Constance, bordering on Hohenzollern, Wirtemberg, and Switzerland.

LAKE OF THE HILLS, a large lake in the north-west part of North America, 200 miles long, and from 60 to 25 broad.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, or **DU ROIS**, a lake of North America, 70 miles long and 40 wide. Long. 94. 20. W. Lat. 54. 36. N.

LALAND, an island of Denmark, at the entrance of the Baltic, near the coast of Zealand. It is 60 miles long, and 14 broad. It contains four small towns, Naskow the capital, Maribo, Særbjording, and Nyestadt. Population 34,000.

LAMALMON, a lofty mountain of Abyssinia, on the road from Massuah to Gondar.

LAMBACH, a town of Upper Austria. Population 2000. 11 miles N. N. E. Vocklabruck.

LAMBAELLE, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord, on the Conesan. Population 2000. 43 miles N. W. Rennes.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town of Peru, Intendency of Truxillo, on the river Lambayeque. Pop. 6000. 93 miles W. N. W. Truxillo.

LAWRAT, or a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St Lawrence.—Also a town.

LAMERSE, a town of France, department of the Moselle of the Rhone. Pop. 3050. 12 miles N. W. Aix.

LAMBETH, a large village of England, in the neighbourhood of London, forming the western extremity of that portion of the metropolis which lies on the south bank of the Thames, being now united to the town by a continued range of buildings. The chief public building now is Lambeth palace, the residence of the archbishop of Canterbury. This is an extensive pile of buildings, situated near the Thames. The architecture is irregular, and exhibiting that of various ages. Attached to it are the gardens and park, extending to 15 acres, which have of late years been greatly enlarged and improved, and are laid out with great taste. Near the river, and close to the palace, is Lambeth church, the different parts of which have been built at various periods of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, and the whole was repaired and embellished in 1708. Besides the church, there are in Lambeth two meeting-houses for Protestant dissenters, two Independents, and three Methodists, one of the latter, Lambeth chapel, being on a very large scale. Lambeth contains several very useful charitable institutions. In Lambeth parish are various places of public amusement, the chief of which are Vauxhall gardens. Lambeth contains extensive manufactories. Pop. 67,000.

LAMBTON, a township and parish of England, in Berkshire. Population 2200.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on a tributary of the Douro. Population 6600. 46 miles E. Oporto.

LAMESLEY, a township of England, in Durham. Population 1720.

LAMIAST, an excellent harbour on the island of Arran. Also a small village at the bottom of the bay.

LAMMERMURE, a ridge of moorish hills in Scotland, 30 or 40 miles in extent.

LAMPA, the chief town of a district of the same name, in Peru, 60 miles S. Cuzco. Long. 81. 44. W. Lat. 14. 55. S.

LAMPEDORA, or **LAMPEDUSA**, a small uninhabited island in the Mediterranean, about 21 miles in circuit, 130 miles S. Sicily. Long. 12. 24. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

LAMPERTHEIM, a village of Germany. Population 2000. 9 miles S.E. Worms.

LAMPETER, a township of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Population 2601.

LAMPONG, a district of country in the S. extremity of Sumatra. The bay of Lampong is wide and deep, and affords good anchorage.

LANSVILLE, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which joins Lake Champlain.

LANARKSHIRE, sometimes called **CLYDESDALE**, from the river Clyde, a county of Scotland, bounded N. and N.W. by the counties of Renfrew, Dumfries, and Stirling; N.E. by the counties of Linlithgow and Edinburgh; E. by Peebles-shire; S. by Dumfries-shire; and S.W. by Ayrshire. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 53 miles, and its greatest breadth 33. Its square contents are about 870 miles, equal to 556,800 English acres. This district is subdivided into three inferior divisions called wards. The Upper Ward, which is nearly two-thirds of the whole county, is mostly mountainous, or at least hilly and moorish. At the south extremity of the county, where it is bounded by Dumfries, there is a very elevated range of ground, rising in some parts to 3100 feet. In proceeding down the Clyde, the prospect opens; the hills stand at a greater distance from one another, and the ascents are less abrupt; villages, farms, corn fields, and plantations of trees, appear among the eminences; and the mixture of hill and dale forms a scene at once simple and sublime. Towards the lower part of the Upper Ward, though the soil is in general less fertile, the country becomes more interesting. The soil and climate seems to be much disposed to the growth of wood; and spontaneous copse woods everywhere fringe the hanging banks of the river. Numerous villages and hamlets contribute to enrich the scenery. Groves and orchards are sown in woods, stand all along the Clyde, by the foot of the rising slopes. The climate is rather moist. This county is celebrated for its minerals. It contains abundant supplies of excellent freestone, limestone, ironstone, coal, and granite. It is calculated that the coal measures through this county, in one solid mass, cover nearly 110 square miles, or 55,000

acres, and that its average thickness cannot be less than five yards. Among the mountains near the southern extremity of the county are the well known lead mines belonging to the earl of Hopetoun, which have been wrought for nearly two centuries. About 350 men are employed in the working of these mines. In the same district gold is sometimes found among the mountains, in veins of quartz, or worked down into the sand of rivulets. This county is greatly distinguished by its rapid progress in commerce and manufactures, in which it is decidedly pre-eminent over all the other counties of Scotland. At an early period some manufactures of coarse woollen were established in Lanarkshire; also fine linen and checks. The cotton and muslin manufactures were established, and have gone on ever since, increasing and flourishing. There are also various extensive manufactures connected with these, namely, the printing of calicoes, the dyeing of Turkey red, and the preparation of various dyes, and other necessary ingredients. Glass and crystal manufactures are carried on to a great extent; the pottery manufacture, the brewing of ale and porter, and the distilling of spirituous liquors, as well as various others which cannot be specified particularly. The principal river of this county is the Clyde. The other streams, which are tributary to the Clyde, are the Daer, the Coulter, the Methven, the Douglas, the Mouse, the Neithan, the Aven, the Calder North and South, the Rotten Calder, Kelvin, Cart, and Leven. It has also three canals, the Forth and Clyde canal, which connect, by means of the friths of Forth and Clyde, the German and Atlantic oceans; the Monkland canal, which connects the city of Glasgow with the extensive coal fields in the parishes of Old and New Monkland; and the Ardrossan canal, which was begun in 1805. There are three royal burghs, Lanark, the county town, the city of Glasgow, and the town of Rutherglen. The other towns are Hamilton, Strathaven, Douglas, Biggar, Airdrie, besides several thriving villages. Population 244,387. Long. between 3. 22. 51. and 4. 20. 51. W. and Lat. 55. 14. 42. and 55. 56. 10. N.

LANARK, a royal burgh of Scotland, and county town of Lanarkshire, within half a mile of the Clyde. It consists of several streets and lanes, and since the introduction of cotton manufacture, has been greatly improved. The public buildings are, the town-house near the centre of the town, a county-hall, a council-room, court-hall, and weigh-house; the prison; the parochial church, and two churches for dissenters, one Burgher, and one Relief. Cotton is the chief manufacture; also the weaving of muslins. Lanark is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, 6 merchant, 8 trades councillors, and 6 deacons of trades. It unites with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, in sending a representative to parliament. It received its charter from Alexander I. Population 7085.

25 miles S. E. Glasgow, 30 W. Edinburgh. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 55. 34. N.

LANARK, NEW, a well built and populous village, about a mile to the south of the former, which owes its origin to an extensive establishment for the manufacture of cotton yarn, begun by Mr David Dale in 1784. Great attention is paid to the morals of the children, and to their education, by the present proprietor, Mr Owen.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime county of England, on the north-western coast. It is situated along the extensive bay of the Irish sea, which is formed within the isles of Anglesey and of Man, and has gradually risen up into one of the greatest manufacturing counties in the kingdom, containing Manchester, the centre of the cotton manufactures, and Liverpool, the emporium of the west. It is bounded W. by the Irish sea; E. by the mountains of Yorkshire; S. by Cheshire; and N. by Westmoreland and Cumberland. The greatest length of the whole county is 75 miles, and the greatest breadth 40. It is included within the parallels of 53. 26. and 54. 25. N. lat., and the meridians of 2. 1, and 3. 14. W. long.—contains 1800 square miles, or 12,000,000 acres. It has 27 market towns, of which, besides Lancaster, the county town, and Liverpool and Manchester, next to London the two largest in the kingdom, Bolton, Rochdale, Preston, Garstang, Wigan, Berry, Warrington, &c. are the chief. It is a county palatine, and returns 14 members to parliament. Lancashire is entirely made up of an extensive level, running along the sea coast on the west, and backed by a range of mountainous country, which accompanies it all the way on the east, the low land penetrating into the interior along the rivers, and the mountains, on the other hand, encroaching between these upon the coast. The principal rivers are the Mersey, the Ribbles, the Wyre, and the Lune. There are several lakes in this county, of which Windermere, Conistone, and Baskerville, are the chief. The rivers of this county tend all of them to form large estuaries as they fall into the sea, and they are in general much obstructed with sand-banks. These, however, which are not naturally navigable, have been rendered so; and such extensive canals have been formed, that all parts of the country are now united together in one continued water communication. The principal canals now in the county, besides the Sankey canal, which communicates between the Mersey and the coal and copper works near St. Helens, are the Leeds and Liverpool canal, the Lancaster canal, from West Houghton, near Wigan, to Lancaster, and thence to Kendal, in Westmoreland; the Ashton-under-Lyne canal to Manchester; the Rochdale canal, from near Manchester, to the Calder navigation near Halifax; the Manchester, Bury, and Bolton canal; and the Haslingden canal. The climate is temperate, but moist. The soil of Lancashire is very various. On the

higher grounds it is in general moorish, rocky, and barren; but it improves along the vallies, rivers, and sea coast, where the land is sufficiently adapted for the ordinary crops; it is indeed in many places very fertile, and capable, under proper management, of becoming extremely valuable. Of the corn crops raised in this county, by far the most abundant is oats. Very little barley, pease, beans, or even wheat, were formerly grown; but in this respect an improvement has taken place. But Lancashire has been long famous for its potatoes. A variety of other vegetables are also raised, especially near the towns; and among garden crops much attention is paid to that of gooseberries, which are raised here of the best kinds. The most important production of the Lancashire are its minerals, or rather the single mineral, coal. This occurs chiefly in the southern and middle divisions of the county, where inexhaustible fields of it are found. Limestone, freestone, whin, slates, and flags, abound in this county. Iron ore abounds in Furness; also copper ore, but not in great abundance. At Anglezargh, near Chorley, is a lead mine. The manufactures of Lancashire are the most extensive in the kingdom, chiefly those of cotton, in all its branches; also of silk, woolen, and linen, hats, stockings, pins, needles, nails, watch tools and movements, tobacco and snuff, earthenware, porcelain, paper, &c. Manchester is the principal seat of the cotton manufacture. From thence it spreads on all sides. Around Manchester various of the principal towns and villages form subordinate stations of this extensive traffic, each being the centre of its own little sphere. Of these inferior towns the principal are Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan and Preston, W. and N.; Stockport S. and Ashton E. A variety of other employments, as those of bleachers, dyers, printers' tool-makers, engine and machine-makers, &c. depend for their existence on this manufacture; and there are also in the county large works for smelting iron and copper, for blowing common, and casting plate glass, and for manufacturing white lead, lamb black, vitriolic acid, &c. Liverpool engrosses nearly the whole of the export trade of Lancashire. The exports, besides the great branch to Ireland, are chiefly to America and the West Indies; also to the East India, Africa, the Mediterranean, Spain, Portugal, &c. The principal imports are cotton, wool, sugar, tobacco, rice, timber, corn, &c. Population 1,042,150.

LANCASHIRE, the chief town of the above county, on the Lune or Layne, over which there is a new and commodious bridge. Near the whole town is built from quarries of excellent freestone in the neighbourhood. Of the public buildings, the castle, now wholly occupied as the county jail, is the most important and interesting, and is still admired for its extent, and the peculiar character of its architecture. It includes within the walls an area of 380 feet from

east to west, by 350 from north to south. The walls of the keep are of amazing thickness, and the apartments of uncommon dimensions. It has received some recent improvements, and is now supposed capable of containing 6000 men within the walls. The keep is generally ascribed to the Saxons. But the principal part of the building was erected by Edward III. and his son John of Gaunt, whom he created duke of Lancaster. A little to the west of the keep are the due-hall and county courts. Contiguous to the castle is the parish church, a spacious Gothic structure, dedicated to St Mary. There are besides two commodious chapels of ease, and places of worship for Quakers, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Independents, and Unitarians. The other public buildings are the town-hall, a large commodious building in the centre of the town, ornamented with a portico; the custom-house, a small neat building, with a portico supported by four Ionic columns; the assembly-rooms, the theatre, and the free school. The shambles, erected by the corporation, are neat and convenient. There are various charitable institutions. Among the modern improvements is an extensive quay, with large warehouses. The Lancaster canal passes close to the town; about a mile north-east of which is the great aqueduct bridge, by which the canal is carried over the Lune. The trade of Lancaster is principally to America and the West Indies. The exports are saddlery, hardware, mahogany furniture, woollen manufactures, soap, and candles. The manufactures are not very considerable: that of sailcloth has been long the principal. The cotton trade has been recently introduced. Here are also rope and twine walks, a sugar-house, two public breweries, several tobacco and snuff manufactories, a pipe, a hat, and two coach manufactories, &c. Ship-building has been carried on to a considerable extent. In the vicinity of the town is an excellent salt marsh. Lancaster is a borough, and the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, 2 capital burgesses, 12 common council men, &c. It sends two members to parliament, elected by nearly 3000 freeholders. Population 10,144. 64 miles N.W. Manchester, and 63 N. by E. Liverpool. Long. 2° 42' W. Lat. 54° 3' N.

LANCASTER, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the west side of the Susquehanna, bounded on Maryland. Population 53,927. — 3d, A district of Virginia, on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, bounded S. by the Rappahannock, 100 miles N. Norfolk. Population 44,000. — 3d, A town of Massachusetts, on a branch of Narragansett River, 44 miles N. E. Worcester. Pop.

LANCASTER, a post township of the United States, and capital of Coos county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, opposite Goshall, Vermont. — 3d, Of Worcester county, Massachusetts, on a branch of Narragansett River, 44 miles N. E. Worcester. Pop.

1694. — 3d, Capital of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 5105. 22 miles E. N. E. York. — 4th, A district of South Carolina. Pop. 6318. Slaves 1046.

LANCENOTA, one of the group of the Canaries. It is subject to volcanoes; and one took place in 1730, on so great a scale as entirely to change the face of the island. The inhabitants export corn, and a large quantity of dried goats flesh. Population 10,000. 30 miles in length and 8 in breadth.

LANCZESTER, a township of England, in Durham. Population 659.

LANCIANO, a town of Naples, on the Lancia. Population 9000. 84 miles N. Naples.

LANDARK, or ILLANDAY, an ancient city of Wales, county of Glamorgan, on the Taf, now a trifling village, though a bishop's see. The cathedral, in venerable ruins, is still an object of great interest. It was begun in 1120. The prevailing architecture is Gothic, though in some parts it is Saxon, with an occasional intermixture of Norman. The entire length of the body of the church is 300 feet, and the breadth 80. Near the cathedral are some remains of the ancient castellated mansion of the bishop. Population 1188. 2 miles N. W. Cardiff.

LANDAU, a strong town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, near the Queich, with a collegiate church, 2 monasteries, and 4250 inhabitants. It has been often taken and retaken. 56 miles N. N. E. Strasburg. — The name of other two small towns in Germany.

LANDECK, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel. Population 2700.

LANDEN, a town of South Brabant, noted for an obstinate battle between William III. of England and the French. Pop. 700.

LANDENAU, a seaport of France, department of Finisterre, at the mouth of the Elhorn. Pop. 4000. 23 miles N. E. Brest.

LANDER, a department in the south-west of France, bounded W. by the Atlantic, and on its other sides by the departments of the Gironde, the Lot and Gers, the Gers, and the Lot-et-Garonne. Its superficial extent is 2000 square miles. The principal rivers that traverse it are the Adour and the Douse. Population 240,000.

LANDEREAU, a town of France, department of Finisterre. Population 2100.

LANDEREAU, a strong town of France, department of the North, on the Sambre, 30 miles S. E. Douai. Population 2800.

LANDEREAU, a town of East Prussia. Population 1000. — 3d, Of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar. Population 2000. — 3d, Of Lower Austria, 100 miles S. E. Vienna.

LANDEREAU (on the Wartha), a well built town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 14 miles on a brisk trade in woollens and cloth. Pop. 6000. 74 miles E. Berlin.

LANDEREAU, a town of Bohemia. Population 2700.

LANDEREAU, a seaport of Sweden, province of Schonen, with a citadel and a safe harbour. Here are manufactures of gloves,

and a yearly fair. Population 3800. 14 miles S. Helsingborg. Long. 12. 46. 1. E. Lat. 55. 52. 27. N.

LAND'S-END, in Cornwall, the W. extremity of England. Long. 5. 45. W. Lat. 50. 6. N.

LANDSHUT, a considerable town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the river Isar. The main portion of the town consists of two long streets, which are tolerably wide and straight, and connected by a number of lanes. The chief edifices are the palace, the provincial house of assembly, the old town-house, and the hospital for decayed citizens. Here are three parochial churches; and one of them, called St Martin's, has one of the highest spires in Germany. The university of Ingolstadt was removed to Landshut in the year 1800. There is, besides, an academy and a divinity school. There are manufactures of cloth, leather, and watches; also breweries and distilleries. 32 miles N. E. Munich. Long. 12. 6. 55. E. Lat. 48. 30. 40. N.—2d, A town of Prussia, in Sillesia, on the Bober, 20 miles W. S. W. Schweidnitz. Population 3000.—3d, A town of Moravia, on the Theya. Population 1500.

LANE, a river of Ireland, county of Kerry.

LANE-END, a market town of England, in Staffordshire. Its chief business is the potteries. The church is a modern brick building. Population, including Longton, 7100. 4 miles E. by S. Newcastle-under-Lyne.

LANENBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, county of Longford, on the Shannon, over which is a stone bridge. 62 miles W. N. W. Dublin.

LANGDON, a river of England, in Durham.

LANGREIS, a town of France, on the Loire, 12 miles W. Tours. Population 2250.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between Zealand, Laland, and Funen; 35 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad.

LANGEN, a town of Germany, 6 miles N. Darmstadt. Population 1500.

LANGENAU, a town of Bohemia, circle of Koniggratz. Population 2400.—2d, Also a village of Bohemia. Population 1500.—3d, A town of Germany, in Wirttemberg, 10 miles N. N. E. Ulm. Population 3600.

LANGENBERG, a town of the province of Cleves and Berg. Population 1600.

LANGEN-KARDEL, a town of Bavaria, 9 miles S. S. E. Landau. Population 2400.

LANGENLOIS, a town of Lower Austria, 4 miles N. Krems. Population 7000.

LANGENSALA, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Salza, 14 miles W. Erfurt. Pop. 5400.

LANGENTHAL, a pleasant town of the Swiss canton of Berne. Population 1800.

LANGFIELD, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2000.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE, a township of England, in Somersetshire. Population 584.

LANGHOLM, a town and parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the Esk, over which is a handsome bridge, which connects Old and New Langholm. Population 2404.

LANGOE, an island in the North sea, 93 miles in circuit, 46 from the coast of Norway.

LANGOONE, a town of France, department of the Lozere. Population 2300.

LANGON, a town of France, department of the Gironde, on the Garonne. Pop. 2300.

LANGONNET, a town of France, department of the Mosellan. Population 3300.

LANGPORT, a market town of England, county of Somerset, on the Parret. It has a church, with a fine tower. Population 1004. 13 miles E. by N. Taunton.

LANGRES, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne. The cathedral is the only building worth notice. It has manufactures of cutlery, serges, and cotton cloth; also of sulphuric acid. Population 3600. 40 miles N. E. Dijon.

LANGUEDOC, an extensive and important province in the south of France, extending on the east to the Rhone, on the west to the Garonne and the borders of Gascony. Its length is 170 miles; its breadth about 90. At the revolution, the whole of Languedoc was chiefly distributed into the departments of Gard, Hérault, Ardèche, Lozere, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude. Pop. 2,000,000.

LANGWALL, a river of Scotland, in Caithness-shire, which falls into the sea.

LANJANG, capital of the kingdom of Laos, in India. Long. 101. 33. E. Lat. 18. 30. N.

LANNON, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Population 3700.

LANSEBURN, a post township and village of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson. Pop. 1636.

LANTHORPE, a hamlet of England, at the northern extremity of Monmouthshire.

LANZA, a small river of Italy, which falls into the Lake Maggiore.

LANZO, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura. Population 2100.

LAON, a town of France, capital of the department of the Aisne. Its cathedral is a large and stately building, with five lofty towers. 20 miles N. E. Soissons.

LAOR, a kingdom of India beyond the Ganges, extending from the 12th to the 12th degrees of N. lat. and having Tunquin and Cochinchina on the east, Cambodia on the south, Siam on the west, Laktho and Tunquin on the north.

LAPIO, a village of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 2300.

LAPLAND, the most northern country in Europe, bounded N. by the Arctic ocean, E. by the White sea, S. by Sweden, and W. by Norway and the Atlantic. Its extreme breadth is estimated to be 500 miles; and its length, from Cape Orlov on the White sea, to the entrance of Saltersford on the Atlantic, about 700. Lapland is divided into three parts, called Russian, Swedish, and Danish or Norwegian. The part of Lapland lying along the northern shore of the gulf of Bothnia, consists of an extensive plain, abounding in immense forests of spruce and Scots fir; but at the distance of 60 miles from that inland sea, the ground becomes gradually elevated, and is at

last full of lofty mountains, which rise between the latitude of 67. and 68. 30. to a height of from 5500 to 6200 feet, which, in this hyperborean region, is 2700 feet above the line of perpetual congelation. These central mountains are the highest in Lapland. The principal rivers are the Torneo, the Kemi, the Julea, and Pitea. The Yana, the principal river in the northeast, and the Alten, the principal in the north-west, both run into the Northern ocean. In lakes, Lapland, particularly its mountainous part, abounds. In the maritime districts there prevails an approach to uniformity of temperature; the winters are not severe, but the summers are raw and foggy; while in the interior the winter is intensely cold, but the heat of summer is steady and fructifying. The mean annual temperature at the North Cape (Lat. 71. 11. 30.) is 6 degrees higher than at Enonteki in the interior (in Lat. 68. 30.). Yet at the latter, the thermometer rises in July to 64., while at the Cape it seldom reaches 50. Lapland abounds in iron; and copper, lead, zinc, and arsenic, are not uncommon. Barley or *big* is the most common grain. In the low ground rye is likewise cultivated, and occasionally oats. The berry bearing plants also are numerous. The most common animals are hares: the others are bears, martins, gluttons, beavers, otters, cr-mines, squirrels, lemmings (or mountain rats), foxes, and wolves. The domestic quadrupeds are oxen, cows, dogs, sheep, and goats. The rein-deer is the most valuable animal in Lapland. It serves as the principal beast of burden; its milk is highly valued; and its flesh supplies the chief nourishment of the inhabitants. The mountain Laplanders have no fixed habitation, but wander about in quest of food for their flocks of rein-deer, and lodge in tents or huts, which are usually about 9 feet in height and 12 in length. Their diet is chiefly of animal food. During winter, they carry on some traffic with the Swedes. This takes place at Torneo, and other towns on the gulf of Bothnia, and consists in exchanging skins, furs, dried fish, venison, and gloves, for flannel, cloth, hemp, copper, iron, and various utensils; but particularly for spirituous liquors, meal, salt, and tobacco. Population 60,000.

LAR, the capital of Laristan, in Persia, now in a state of ruin. It has a manufacture of muskets and cotton cloth. Population 12,000. Long. 42. 34. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

LARBERT, a parish and village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 3 miles W. N. W. Falkirk. Population 8491.

LARCHEMPS, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Population 2000.

LARICAJA, a province of Peru, N. of La Paz.

LAREDO, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay. Population 1806.

LARGO, **UPPER** and **NETHER**, two villages of Scotland, in a parish of the same name, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, in Largo bay, 3 miles E. Leven. Nether Largo is situated on the Keil, at its influx into the sea.

The principal manufacture is linen and checks.

LARGS, a village of Scotland, on the coast of the Frith of Clyde, in a parish of the same name, 8½ miles W. Innerkip.

LARISSA, a town of European Turkey, the capital of Thessaly, on the Salembria, or ancient *Pharsus*. The streets are ill built, narrow, and dirty, and the houses in many parts wretched. Pop. 20,000. 75 miles S. by W. Salonica. Long. 22. 47. E. Lat. 39. 48. N.

LARISTAN, a small province of Persia, extending along the northern coast of the gulf.

LARITA, a small seaport of France, 45 miles E. S. E. Toulon.

LARKHALL, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 14 miles S. E. Hamilton.

LARNE, a seaport of Ireland, county of Antrim, on Larne Lough. Salt-works are established here. 97 miles N. by E. Dublin.

LARNICA, a town of Cyprus, situated on a bay forming the best roadstead in Cyprus. The houses of the natives are built of mud, and extremely mean. Pop. 5000. Long. 33. 45. E. Lat. 34. 58. N.

LARUNS, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 1650.

LARVIKEN, a seaport of Norway, 71 miles S. S. W. Christiania. Population 1000.

LASSON, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Population 2500.

LASSA, a city of Asia, the capital of Great Thibet, little known to Europeans. It is chiefly distinguished as the residence of the Dalai Lama, or great head of the Shaman religion. Hence it is usually crowded with royal and noble personages from all parts of Asia, who come to present their homage, and to offer splendid presents to this earthly divinity. Long. 91. 25. E. Lat. 29. 30. N.

LASSAY, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Population 3000.

LASSEUVE, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 2000.

LASWADE, a parish and village of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, 5½ miles S. Edinburgh, in a romantic country. Population 4186.

LAWARKE, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi.

LATACUYEA, the chief town of a district of the same name in South America. Cloth, hair, &c. are manufactured here. Pop. 13,000. Long. 78. 16. W. Lat. 0. 55. 14. S.

LATAKIA, a seaport of Syria, pachalic of Tripoli. Its inhabitants are declined to 4000. Long. 35. 50. E. Lat. 35. 36. N.

LATHAM, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 2097.

LATHANA, a town of Austrian Italy, near the mouth of the Tagliamento. Pop. 4000.

LATRONICO, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata. Population 3000.

LATTALATTA, an island in the Eastern seas, adjacent to Gilolo, 25 miles in circuit. Long. 126. 50. E. Lat. 0. 20. S.

LAVAL, a town of France, on the Mayenne. It has manufactures of serge, dannel, and cotton. Pop. 15,200. 15 miles S. Mayenne.

LAVANT, a small river of England, in Sussex. It enters the sea 3 miles below Chichester.

LAVAU, a town of France, on the Agout, 22 miles N. E. Toulouse. Population 6200.

LAUBAN, or **LUBAM**, a town of Upper Lusatia, on the Queis. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen. Population 5000. 62 miles N. Dresden.

LAUDER, an ancient royal burgh of Scotland, in Berwickshire, in a parish of the same name, on the Lauder. It was often the place of meeting for the parliament of Scotland. It joins with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Jedburgh, in sending a member to parliament. Population of the parish 1843. 16 miles N. by W. Kelso.

LAUDER, a river of Scotland, in Berwickshire, which joins the Tweed near Melrose.

LAUDUN, a town of France, department of the Gard, on the Tave. Population 2000.

LAUVILLO, a town of Naples, 90 miles E. by N. Naples. Population 2200.

LAUBENBURG, a duchy in the north of Germany, on the right bank of the Elbe, adjacent to Hamburg, and included since 1815 in the dominions of Denmark, of which it forms the southern extremity. Population 35,000.

LAUBENBURG, the capital of the above duchy, 35 miles E. S. E. Hamburg. Population 2200.

LAVENHAM, often called **LANNAM**, a decayed town of England, in Suffolk, on the Breton. The church is interesting, being built of freestone, and a part of curious flint-work. Woollen yarn is spun, and calamancoes are made; there is also a manufacture of hempen cloth. Population 1776. 61 miles N. E. London.

LAVERN, a small river of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. It joins the White Cart.

LAUFEN, a town of Germany, on the Neckar, over which is a bridge. 4 miles S. Heilbron. Population 3000.—2d. Of Bavaria, on the Inn, 63 miles E. by S. Munich. Population 2500.

LAUFFEN, a town of Austria, on the Salza, 12 miles N. N. W. Salzburg. Pop. 4700.

LAUFFEN, a village of the Swiss canton of Zurich, on the Rhine. Population 1400.

LAUFFEN, a town of the Swiss canton of Bern. Population 750.

LAUGEAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. Population 2000.

LAUGHARNE, a market and seaport town of South Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the estuary of the Taff and Corwen. Here are the remains of a fine castle. Population 1391. 13 miles S. W. Caermarthen.

LAUGHTON EN LE MOSSAY, a township and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population of township 652.

LAUINGEN, a town of Bavaria, principality of Neuburg, on the Danube. Pop. 3000.

LAINGTON, EAST, **STEAPLE**, or **MARKET**, a market town of England, in Wiltshire. Population of parish 1433.

LAUNCESTON, a market and borough town of England, in Cornwall, on the Attery. The principal object of interest is the castle, the ruins of which still prove it to have been a very strong and important fortress. Launceston sends two members to parliament. Pop. 2183. 12 miles N. W. Tavistock.

LAVORO, **TERRA DI**, a large and populous province in the north-west part of the kingdom of Naples, bordered S. W. by the Tuscan sea, N. W. by the Campagna di Roma, E. and S. by different provinces of the Neapolitan territory. Its superficial extent is about 1720 square miles. Population 520,000.

LAUFELIM, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Rottum. Population 2400.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS, in North America, west of the Alleghany ridge.

LAUREL RIVER, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland.

LAURENCEKIRK, a village and parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, which owes its establishment to Lord Gardenstone, the proprietor. It has a linen manufacture and bleachfield. Population 1515. 8 miles N. W. Montrose.

LAURENS, a township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York. Pop. 1512.—2d. A district of South Carolina, between Enoree and Saluda rivers. Pop. 14,002. Slaves 3308.—3d. A county of Georgia, on the Oconee. Population 2210. Slaves 485. Chief town Dublin.

LAURENT DE LA MOUGA, St., a walled town of France, 28 miles S. by W. Perpignan.

LAURENT DU PONT, St., a village of France, 14 miles N. Grenoble. Pop. 2360.

LAURENT SUR GORRE, St., a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Population 2300.

LAURICUCHA, **TUNGURAGUA**, or **FALSE MARANON**, a large river of South America, which falls into the Ucayale or Amazons, Lat. 4. 55. S.

LAURINO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 2100.

LAUSANNE, the capital of the Swiss canton of the Pays de Vaud, delightfully situated on three eminences, above a mile to the north of the lake of Geneva. From the uneven surface, the streets are steep and irregular, and the houses not well built. The only manufactures worth notice are jewellery and silversmiths work. The object deserving attention are the cathedral, a venerable building in the Gothic style, situated on the highest of the eminences; the castle, also an antique edifice; the town-house, the arsenal, the hospital, the charity school, the riding and drawing schools, several good libraries and cabinets of natural history, but, above all, the beautiful and picturesque views presented by the lake and the surrounding mountains. Lausanne has had since 1536 an academy. Pop. 8000. 41 miles S. W. Bern. Long. 6. 45. 30. E. Lat. 46. 31. 45. N.

LAUTER, a river which rises in the Vosges mountains. It joins the Rhine at Lauterburg.

LAUTERBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Population 2850.

LAUTERBURG, a town of France, 14 miles S. Landau. Population 2000.

LAUTREC, a town of France, department of the Tarn. Population 3250.

LAUZA, a village of Brazil, 50 miles N. W. Rio Janeiro. Population 2000.

LAWRENCE, ST. one of the largest rivers in North America, which issues from Lake Ontario, and is the outlet by which the waters of the great lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, are poured into the gulf of St. Lawrence. In different parts of its course it is known by different names, and forms an uninterrupted water communication of 2000 miles. Its course from Lake Ontario to the gulf of St. Lawrence is 770 miles. From Lake Ontario to Montreal, the distance is 190 miles. In this part of the river there are numerous islands, shoals, and rapids, and it spreads out also into large lakes. To Montreal, which is 530 miles from the gulf of St. Lawrence, ships of 600 tons can ascend with little difficulty. About 90 miles below Montreal, the influence of the tide ceases entirely; and at a distance of 52 miles, the Richelieu rapid is extremely dangerous. At Quebec the river is 2 miles across, and continues gradually increasing in breadth, until it enters the gulf of St. Lawrence, where, from Cape Rosier to the Mingan settlement on the Labrador shore, it is near 105 miles wide. From the beginning of December until the middle of April, the water communication is totally suspended by the frost.

LAWRENCE, GULF OF ST. which receives the waters of the above river, is formed between the western part of Newfoundland, the eastern shores of Labrador, the eastern extremity of the province of New Brunswick, part of the province of Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. It communicates with the Atlantic ocean by three different passages.

LAXA, a river of Chili, which enters the Biobio, in Lat. 37. & S.

LAXZY, a small town on the east side of the Isle of Man.

LAXFORD, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which enters the bay of Laxford.

LAYBACH, GOVERNMENT OF, one of the two great divisions of Austrian Illyria, with a population of nearly 640,000.

LAYBACH, one of the five circles of the preceding government. Population 140,000.

LAYBACH, the capital of the preceding government, on the Laybach. It has three suburbs, a town-house, a cathedral, 10 churches, 2 hospitals, a central school, with the privileges of a university, an observatory, a public library, and a theatre. Population 11,000. 28 miles N. E. Trieste.

LAYBACH, UFFER, a town of Carinthia, 11 miles S. W. Laybach. Also a river of Carinthia.

LAZON, a river of France, which joins the

LAZON, a town of France, 4 miles S. Agen.

LAYTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 740.

LAZISE, a well built town of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Garda. Population 6000.

LEA, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 658.

LEA, a river of England, in Bedfordshire, which falls into the Thames.

LEACH, a river of England, in Gloucestershire and Oxford, which joins the Thames.

LEADEN, a river of England, which falls into the Severn opposite Gloucester.

LEADHILLS, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the most elevated ground that is to be met with in the south of Scotland. In the hills rich lead mines have been long worked; and from the concourse of miners, the two villages of Leadhills and Wanlockhead have gradually arisen. 44 miles S. Glasgow.

LEAFIELD, or **LEFIELD**, a township of England, in Oxfordshire. Population 553.

LEAM, a river of England, which rises in Northamptonshire, and falls into the Ouse.

LEAM, NEW, a river of England, in Cambridgeshire.

LEAMINGTON PRIORS, a village of England, in Warwickshire, noted for its mineral spring. Pop. 2103. 2 miles E. Warwick.

LEAO-TONG, GULF OF, a considerable gulf, connected with that of Pe-tche-lee, in Chinese Tartary.

LEASBURG, a post town of the United States, in Caswell county, North Carolina.

LEATHERHEAD, a town of England, in Surrey, on the Mole, over which is a bridge of 14 arches. Population 1478.

LEATHLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 312.

LEBA, a small river of Prussia, in Pomerania, which flows into the Baltic.

LEBANON, a post township of the United States, in York county, Maine. Pop. 1030.

—2d, Of Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population 1800.

—3d, Of Windham county, Connecticut. Population 2580.

—4th, Of Madison county, New York. Pop. 1634.

—5th, Of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Population 2400.

—6th, A county of Pennsylvania, formed from Dauphin and Lancaster counties.

—7th, A post township, borough, and capital of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on Quittapahilla creek, 25 miles E. Harrisburg. Pop. of the borough 1434.

—8th, A post township and capital of Wilson county, Tennessee, 25 miles E. Nashville.

—9th, Of Warren county, Ohio, 25 miles S. Dayton.

LEBANON, a town of East Mendon, 3 miles S. by E. Dendermonde. Population 3150.

LEBERIAN, a town of European Russia, government of Tambor. Population 2500.

LEBKANS, a wooden town of European Russia, on the Atechansja, 70 miles N. W. Charkov. Population 9000.

LEBIDA, a seaport town of Tripoli, in Africa, 30 miles E. S. E. Tripoli.

LEBRISA, a town of Spain, noted for olive oil. Population 6000. 20 miles S. Seville.

LECCE, a well built and trading city of

Naples, province of Otranto. It has a trade in flax, which is manufactured into lace; and in tobacco. Population 14,000. 17 miles W. Otranto. Long. 18. 36. E. Lat. 40. 36. N.

LUCCO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the lake of Como. It has manufactures of silk and woollens. Pop. 4000.

LECH, a large river of the Bavarian states, which rises in Tyrol, and joins the Danube.

LECHLADE, a market town of England, Gloucestershire, on the Thames. Population 1134. 12 miles E. Cirencester.

LECK, a great branch of the Rhine, which falls into the Maese above Rotterdam.

LECKWICK, a river of England, in Lancashire, which falls into the Lune.

LECON, a town of France, department of the Pay de Dome. Population 2300.

LECTOURE, a town of France, department of the Gers, on the Gers. It has manufactures of leather. Population 5500.

LEDBURY, a market town of England, in Herefordshire. The church is a large building, in the Saxon style. It has manufactures of ropes, lines, and sacks for meal. Pop. 3476. 16 miles N. W. Gloucester.

LEDDER, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which falls into the Conway.

LEDE, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles S. W. Dendermonde. Population 3300.

LEDEGHEM, a town of West Flanders, 12 miles E. Ypres. Population 3150.

LEDESMA, a town of Spain, 18 miles W. Salamanca. Population 1800.

LEBNOCK, a tributary of the Erne, in Scotland.

LEDSHAM, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 212.

LEDWICK, a river of England, county of Salop, which joins the Teme.

LEE, a river of England, in Cheshire, which joins the Weaver.—2d, Of Ireland, which falls into Cork harbour.—3d, Of Ireland, which runs into Tralee bay.

LEE, a township of the United States, in Hancock county, Maine.—2d, Of Stafford county, New Hampshire. Population 1320.—3d, Of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Population 1893.—4th, A county of Virginia. Population 4694. Slaves 336.

LEEN LAXA, a lake in North America, and the main source of the Mississippi.

LEEN, a large trading and manufacturing town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, the principal seat of the woollen trade, and one of the richest and most populous towns in the county. It is situated on the Aire, which is navigable from the Humber up to the town, whence the Leeds and Liverpool canal proceeds on the other bank to the west, so that it is equally open to the eastern and western seas. There are two bridges across the river, along which the town extends about a mile and a half from east to west. The houses, mostly of brick, are in general well built, and, in the western part of the town, handsome and elegant. In the other parts the streets are narrow, crooked, and in

some places dirty. Till the reign of Charles I. Leeds had but one church: it has now five, St Peter's, St John's, St James's, Trinity church, and St Paul's, with various dissenting chapels. St Peter's, the parish church, is a plain, but spacious and venerable structure, of considerable antiquity. The number of dissenting meeting-houses in the town is eight, viz. one Presbyterian, one Unitarian, three Independents of the Calvinistic creed, one Scots seceders, one Baptist, and one Quakers, besides two very large chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, one to the seceding Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are several charitable institutions for the sick and infirm. The cloth halls are the most remarkable buildings in Leeds. It is here that all the great sales of woollen cloth take place. The mixed cloth hall was erected in 1750, at the expense of the manufacturers, to remedy the evil of exposing the goods in the street, as had formerly been the practice. It is a quadrangular building, inclosing an open area. The building is 137½ yards long, and 60 broad. It is divided into six departments, which, from their magnitude, may well be called covered streets, each containing two rows of stands, and every stand measuring 22 inches in front, and having marked on it the name of the clothier to whom it belongs. The total number of stands is 1800. The hall is thoroughly lighted, and the colours of the goods can be seen as distinctly as in the open air. The white or undyed cloth-hall is upon the same plan with the others. It was built in 1776. The markets for mixed and white cloths are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The market opens with the ringing of a bell: in a few minutes the hall is filled with merchants. At the end of an hour a warning bell announces the approaching close of the market; and the sound of the third bell, in 20 minutes more, terminates all the proceedings. The remaining public buildings worthy of notice are the new jail and court-house, the king's mills, the water-works, the charity school, the national and Lancasterian schools, the circulating library, and a building for the Leeds philosophical and literary society. There is a charity school, and a school on Dr Bell's system; also a Lancasterian school. There is a Wesley chapel erected in Meadow Lane. Besides these buildings and institutions, magnificent assembly-rooms have been erected in Leeds. The theatre was built in 1771. Of the manufactures and trade of Leeds and the vicinity, the staple article is woollen cloth. Superfine cloths are now manufactured on a great scale; also swansdowns, tollinets, broadcloths, shalloos, stuffs, Scots cambrics, gingham, burdets, calamancoes, blankets, and carpets. There are also several manufactories for spinning flax for canvas, linen, ticking, thread, &c. Here are likewise manufactures for flat and green glass, and for fine and coarse pottery goods. Several foundries have been erected; and there is a large ma-

nufactory for steam engines. The borough of Leeds, which comprises the whole parish, is governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 common councilmen. It sends no member to parliament. Population 83,796. 17 miles E. by N. Halifax, 24 S. W. York, 196 N. W. London. Long. 1. 34. W. Lat. 53. 48. N.

LEEDS, a county of Upper Canada, on the St Lawrence.

LEEDS, a township and port of entry, Leeds county, Upper Canada, on the St Lawrence.

LEEDS, a township of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine. Pop. 1273.

LEFFOGA, one of the Iapae islands, in the South Pacific ocean. Long 135. 40. E. Lat. 19. 40. S.

LEEK, a market town of England, county of Stafford. It has a church, and several meeting-houses for dissenters; also a chapel for the Methodists. Here are eight almshouses. The manufactures are principally those of silk and mohair, comprising buttons, ferrets, bunduna and other handkerchiefs, twist, ribbons, &c. Population 4855. 31 miles S. by W. Manchester.

LEEK, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles S. W. Groningen. Population 1100.

LEEK FRITH, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Population 806.

LEENDAM, a town of the Netherlands, 11 miles S. Utrecht. Population 2000.

LEENHUR, a port town of the United States, Loudon county, Virginia. There are several townships of the same name.

LEET, a small river of Scotland, in Berwickshire, which joins the Tweed.

LEETAKOO, or LATTAKEO, a town of Southern Africa, the only place yet known in the country of the Boshuana. Pop. 3000.

LEEUWARDEN, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Friesland, on the Ee. The chief public buildings are the arsenal, the town-house, the edifice belonging to the prince of Orange, and a large and handsome church. 28 miles W. Groningen.

LEPUWEN, a village of the Netherlands, 11 miles W. Nimwegen. Population 1500.

LEeward ISLANDS. The terms *Leeward* and *Windward*, applied to the West India islands, were given them from their situation, in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Cartagena, or Porto Bello. The islands which lie to leeward extend from Porto Rico to Dominica.

LEFtwich, a township of England, in Cheshire. Population 1192.

LEGhorn, a large town and seaport of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany. It is situated in a marshy district, in a square form, and about two miles and a half in circuit. The streets are in general wide, straight, clean, and well paved. The private houses are for the most part well built, but there are few public buildings of interest. At one of the corners of the great square stands the *Duomo*, or high church, a Gothic fabric, remarkable only for its vault. Exclusive of

this there are six Catholic parish churches, two Greek churches, an Arminian chapel, an elegant synagogue, and a Turkish mosque. The ducal palace is a building of little importance. On the side of the harbour is to be seen a fine marble statue of Ferdinand I. The other remarkable structures are the arsenal, the warehouses for salt, tobacco, and oil; the theatre, and the public baths. Leghorn contains also three hospitals, and a charity school for girls. The maritime accommodations of Leghorn consist of a roadstead, an outer and an inner harbour. The outer harbour, which is the real port, is difficult to enter. It is protected by a fine mole, of 600 paces in length. The inner harbour (la Darsena) is only a small basin. On one side of the port is the Lazaretto, said to be the finest establishment of the kind in Europe, and consisting of a variety of buildings, divided into squares, through which there is a constant and free circulation of air. The persons in quarantine walk about in a covered yard. The warehouses are airy and extensive; and the merchandise, after being opened, remains untouched for a certain time. The light-house of Leghorn stands on a rock, and is brilliantly illuminated at night. Leghorn supplies the interior of Italy with the produce of the rest of Europe, of the Levant, and of the colonies; in return it exports the produce and manufactures of the adjacent part of Italy. The chief branch of manual industry is the working of coral and alabaster. The other manufactures, such as those of silk, leather, paper, &c. are on a small scale. Population 50,000. 47 miles W. S. W. Florence, 140 N. N. W. Rome. Long. 10. 16. 43. E. Lat. 43. 33. 5. N.

LEKACO, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, in the Veronesi, divided by the Adige, 23 miles E. S. E. Verona. Population 6350.

LEHIGH, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river, inclosed by the counties of Northampton, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, and Schuylkill.

LEGON, a seaport on the gulf of Siam, at the southerly part of the Malay peninsula.

LEMAN, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware.

LEHNE, a river which rises in the duchy of Westphalia, and runs into the Roer.

LEINITZ, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Zips. Population 3900.

LEICESTER, an inland county of England, nearly in the centre of the kingdom. It is bounded N. by the counties of Derby and Nottingham, S. by Warwick and Northampton, E. by Lincoln and Rutland, and W. by Warwick and Derby; and between these, for a short way, also by Staffordshire. It is 43 miles long, and about 40 broad. It sends two members to parliament. The surface of the country is a happy medium between flat and hilly, the hills having sufficient slope to carry off the water, and yet almost nowhere sufficient altitude to prevent the highest cultivation. The soil may be generally describ-

ed as a fine mixture of sand and clay—of lightness and tenacity, with nowhere the sterility of the one, or the harshness of the other; partaking, however, on the whole, more of the nature of clay than of sand. The chief rivers are the Soare, a tributary of the Trent, the Wreak, and the Eye. There are also numerous smaller streams. By means of these streams, aided by canals and railways, the navigable communications of the county have been greatly improved. The minerals of this county are chiefly coal and lime. In some parts the limestone affords a rich lead ore. Ironstone is found in abundance on Ashby wolds; also large quantities of slate, freestone, and clay for bricks. More than half the land is constantly in pasture. There are many large dairies. The Stilton cheese is made in this county, near Melton Mowbray. Leicester has been long noted for a useful and beautiful breed of black horses. The swine of Leicestershire are also of a superior breed. The food for such a number of animals is obtained from the meadows, the pastures, and arable grounds. Along the banks of the rivers, especially those of the Soare, the natural meadows are rich and extensive. The manufactures of Leicestershire are chiefly, and almost entirely, those of its great staple, wool; they consist in the combing and spinning of wool, and making it into stockings. Population 174,571.

LEICESTER, a town of England, the capital of Leicestershire, on the Soare, in the centre of the finest wool district in the kingdom. The houses are in general modern. It contains five parish churches, viz. St Nicholas's, St Mary's, All Saints, St Martin's, and St Margaret's. St Nicholas's is in the Saxon style, consisting only of a nave and south aisle, with a square tower at the west end. St Mary's is a large pile of irregular building. All Saints is a small modern building. St Martin's is a large old building, the largest in the town. There are besides, several meeting-houses, for Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians; also a handsome Catholic chapel. The other public buildings and institutions are, the county and town jails, the infirmary, the asylum for indigent lunatics, and the exchange and hotel. The chief manufacture is that of combing and spinning wool, and making it into stockings; and in this business it is, except Nottingham, the principal town in the kingdom; the coarsest goods being more especially made here, and the finer sorts at Nottingham. It sends two members to parliament. The number of voters is about 3000. Population 39,125. 98 miles N. W. London.

LEICHLINGEN, a village of the province of Cleves and Berg. Population 2360.

LEIGH, a market town of England, county of Lancaster. It has manufactures of cotton. Pop. 2498. 12 miles W. Manchester.

LEIGH, a parish and village of England, in Essex. Population 905.—(LEIGH, HILL,) a township of Cheshire. Population 854.

LEIGHLIN, a decayed town of Ireland, county of Carlow, 9 miles N. E. Kilkenny.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, a small village of Ireland, county of Carlow, 7 miles S. Carlow.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a market town of England, county of Bedford, near the Ouse. The trade is chiefly in cattle, corn, grocery, lace, plaited straw, &c. Population 4421. 41 miles N. W. London.

LEINE, a small river of Germany, in Upper Saxony. It joins the Neisse.—Also a river of Lower Saxony, which joins the Aller.

LEINSTER, the eastern province of Ireland, bounded N. by Ulster, W. and S. W. by Connaught and Munster, and S. and E. by the sea.

LEIPA, a town of Bohemia, 47 miles S. E. Dresden. Population 5000. It has manufactures of porcelain, glass, &c.

LEIPZIG, a town of Moravia, near the Baczwa. Population 2550.

LEIPZIG, CIRCLE OF, a province of the kingdom of Saxony, bounded E. by the circle of Meissen, S. by that of the Erzgebirge and the principality of Altenburg, and W. and N. by the Prussian part of Saxony. Population 217,000.

LEIPZIG, or LEIPZIG, a city of Germany, in Saxony, on the Pleisse. It is of an oblong form, extending a mile in length, and nearly three quarters in breadth. It was formerly fortified, but has long been dismantled. The town is divided into four quarters, has four handsome freestone gates, eight churches, six hospitals, and one spacious square. Among the public edifices are the exchange, the town-house, the cloth hall, the church of St Nicholas, the Roman Catholic chapel, the new theatre, and the arsenal. On the new esplanade, in one of the suburbs, is a marble statue of the present king of Saxony. Besides the six hospitals, there are in the town an orphan-house, a foundling-hospital, an institute for the deaf and dumb, and a house of correction, with a separate ward for lunatics. Here are also three public schools. The environs of Leipzig contain a number of pleasant gardens. The university of Leipzig was founded in 1409. The university library is small, and is surpassed even by the town's library, containing 40,000 volumes, and several rare and beautiful editions of the classics, about 2000 manuscripts, chiefly oriental, and a variety of antiquities, gems, medals, and natural curiosities. Leipzig has several manufactures, particularly of linen, silk, velvets, and velveteens; likewise a number of musical instrument makers, joiners, dyers, goldsmiths, &c. It is besides a great entrepot of trade. A great part of this business is carried on at the three great fairs, which take place at the new year, Easter, and Michaelmas. The book trade forms a remarkable and a peculiar object in the commerce of Leipzig. Leipzig was taken by Frederick II. in 1745, and again in 1756. In the autumn of 1813, its environs became the scene of several most sanguinary actions. Population 33,000. 64

miles W. by N. Dresden. Long. 12. 21. 45. E. Lat. 51. 20. 16. N.

LEISSA, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 30 miles S. E. Leipsic. Population 2550.

LEITH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, formerly called Inverleith, and the seat of Edinburgh. It is divided into two districts, called South and North Leith, communicating by two draw-bridges across the harbour. The town is mostly situated on the south side of the river; and, with the exception of the modern and improved streets, is irregularly built, with narrow streets and lanes, and the houses mostly old fashioned and inconvenient. The public buildings are the parish church; the new church in North Leith, completed in 1816; a chapel of ease to the church of South Leith; a neat Episcopal chapel called St James's, built in 1805; two Burgher meeting-houses, and an Anti-burgher meeting-house. Adjacent to the parish church is James the Sixth's hospital, founded by the kirk-session in 1614. There is also the high school of Leith; the exchange, which is a large mass of building of freestone, containing the assembly-room, coffee-room, sale-rooms, subscription-library, and reading-room. The custom-house, which contains also the excise-office, stands on the north side of the harbour. Leith contains several charitable establishments. To the east of the town are the baths of Seafield, consisting of 17 baths; hot, tepid, cold, pump, and shower baths, besides a very large plunge bath, fitted for swimming. The edifice in which these are contained is light and elegant, and there is attached to it an excellent hotel. The prison was erected in 1563. The harbour of Leith has been gradually improved by the extension of wooden and stone piers into the sea, and at the extremity by a light-house. In 1800, other extensive improvements were projected; a magnificent suit of wet docks was planned, and two of these beautiful basins were soon opened for shipping. These docks, comprehending nearly eight acres, together with three graving docks, have cost about £.250,000. Fortifications were erected by Oliver Cromwell in North Leith, called the citadel, for the purpose of defending the harbour, which were afterwards demolished. About 36 years ago, a battery of nine guns was erected to the west of the citadel. Since that period the boundaries of the fort have been greatly extended; and it is now the head-quarters of the royal artillery in North Britain. There is a martello tower, about a quarter of a mile from the pier. Leith carries on an extensive trade with the Baltic and other countries of Europe, such as Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean; also with the West Indies and America, besides a great coasting trade, to the different parts of England and Scotland. The Greenland fishery is also prosecuted with great activity. It has several extensive rope-works and canvas manufactories; six or seven glass-houses,

where bottles and flint glass are manufactured in great quantities; sugar refineries, soap-works, several breweries, iron works, a vinegar manufactory, a card manufactory, with an apparatus for drawing wire, and a manufactory of agricultural implements, in which great ingenuity is displayed. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent; and there is an extensive distillery in the neighbourhood. The town of Leith is rapidly extending itself. Pop. 26,000. 2 miles N. E. Edinburgh. The two towns are now, however, nearly joined, by a confused range of buildings.

LEITH RIVER, or WATER OF LEITH, forms the harbour of Leith.

LEITHEN, a small river of Scotland, county of Peebles, which joins the Tweed.

LEITRIM, a maritime county of Ireland, province of Connaught, bounded S. by Roscommon and Sligo, W. by the bay of Donegal, N. by Donegal and Fermanagh, and E. and S. E. by Cavan and Longford. Its greatest extent is 62 English miles. Its greatest breadth is about 16 miles, and its least breadth about 6 miles; and it contains 407,260 English acres. The surface is extremely uneven, being composed of bogs and high mountains, which afford sufficient herbage for the breeding of cattle. The vallies are fertile, and watered with rivulets, and the mountains contain inexhaustible stores of lead, iron, and copper ores, and likewise coal mines. Potatoes, barley, rye, and wheat, are cultivated in small quantities, and oats in greater abundance. The Shannon is the principal river. Population 76,000. Catholics to Protestants as 30 to 1. Two members are returned to the imperial parliament.

LEITHAM, a small town of Ireland, on the Shannon, 3 miles N. Carrick.

LEIXLIP, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, 8 miles from Dublin.

LEMAN, a river of England, in Devonshire, which joins the Ex. near Tiverton.

LEMBEEK, a village of the Netherlands, 22 miles S. E. Ghent. Population 2000.

LEMBERG, a city of Austrian Poland, on the Peltza, a branch of the Dniester. It was once fortified, but the ramparts are now converted into streets and public walks. The lofty towers and cupolas of the cathedral and the churches, and the height and massiveness of the houses, built of freestone, give the town an air of grandeur. Here is a high-school, two Jewish schools, and a university. The fair of Lemberg is on a very large scale. Population 29,000 Christians, and 15,000 Jewish inhabitants. 160 miles E. Cracow. Long. 24. 3. 2. E. Lat. 49. 51. 42. N.

LEMBO, a town of Westphalia, on the Bega. Population 1400. 17 miles S. Minden.

LEMMER, a village of the Netherlands, 30 miles S. Leeuwarden. Population 1800.

LEMMOS, STALLINKE, or LIMES, an island of European Turkey, in the archipelago, between Monte Santo and the Hellespont. The town of Lemnos, the capital, has a harbour, and 2000 inhabitants.

LES, a river of England, in Kent, which falls into the Medway at Maidstone.

LENA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the mountains N. W. Lake Baikal, and flowing from N. E., falls into the sea, after a course of nearly 3000 miles.

LENCLOISTRE, a town of France, department of La Vienne. Population 3150.

LENCZICZ, a fortified town of Poland, on the Baura. Population 2300.

LENDINARA, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Adigetto. Population 5000.

LENGFELD, a town of Saxony, 10 miles N. E. Plauen. Population 2100.

LENNHAM, a decayed town of England, county of Kent. Population 1959.

LENNER, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg. Population 2800.

LEMMO, a village of the Milanese, 12 miles S. Brescia. Population 3000.

LENNOX TOWN, or **NEWTON OF CAMPBELL**, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire.

LENOIRE, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Population 5572. Slaves 2440. Chief town Kingston.

LENOX, a post township of the United States, Massachusetts. Pop. 1310.—2d, Of Madison county, New York. Pop. 1732.

LENOXVILLE, a seaport of the United States, in Carteret county, North Carolina.

LENS, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Population 2350.

LENS, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles N. Mons. Population 2000.

LENZA, a river of Italy, in the grand duchy of Parma, which joins the Parma.

LENZE, a small river of Prussia, in Brandenburg, which falls into the Wartha.

LENZEN, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg. Population 2150.

LENZO, a river of Italy. It joins the Po, near Bersello.

LEONEN, a town of Upper Styria, on the Mur, 80 miles S. W. Vienna. Pop. 2400.

LEONSCRUZE, a town of Prussian Silesia. Population 3400.

LEOCHEL, a small river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Don.

LEOGANE, a town on the west coast of St Domingo, in the bay of Leogane. Long. 72. 37. W. Lat. 22. 30. N.

LEOMINSTER, a borough and market town of England, county of Hereford, on the Lugg. The church is a large and irregular building. The interior is 125 feet by 124. There are, besides, places of worship for Baptists, Presbyterians, Moravians, and Quakers. The town-hall is a singular building of timber and plaster, erected in 1633. There is also a new jail, and a neat market-house for the sale of grain. Here are several other schools, and charitable institutions. It has a manufacture of hats and gloves; there is also some trade in fells, leather, &c. It sends two members to parliament. Number of voters 600. Pop. 4046. 13 miles N. Hereford.

LEOMINSTER, a post township of the United States, in Massachusetts. Pop. 1684.

LEON, one of the great divisions of Spain, situated in the north-west, and still distinguished by the title of a kingdom. It is surrounded by Estremadura, Old Castile, Galicia, and Portugal, and has the form of an irregular oblong, 200 miles in length from N. to S., and 168 in breadth from E. to W. Its territorial extent is 21,000 square miles, and its population 930,000.

LEON, a province of Spain, occupying the northern part of the ancient kingdom of Leon, and surrounded by the Asturias, Palencia, Toro, Valladolid, Zamora, and Galicia. Population 240,000.

LEON, the capital of the foregoing kingdom and province, situated at the confluence of the Toris and Bernesga. It is now a heterogeneous mixture of dirty streets filled with beggars, splendid churches, and half ruined family mansions. The cathedral of Leon surpasses in grandeur and beauty all similar edifices in the kingdom, and is one of the finest monuments of Gothic architecture which exists. Population 6200. 174 miles N. N. W. Madrid. Long. 5. 27. W. Lat. 42. 45. N.

LEON, an insulated track on the S. W. coast of Spain, containing Cadix, on a promontory which projects from it.

LEON, a large town of Spain, in the island just described, 11 miles S. E. Cadiz. Like other towns of Spain, it displays a striking contrast of grandeur and poverty. The town-hall, in the great square, is a handsome building. The principal church is elegantly decorated. Pop. about 40,000.

LEON, the capital of the province of Nicaragua, in South America. It contains about 1200 houses, with many convents, and four churches. Long. 89.1. 25. W. Lat. 12. 25. N.

LEON, a town of Mexico, intendancy of Guanajuato, 40 miles N. W. Guanajuato. The name of several rivers of South America.

LEON, New, a province of Mexico.

LEONARD J. E. NOBLET, St., a town of France, on the Vienne. Population 4000.

LEXANDERTON, a post township of the United States, St Mary's county, Maryland.

LEONE, Cape, a promontory of Greece, 8 miles W. S. W. Athens.

LEONFORTE, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. Population 8000.

LEONHARD, St., a small town of Carinthia, 114 miles S. S. W. Vienna.

LEONHARD, a town of Germany, 11 miles N. W. Stuttgart. Population 1700.

LEONRIN, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, on the Lentini river. Population 2000. 22 miles N. N. W. Syracuse.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a town of Hungary, 56 miles E. Vienna.

LEPANTO, a town of European Turkey, 300 miles W. S. W. Constantinople.

LEPANTO GULF, or, a gulf of European Turkey, separating the south coast of Romania from the Morea. It is 70 miles long.

LEPTON, a township of England, 4 miles E. by S. Huddersfield. Population 2729.

LERICI, a seaport of Italy, on the gulf of Spezia. Population 2909.

LERIDA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre. The streets are narrow, and ill paved, excepting on the quay, which extends the whole length of the town. Lerida is a bishop's see; its university, formerly in repute, was suppressed by Philip V. A modern building has been erected in the town, to supply the place of the old cathedral. Population 17,000. 69 miles E. by S. Saragossa.

LERMA, an ancient town of Spain, in Burgos, 23 miles S. Burgos.

LERWICK, the chief town of Shetland, on the spacious harbour called Lerwick or Braxay sound. It consists of one principal street next the quay, with several lanes branching off. It is irregularly built, but of late has been much improved. Population 1000.

LESHURV, a small fishing town of England, in Northumberland. Population 576.

LESCAR, (L'Escar), a town of France, 3 miles N. W. Pau. Population 1900.

LESGHISTAN, a territory of Caucasus, of small breadth, but of great length, forming the whole N. E. frontier of Georgia.

LESINA, anciently called *Pharus*, an island in the Adriatic, on the south coast of Austrian Dalmatia. Population 14,000. Its chief town is Lesina. Population 1200.

LESMANAGOE, or **ABNEY GREEN**, a village and parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Nethan. Population 5522.

LESNEVEN, a town of France, department of Finisterre. Population 2050.

LESSINES, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Dender. Population 3700.

LESSLIE, a small town and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 9 miles N. Kirkcaldy.

LESSOR, or **LESSOE**, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat. Population 1560.

LETHAM, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire.—Also a village of Dorsetshire.

LETTERRENNY, a town of Ireland, county of Donegal, 15 miles S. W. Londonderry.

LEVANT.—This term signifies properly the east; but it has been commonly applied to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, chiefly those of Asia Minor and Syria.

LEUCHARS, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Population 1731. 6 miles from St Andrew's.

LEUCTRA, a village of Greece, in Boeotia, famous for the victory of Epaminondas, over the Lacedaemonians, in the year 371 B. C.

LEVEN, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the Leven. 9 miles E. Kirkcaldy.

LEVEN, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kinross, about 12 miles in circumference. It contains four islands, on one of which stood the castle of Loch Leven, anciently a royal residence. Here Queen Mary was confined. Loch Leven abounds with pike, perch, eels, char, and very fine trout. The river Leven issues from this loch.

LEVEN, a river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, joins the Clyde at Dumbarton castle.

LEVEN, a river of England, in Lancashire, which falls into Morecambe bay.

LEVEN, **BLACK** and **WHITE**, two small rivers of England, in Cumberland.

LEVENANT, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Dovy.

LEVENNY, two rivers of Wales, in Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire.

LEVENS, a township of England, in Westmoreland. Population 765.

LEVENSHULME, a township of England, 1 mile from Manchester. Population 708.

LEVER, **DARCY**, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, three townships of England, in Lancashire. Population 556-631-1654.

LEVIZANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. Population 2300.

LEVROUX, a town of France, department of the Indre. Population 2400.

LEUSE, a town of Hainault, on the Dender. Population 4400.

LEUTHER, a river of Scotland, county of Angus, which falls into the North Esk.

LEUTMANNSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia. Population 2150.

LEUTMERITZ, one of the sixteen circles into which Bohemia is divided. It lies in the north of that kingdom. Pop. 202,000.

LEUTMERITZ, the capital of the preceding circle, on the Elbe, over which is a wooden bridge. It has a fine cathedral. Population 3600. 36 miles N. N. E. Prague.

LEUTOMISCHL, a town of Bohemia, 86 miles E. by S. Prague. Population 4650.

LEUTSCHAU, a town of Hungary, in the county of Zyps. Population 4500.

LEZNACH, a small river of Prussian Silesia, which falls into the Oder.

LEWES, a borough and well built market town of England, in the county of Sussex, on the Ouse. It contains six churches, some of which are of ancient date; and one of them appears to be of Norman origin. Here are, besides, seven dissenting meeting-houses, for Presbyterians, Quakers, Arminians, Methodists, general and particular Baptists, and Calvinists. It has also a free grammar school, a shire-hall, which is a new, handsome, and commodious building; a house of correction, and a theatre. About a mile from the town, on the Brighton road, are the new barracks; and at a greater distance, the military hospital. The principal trade consists in corn and malt. The chief manufacture is at the iron-works above the bridge, where cannon, shells, &c. are cast, and other useful works carried on. Paper is also manufactured. It returns two members to parliament. The number of voters is 310. The antiquity of Lewes is attested by numerous relics. Population 7083. 8½ miles N. E. Brighton.

LEWIS, one of the largest and most northerly of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions, the southern of which is called Harris, and the northern Lewis. It extends southwest and north-east 82 miles, and it is from

10 to 23 miles in breadth, containing an area of 902 square miles, or 451,000 acres. It lies between 64. and 72. W. long. and 57. 54. and 58. 28. N. lat. Population in 1800, 13,942. 30 miles W. Assynt Point, in Sutherland.

LEWIS, a county of the United States, in New York, inclosed by the counties of St Lawrence, Hamilton, Oneida, Oswego, and Jefferson. Population 6433.—2d, Of Virginia, formed in 1816, from part of Harrison county.—3d, Of Kentucky. Population 2357. Slaves 284. Chief town Clarksburg.

LEWIS, St, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Superior.—Also of Labrador.

LEWIS'S CREEK, two rivers of the United States, which run, the one into Lake Champlain, the other into Sandy river.

LEWIS RIVER, a river of North America, which rises on the west side of the Rocky mountains, and, after a course of 900 miles, enters the Columbia, 413 miles above its mouth.

LEWISBURG, a post township of the United States, in Greenbriar county, Virginia.

LEWISHAM, a neat and populous village of England, in Kent, near London. It is the residence of several opulent families retired from business. The church is a handsome building, containing some fine monuments. Population 8135. 5 miles E. London.

LEWISTON, a post village of Niagara county, New York, on Niagara river.

LEWISTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Sussex county, Delaware.—2d, A post town and borough, and capital of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

LEYDEN, a village of England, in Essex, 2 miles W. Colchester. Population 932.

LEXINGTON, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 11 miles N. W. Boston. Pop. 1052. Here the first battle was fought in the American war.

LEXINGTON, a post town of the United States, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, with 100 dwelling-houses.

LEXINGTON, formerly *Great Falls*, a post town of the United States, and capital of Oglethorpe county, Georgia.

LEXINGTON, a post town of the United States, capital of Fayette county, Kentucky, on Town Fork, a small stream which enters the Elkhorn. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a market-house, a masonic hall, 3 banks, a public library, a university, a female academy, 3 printing-offices, and 7 churches for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The growth of this town has been exceedingly rapid. In 1797, it contained only about 50 houses, and the best farmers lived in log cabins. It is now a large and beautiful town, covered with stately and elegant buildings, and in wealth and refinement is scarcely surpassed by any place in the western country. The manufacturing establishments are various and extensive. Here are 4 nail factories, which manufacture 70 tons of nails yearly, 2 copper and tin manufac-

ories, several cotton and woollen manufactories, 3 steam grist mills, and 2 steam paper mills, rope-walks on a large scale, besides tanneries, breweries, distilleries, &c. It has a university. 35 miles E. N. E. Frankfort, 76 E. Louisville, and 63 S. Cincinnati. Long. 83. 8. W. Lat. 38. 6. N.

LEYMOUR LAND, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Population 810.

LEYDEN, a city of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Rhine, about two miles its length. The form of the town is oblong: its population, formerly 48,000, is now 31,000. The canals that traverse the town form, by their various intersections, upwards of 50 petty islands, connected together by above 100 small bridges, mostly of wood. The fortifications consist of a circular mound of earth, along which are fine shady walks, and outside of it a deep and broad moat, across which there are eight bridges, leading to as many gates. The principal streets of Leyden are broad, well paved, and somewhat raised in the middle, so that no water can remain on them. The street in which the stadthouse is situated is accounted among the finest in Europe. It extends, in the form of a crescent, from one end of the town to the other. The houses are for the most part of brick, built with the gable ends to the street. Many of them are five or six stories high. Of public buildings, the stadthouse is a magnificent structure, with a stone front. The church of St Peter, the finest of the 17, great and small, that belong to the city, is a large and handsome building, in the Gothic style. In the centre of the town is a very ancient castle or fort, considered as a work of the Romans. The other public buildings are the arsenal, the custom-house, and the hospitals. The university of Leyden was formerly famous throughout Europe. It has at present about 500 students. The woollen and linen manufactures of Leyden have fallen off, chiefly from excessive taxation. The manufactures of soap and indigo are still considerable, and the yearly fair is much frequented. Printing, especially the printing of classical books, was formerly a great branch of trade here; but it is now much reduced. In 1573, Leyden sustained a long siege from the Spaniards. 22 miles S. W. Amsterdam.

LEYDEN-DAM, or **LEIDENHENDAM**, a town of South Holland. Population 1800.

LEYLAKE, a township in England, in Lancashire. Population 3173.

LEYRIA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 77 miles N. by E. Lisbon. Pop. 3600.

LEYTA, one of the southernmost of the Philippines, 95 miles long and 38 broad. Pop. 9000. Long. 124. 40. E. Lat. 10. 50. N.

LEYTHA, a tributary of the Raab, in Germany.

LEZAT, a town of France, department of the Arriege. Population 2560.

LEZOT, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 3300.

LIBANUS, a lofty mountain of Syria, the ancient *Lebanon*.

LIBAU, a seaport of European Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic. Population 5000.

LIBERTY, a county of the United States, in Georgia, on the coast. Population 6283. Slaves 4533.—Also the name of several townships.

LIBOURNE, a trading town of France, department of the Gironde. Population 8000. 20 miles N. E. Bourdeaux.

LICH, a town of Germany, 42 miles N. E. Mentz. Population 1900.

LICHFIELD, an ancient city of England, in the county of Stafford. It stands on a small river that runs into the Trent. The city is neat and well built, and consists of three or four principal streets, and some smaller ones; and is divided unequally in two, by a pool of running water. It is the residence of the dignitaries of the church; and a number of gentle families are in consequence attracted to the place. The cathedral is supposed to have been founded in 667; and was afterwards much enlarged and improved. It is one of the noblest religious edifices in the kingdom, extending 411 feet in length, and 67 in breadth. In the centre rises an elegant steeple, to the height of 258 feet, and two smaller ones at the west end. The interior is finished with corresponding elegance and splendour. The body of the church is spacious and lofty, supported by pillars formed of clusters of slender columns, with neat foliated capitals. It extends 213 feet in length from the great west door to the choir, and 153 in breadth: the breadth of the side aisles is 66 feet, and the height of the nave 60. Over the great west doors that open into the nave, is placed a very splendid circular window, constructed at the expence of James, Duke of York, in the reign of Charles II. A number of interesting monuments are dispersed through the church. St Mary's chapel is uncommonly beautiful and splendid. Besides the cathedral, there is a variety of buildings, all of which, except a few houses, belong to the church. The bishop's palace is situated at the north-east corner. It is a spacious building of stone, with the date of 1687, and the arms of the bishopric, in front. The deanery-house stands west from the palace. There are, besides, the church of St Mary, a capacious and neat edifice; and St Michael's church, a neat edifice, with a lofty spire. The other public buildings are the market-house, the guild-hall and jail; also a theatre, an English school, and a free grammar school, at which were educated Addison, Woolston, Ashmole, Garrick, and Johnson. Nearly opposite to it is the hospital of St John, originally a monastery. There are, besides, several other charitable institutions. The chief manufactures of Lichfield are of horse-sheets and sailcloth. It has long been famous for its excellent ale; and its trade consists principally

in the sale of this article. Population 6075. 16 miles N. Birmingham.

LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, 42 miles S. Leipzig. Population 2200.

LICHTENVOORDEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. Population 2500.

LICKING, a county of the United States, in Ohio. Pop. 6400. Chief town Newark.

LICKING, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which joins the Ohio.—Also in Ohio, which joins the Muskingum.

LICKY, a river of Ireland, county of Waterford, which joins the Blackwater.

LID, or **LYD**, a river of England, in Devonshire, which falls into the Tamar.

LIDDALE, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which joins the Esk.

LIDDISDALE, a district of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, watered by the Liddal.

LIDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. Population 1550.

LIEBSTADT, a town of West Prussia. Population 1400.

LIECHTALL, a town of the Swiss canton of Bale, 9 miles S. E. Bale.

LIEGE, a large and populous province of the Netherlands, in the south-east part of the kingdom, surrounded by the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and the Belgic provinces of Namur, South Brabant, and Limburg. Its superficial extent is 2300 square miles. The aspect of the country is that of an undulating plain, except in the south and east, where it is hilly, and covered with extensive forests. The principal river that traverses the province is the Maese. Of the subordinate streams, the most considerable are the Ourthe, the Loose, and the Semoys. Population 354,000.

LIEGE, the capital of the preceding province, on the Maese, which, on entering the town, divides into a number of branches: these, by their interconnections, form several insulated spots, bordered with neat quays, and connected by handsome bridges. Liege, before the buildings joined, was divided into the Upper and Lower town. The town is compact, being, exclusive of the suburbs, only a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. Some quarters of Liege have miserable streets, narrow, dirty, and thinly inhabited; others have broad streets, neat squares, quays, and promenades. In general, however, Liege is an ill built town, without that cleanliness and neatness which marks most towns of the Netherlands. The loftiness of the houses contributes not a little to their gloom. The public buildings are, the cathedral church of St Lambert, built in the 8th century, a Gothic edifice, but by no means of elegant architecture; the town-hall, a large but heavy building; the church of St Paul, the theatre, the arsenal, and the lyceum, or great provincial school. The fountains, particularly one near the centre of the great square, deserve the attention of the traveller. Liege is noted for its manu-

factures of arms, as well cannon as musquets; also of clock-work and nails. There are also manufactures of cloths, serge, black lace, earthenware, glass, vitriol, and verdigris. Population 50,000. 53 miles E. by S. Brussels.

LIEGNITZ, an extensive government of Prussian Silesia, occupying the part of that country which lies to the north of the governments of Breslau and Reichenbach. The principal rivers are the Oder, the Böber, the Neisse, the Queis, the Schwartzwasser, and the Katsbach. Population 500,000.

LIEGNITZ, the capital of the above principality, at the conflux of the Katsbach, the Schwartzwasser, and the Neisse. The chief objects of interest are the old palace of the princes, the castle, the council-house, an elegant building, the public school, the two Lutheran churches, the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, the Catholic church of St John, and the superb chapel, where the dukes of Liegnitz and Brieg were buried. Here is also an academy, with five professors. It has a trade in woollens; also in madder. Population 10,000. 110 miles N. E. Prague.

LIERRE, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp, at the junction of the two Nethe. It contains eight churches and an hospital. The manufactures of the place are cotton and woollen: there are also distilleries and breweries to a great extent. Population 10,500. 10 miles S. E. Antwerp.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the bay of Dublin.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, county of Donegal, 11 miles S. S. W. Donegal.

LIFFRE, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Population 2100.

LIGNIERE, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Population 2700.

LIGNIERES, a town of France, department of the Cher. Population 2200.

LIGNY, a town of France, department of the Meuse. Population 2850.

LIGNY, a village of the Netherlands, province of Namur, the scene of an obstinate battle between the Prussians and French, on the 16th June 1815. 3 miles N. E. Fleurus.

LIGUEIL, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Population 2000.

LILLERS, a town in French Flanders, 6 miles W. N. W. Bethune. Population 4100.

LILLO, a small fortress of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 1000. 9 miles N. W. Antwerp.

LIMA, a province of Peru, which contains several districts, and is bounded N. by Truxillo, E. by Tarma and Guancavelica, W. by the Pacific, and S. by Arequipa.

LIMA, a city of South America, and capital of the Kingdom of Peru, on the river Limac, over which is an elegant stone bridge, having at one end a gate, which forms the entrance into the city, and leads to the grand square. The form of this city is triangular, the base, or longest side, extending along the banks of the river. Its length is two-thirds

of a league. It is surrounded with a brick wall, flanked with 34 bastions, having in its circumference seven gates and three posterns. The streets are broad, parallel, or at right angles, some running from north to south, and others from east to west, forming squares of houses, each 150 yards in front. They are well paved, and furnished with streams of water from the river, which are arched over, and rendered subservient to cleanliness and many other conveniences. The houses, though low, are generally commodious, and of a handsome appearance. They are constructed of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, but in such a manner as to resemble stone buildings. Most of the principal houses have gardens adjoining to them, refreshed with streams of water from the canals. The grand square in the middle of the city (of which each side is about 300 feet in length) is of great extent and beauty. In the centre is a large and magnificent fountain, ornamented by a bronze statue of Fame, from the trumpet of which, and the mouths of eight lions surrounding it, the water is ejected. The east side of the square is occupied by the cathedral and the archbishop's palace, both of which are lofty and magnificent buildings, partly constructed with stone. In the north side of the square is the viceroy's palace, containing the courts of justice and several public offices. On the west side is the town-house and city prison; and the south is occupied with private houses, which have fronts of stone, adorned with elegant porticos. The other principal buildings are the churches and chapels, which are partly built of stone, and decorated in the most splendid style, with paintings and ornaments of the greatest value. The convents also, which are extremely numerous, are generally large and commodious structures; and, by curious carved and painted wood work, are made to resemble the finest architecture. There are several literary colleges, and institutions for religious instruction; and more than twelve charitable foundations and hospitals for different objects.

The inhabitants of Lima consist of whites or Spaniards, negroes, Indians, Mestizos, and other castes proceeding from the mixture of the first three. The population was formerly estimated at 70,000, but is now supposed not to exceed 50,000. The temperature of Lima is perfectly agreeable. The thermometer, at noon, is never observed in winter to be under 60 degrees of Fahrenheit; and it seldom rises in summer above 85, though sometimes it rises to 96. As rain is seldom or never seen at Lima, so that place is also equally free from tempests. Thunder and lightning are not known. The want of rain is supplied by irrigation from the rivers. Lima is subject to the great calamity of earthquakes. It has been at various times nearly destroyed from this cause. The first convulsion, after the establishment of the Spaniards, happened in 1582. One of the most dread-

ful of these was that of the 29th of October 1687. During this concussion, the sea retired considerably from its bounds, and returning in mountainous waves, totally overwhelmed Callao, and the neighbouring parts, together with the miserable inhabitants. Others happened on the 20th of September 1697; on the 14th July 1699; the 6th of February 1716; on the 8th of January 1725; and on the 2d of December 1732; in the years 1690, 1734, and 1745. All these were less terrible than one on the 28th of October 1746. Lima, besides being the capital of Peru, was formerly the emporium of the kingdom. According to the account of Helms, however, its trade has fallen off; and this account is confirmed by the accounts of its exports and imports, from 1785 to 1789. In 1785 the exports amounted in value to 7,877,912 dollars; in 1789 they had declined to 2,972,575. The value of the imports of Lima from Spain, with duties and other expenses, was in 1785, 6,365,231 dollars; in 1789, 2,656,405. The European goods in greatest request in Lima, and generally in Peru, are silk, superfine cloth, lace, fine linen, and other articles of luxury and show. There is also a considerable demand for ordinary linen, and for the inferior sorts of cloths and woollens. Cutlery, and all instruments of iron, are also in great request. Lima is situated about 2 leagues from the sea-coast, and 30 from the Cordilleras. Long. 77. 7. 30. W. Lat. 12. 2. 34. S.

LIMBURG, a province of the Netherlands, in the south-east part of the kingdom, bounded by Prussia and the provinces of Liege, South Brabant, Antwerp, and North Brabant. Its territorial extent is 1800 square miles; its population 292,000.

LIMBURG, a town of the Netherlands, on the Weze. Population 3000.

LIMBURG ON THE LAHN, a town of Germany, 32 miles N. Mentz. Pop. 2700.

LIME, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into the sea at Lyme Regis.

LIMEHOUSE, a parish of England, county of Middlesex, 2 miles E. London. Pop. 9005.

LIMKHUWA, a village and seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 3 miles S. Dunfermline.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded N. by the river Shannon, which separates it from the county of Clare, S. by Cork, N. E. and E. by Tipperary, W. by Kerry. Its form is that of a parallelogram, 51 miles long and 32 broad. The surface of this county, though diversified by small hills, is not, generally speaking, mountainous, excepting on the south-east, where it is bounded by the Galtees, a ridge of lofty mountains which extend into Tipperary, and on the borders of Kerry, where the ground rises, and forms a grand and extensive range of low but steep mountains, which extend in a wide area from Log-hill to Dingle Colloher. The land throughout is generally fertile. The principal rivers are the Malin, the Feale, the Gale, and the Black-

water. The principal places in the county are Limerick the capital, Asketty, Kilmallock, Adair, and Castle Connel. The county sends two members to the imperial parliament. The climate is wet. Pop. 250,000, of whom by far the greater number are Catholics.

LIMERICK, the capital of the above county, on the Shannon, about 60 miles from its mouth. It is about three miles in circumference. In all the old parts of the town the streets are narrow and gloomy; but they have been augmented by the addition of several handsome streets and convenient quays, in which the houses are uniformly built, and are multiplying rapidly. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, the cathedral, and the bishop's palace. The cathedral is of great antiquity; and the bishop's palace is a comfortable modern house at the west end of the city. There are several charitable establishments, which are under good management; also a good public library and a theatre. It contains four Protestant churches, one for the Methodists, one for the Presbyterians, one for the Quakers, and eight chapels for the Roman Catholics. There is also an extensive barrack for 22 companies of foot and four troops of horse. Limerick carries on manufactures of linen, woollen, and paper. Vessels of 300 tons burden may discharge their cargoes at the custom-house. Limerick has always been deemed a place of importance. It was taken by the English in 1174. In 1651 it was taken by Ireton. In 1690, it was unsuccessfully besieged by King William in person. In 1691, it surrendered to General Ginkle, afterwards Earl of Athlone. Pop. from 50,000 to 60,000, in which are 5000 Protestants. 94 miles S.W. Dublin. Long. 8. 31. W. Lat. 52. 36. N.

LIMESTONE, a county of the United States, in Alabama, on the north side of Tennessee river. Chief town Cotton Port.—Also a river in Tennessee, the north-east branch of Nolachucky river.

LIMMAT, a large river of Switzerland, which rises in the Alps, and joins the Aar.

LIMNE, a township and parish of England, county of Chester. Population 2094.

LIMOGES, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne, on the Vienne. A number of its streets are crooked. The town is not, however, without handsome edifices, and several of its squares and fountains are greatly admired. The cathedral is said to have been built by the English. It carries on a brisk trade: its chief manufactures are of cambric, cotton and woollen cloths, porcelain, pottery, paper, &c. It is the birth-place of Marmontel. 110 miles N. E. Bourdeaux. Long. 1. 15. E. Lat. 45. 49. N.

LIMONE, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 3100.

LIMONARI, a town of Naples, province of Molise. Population 2400.

LIMONX, a town of France, department of the Aude, on the Aude. It has some trade in hardware and wine. Population 3200.

LINAIS, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Population 1500.

LINAN, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea.

LINARES, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles N. E. Jaen. Population 6650.

LINCHELES, two large adjoining villages of French Flanders. Houses 200-350.

LINCOLN, a maritime county of England, on the eastern coast. It lies between the estuaries of the Humber and the Wash, and is bounded E. by the German ocean, N. by the river Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire, W. by the counties of York, Nottingham, and Leicester, S. by the counties of Rutland, Northampton, and Cambridge. It lies between the parallels of 52. 40. and 53. 45. N. lat. and the meridians of 0. 21. E. and 0. 56. W. long., and extends in length from north to south about 77 miles; its extreme breadth is about 40, and its circumference 260. The principal towns are Lincoln, Boston, Grainsborough, Louth, Stamford, Spalding, Grantham, Grimsby, Barton, Horncastle, and Spilsby. The whole county contains 630 parishes, and sends 12 members to parliament, viz. Lincoln, Grimsby, Grantham, Stamford, and Boston, each returning two. Lincolnshire, though but little diversified in its aspect and surface, yet presents three great natural divisions, the Wolds and the Heaths, two long ridges of high land, and the Fens, an extensive tract of low land. The Wolds commence near Spilsby, and extend in a north-westerly direction, to Barton on the Humber. They are, on an average, nearly 8 miles in breadth. The Heaths, north and south of Lincoln, extending from the Humber to Grantham, were formerly barren, but are now chiefly inclosed and cultivated: they command many fine views of the low country. Throughout the whole of the eastern part of the county the land is uniformly low, marshy, and fenny. Along the foot of the Wolds this low land forms a district called the Marsh, a long and rather narrow strip, extending from Wainfleet on the Wash to the Humber. On the south of this the low land spreads out into a much wider space, and forms the district of the Fens, the northern termination of the great fenny district, which extends so widely over the counties of Norfolk, Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon. The principal rivers are the Trent, Welland, Witham, Glen, and Ancholme. The county is also intersected by various canals, which give it the advantage of inland communication. The Fens of Lincolnshire, which were formerly inundated by the sea, form now, being protected by great embankments, one of the richest tracks in the kingdom. They are adapted to all the ordinary crops, especially oats, which are raised here in great quantities; but they are chiefly devoted to grazing. Many of the unimproved Fens are devoted to the breeding and rearing of geese, a highly valuable stock. Their quills and feathers are in great request; and immense quantities are sent to the London and other markets. Innumerable quantities of wild fowl

are also caught in these fens by decoys. The district of the Marsh, which is chiefly applied to grazing, varies in breadth from 8 to 10 miles. The soil of the Wolds consists of sand and sandy loam, upon flinty loam, with a substratum of chalk. Besides the ordinary live stock, a great number of rabbits are bred in this district. The soil of the Heaths is in general a good sandy loam, on a bed of limestone. These high grounds, which were formerly open, wild, and heathy, are now mostly inclosed, and produce all the ordinary crops. The number of sheep in the county is immense. Lincolnshire has been long famous for its breed of horses. It has no manufactures of any consequence. Population 283,034.

LINCOLN, a city of England, the capital of Lincolnshire, on the Witham. It is a city of great antiquity, and is the see of a bishop. The town is ill built, and has greatly declined from its former splendour. It has lately, however, received great improvements, and contains some good modern houses. It consists chiefly of two long streets, with several smaller cross and parallel ones. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and has two suburbs. Of the public buildings, by far the principal is the cathedral, or minster, an elegant specimen of Gothic architecture. The church extends in length 624 feet on the outside, and 462 within; 100 feet in width, and as much in height, to the vaulting of the nave; the great transept, 260 feet without, 222 within, and 66 in width. It has three lofty towers, one in the centre, the highest in the kingdom, and two at the western end, all highly decorated. The grand western front is the most distinguished for the beauty and magnificence of its architecture. This cathedral was first founded in 1086; it was rebuilt in 1263. Besides the cathedral, there was formerly a number of other parish churches in Lincoln, which are now reduced to 11. The other places of worship are chapels for Roman Catholics, Independent Baptists, Calvinists, and Methodists, and the other public buildings and institutions are the county jail, a new city jail, the county hospital, a national school on Bell's system, and several other schools; also an assembly-room, a theatre, and a handsome race-course. A grand military depot, or magazine of arms, has lately been finished. Few places in the kingdom afford so many remains of antiquity as Lincoln. The only manufacture is a small one of cumlets. It sends two members to parliament, the right of election being in the citizens and freemen, to the amount of 1100. Population 10,367. 120 miles N. by W. of London. Long. 0. 34. W. Lat. 53. 14. N.

LINCOLN, a county of Niagara district, Upper Canada, on Niagara river, at its mouth. —2d, Of the United States, in Maine, on both sides of the Kennebeck, at its mouth, bounded N. by Kennebeck county, E. by Hancock county, S. by the Atlantic, and W.

by Cumberland county. Population 42,992. Chief town Wiscasset.—3d, In the west part of North Carolina. Population 16,360. Slaves 2489. Chief town Lincoln.—4th, Of Georgia, on Savannah river. Population 4554. Slaves 2212. Chief town Lincoln.—5th, Of West Tennessee, on Elk river. Population 6104. Slaves 720. Chief town Fayetteville.—6th, Of Kentucky. Population 8676. Slaves 2341. Chief town Stanton.—7th, Of Missouri.

LINCOLN, a post town of the United States, and capital of Lincoln county, North Carolina, 41 miles from Charlotte.

LINCOLNVILLE, or DUCKTAP, a post township of the United States, in Hancock county, Maine, on the west side of Penobscot bay, 16 miles W. Castine. Pop. 1013.

LINDAU, a town of Bavaria, on the lake of Constance, 25 miles E. Constance.

LINDLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2040.

LINDY, a small river of Eastern Africa. It falls into the Indian sea, lat. 9. 58. S.

LING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Shancee. Long. 105. 30. E. Lat. 30. 10. N.

LINGA, two of the smaller Shetland isles.

LINGAN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir.

LINGARTHA, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 800.

LINGEN, a town of Hanover, on the Elbe, 40 miles N. W. Munster.

LINGEN ISLE, an island in the Eastern seas, off the island of Sumatra.

LINGUA GIROSSA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, with 4000 inhabitants.

LINHARES, a town of Portugal, province of Tras os Montes. Population 1000.

LINKÖPING, a town of Sweden, and capital of a government of the same name on the Stoeng. Population 3000. 112 miles S.W. Stockholm.

LINLITHGOW, or WEST-LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the frith of Forth, E. by Mid-Lothian, S. by Mid-Lothian and Lanarkshire, and W. by the latter county and Stirling: It extends N. E. and S. W. 20 miles, and is from 10 to 13 broad. Its figure is an irregular triangle; and it contains within its area 112 square miles, equal to 71,500 acres, 68,000 of which are cultivated. The surface of this county is diversified by flat tracks and small hills. The soil is extremely diversified, all the different kinds abounding in the county. The richest carse clay, and some of the best loams, are found in it, as well as a large portion of gravel and sandy soil. Agriculture has made a great progress in this county, which is in general well cultivated and highly improved. The county contains abundance of useful minerals. Coal is found all over it; also limestone and marl. In the hills of Bathgate, lead mines were formerly wrought. Ironstone is found in various parts; and the county is well supplied with freestone. The chief rivers are the Almond, and the Avon,

which forms the western boundary for 13 miles. Small streams, however, run in every direction. The chief articles of traffic are salt, lime, freestone, and coal. There are two royal burghs, viz. Linlithgow and Queensferry; also the town of Borrowstowness, Whitburn, Bathgate, and Kirkliston. The valued rent is L.75,018 Scots, and the real rent upwards of L.83,000 sterling. Population 22,605.

LINLITHGOW, an ancient royal burgh, and the county town of Linlithgowshire, 2 miles from the Avon. It consists of one street and several lanes. It contains the remains of ancient magnificence. At the north side of the town stands the royal palace; a large quadrangular building, with towers at each corner. At the north-west corner is the room in which Queen Mary was born, 8th December, 1542. This palace was burnt in 1746, by the royal army, on their march to the battle of Falkirk. It is now roofless; but, even in ruins, it exhibits a most majestic appearance. At the south-east corner of the palace, almost adjoining to it, is the church, a noble piece of Gothic architecture, 182 feet long, 100 broad, and 60 high, with a fine spire at the west end, ornamented with an imperial crown. The other public buildings are the town-house and prison. Linlithgow was constituted one of the principal burghs in the kingdom, in the reign of David I. This town has been the scene of many memorable transactions in the ancient history of Scotland. Linlithgow has the custody of the dry measures for Scotland. It has a weekly market, and six annual fairs. Population 3112. 16 miles W. Edinburgh.

LINNE, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland.

LINNECH, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg. Population 2100.

LIXON, a river of Wales, in Anglesey, which runs into the Alow.

LINTHWAIT, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2127.

LINTON, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Peebles. Pop. of the parish, 1194.

LINTON, a market town and parish of England, county of Cambridge, on the Granton, on the side of the chalk hills which traverse this part of the country. It consists of several irregular streets and lanes. The church is a spacious building, with two aisles, a nave, chancel, and large tower. Population 1519. 10 miles S. E. Cambridge.

LINTON, a township of England, in Herefordshire. Population 565.

LINTZ, the capital of Upper Austria, at the influx of the Traun into the Danube. It is a well built town, on both sides of the Danube, communicating by a wooden bridge. The church of St. Ignatius is a large and fine building, as is the castle and meeting place of the estates. Here are two public schools, a good public library, an institute for the deaf and dumb, and a magnificent theatre. Here is a great woollen manufactory. The other

manufactures are of gunpowder, leather, and looking-glasses. Population 17,000. 94 miles W. Vienna.

LINWOOD, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. Paisley.

LIONI, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 4100.

LIONS, a town of France. Population 1850. 15 miles E. Rouen.

LIONS D'ANGERS, a town of France, department of Maine and Loire. Pop. 1800.

LIPARI ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Tuscan sea, belonging to Sicily, and situated between the north coast of that island and the Italian continent. They extend from 13. 15. to 15. 39. of E. long., and from 38. 20. to 38. 50. of N. lat. Four only are inhabited. Population 20,000.

LIPAUT, an island of the Tuscan sea, the largest of the group to which it gives name. Almost all parts of the island are in a high state of cultivation; and it produces large quantities of good wine. 20 miles from Melazzo, in Sicily. Population 15,000. Long. 15. 12. E. Lat. 38. 28. N.

LIPETZ, a town of European Russia, on the Woronez. It has some iron-works. Population 5650. 90 miles W. Tambov.

LIPNIZ, a town of Hungary, 47 miles W. N. W. Keamark. Population 3300.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, 84 miles N. by E. Belgrade. Population 2500.

LIPPE, a tributary of the Rhine, in Westphalia.

LIPPESTADT, a town of Germany, 36 miles S. E. Munster. Population 3000.

LIRE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, on the Loire. Pop. 1600.

LIRIA, a considerable town of Spain, province of Valencia. It has manufactures of linen, soap, and earthenware; also brandy distilleries. The principal church is magnificent. Pop. 9000. 20 miles N. N. W. Valencia.

LISBON, the capital of Portugal, stands on the north bank of the Tagus, which here expands into a fine body of water, 9 miles in breadth. It is divided into three parts, called *Alfama*, *Bairro Alto*, and *Melo*; it has also three suburbs, *Junqueira*, *Alcantara*, and *Campo Grande*, to which may be added *Belem*, a pleasant town immediately adjoining Lisbon on the west. It is built along the river, in the form of a half moon, on three hills, the most westerly of which begins at a small river, flowing between the city and *Belem*. The second hill in Lisbon, reckoning from the west, is a continuation of the first, being separated from it only by a narrow valley. Here the streets are all crowded and narrow. The slope of the hill on the east side brings us to the centre of the city, where the earthquake caused a general overthrow; and where a number of good streets have since risen from the ruins. The ground is here level for a considerable extent. The city is here at its greatest breadth; and in this quarter are the principal squares, the public walks, and the best edifices. On

the bank of the Tagus is a square, containing the exchange, the custom-house, and the India-house. In front it has the principal quays, which excel in beauty every thing of the kind in London or Paris. This square is 200 yards long and 180 broad, having in its centre a colossal statue of Joseph I. on horse-back. Three streets leading from it to the northward, join the *Rocio*, a square of much larger dimensions, being 600 yards in length, and nearly 600 in breadth. The third hill on which Lisbon stands begins with the eminence containing the small fort or castle, and extends, with some interruptions, to the eastern limits of the town. This quarter is very old, and consists of narrow, crowded, irregular, and ill paved streets. The castle occupies the highest ground in the whole city, but is of no importance in a military view. Lisbon contains 40 parish churches, 169 chapels, 75 convents or monasteries, and various hospitals. There are also 13 squares, great and small. The principal edifices are the patriarchal church, situated on an eminence at the north-east of the city; the royal monastery of *Belem*, built in 1500; the church of St Roque, belonging formerly to the Jesuits; and the building in the form of a cross, called the New Church, the largest structure erected in Lisbon since the earthquake. The royal hospital, and the palace of the inquisition, a large and elegant building, stand in the *Rocio*. Near that square is the public walk, an oblong garden laid out in alleys; and farther to the north, one of the two theatres of Lisbon, with the square for exhibiting bull fights. But of architectural curiosities, the greatest is the aqueduct, which, though not half a mile in length, passes in one part through a tunnel, in another across a defile. It is to the north of the city, and is partly of Roman, partly of Gothic architecture; the principal arch is Gothic, of the width of 107 feet, and is accounted one of the finest specimens of the kind in Europe. It is of such solidity, that at the great earthquake it withstood the shock, though the key-stone sunk several inches. Lisbon was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1755. Many years elapsed before it recovered from this calamity; and the traces of it are still visible in many parts. Of the public institutions of Lisbon, one of the principal is the academy of sciences, founded in 1770. A geographical academy was founded in 1799; the college of nobles, founded in 1701; the royal marine academy, in 1779; the *Academia real das Guardas-Marinhas*, in 1782; the royal academy of fortification, in 1799. Lisbon is the seat of the public offices, not only of the government, but of the church. It is well provided with public charities, and in particular with hospitals. Its commerce is very considerable, comprising all the colonial, and perhaps three-fourths of the foreign trade, of the kingdom at large. In 1807, Lisbon was occupied by a French army, and was afterwards the scene of important operations

between the British and French armies, until the latter were finally driven from the Portuguese capital. Population 230,000. 313 miles W. by S. Madrid, and 9 E. of the mouth of the Tagus. Long. 9. 8. 25. W. Lat. 38. 42. 20. N.

LISBON, a post township of the United States, in Maine. Population 1614.

LISBURN, a populous town of Ireland, county of Antrim, on the Lagan. Its public buildings are a fine church, with a lofty steeple; a large market-house, an infirmary, a Catholic chapel, with several dissenting churches. The linen manufacture is carried on. It returns one member to the imperial parliament. 7 miles S. S. W. Belfast.

LISIAJKA, a town of European Russia, government of Kiev. Population 2750.

LISIEUX, a town of France, in Normandy, department of Calvados, on two small rivers, the Orbec and the Gassey. The only remarkable buildings are the ancient cathedral and the Episcopal palace. Here are some manufactures of cotton, linen, and flannel. Population 10,200. 30 miles E. Caen.

LISKEARD, an irregularly built market town and borough of England, county of Cornwall, one of the stamperies for the coinage of tin. The church consists of three spacious aisles. Besides the church, the town contains three meeting-houses for Quakers, Independents, and Methodists. It has a town-hall, a grammar school, and various other charity schools. The principal business consists in tanning, and in making boots and shoes. It sends two members to parliament. Population 2423. 17 miles S. W. Tavistock.

LILLE, or **LILLE**, a large and strong city of France, formerly the capital of French Flanders, and now of the department of the North, situated on the Deule, in a dead flat. The Deule is navigable, and is divided into several branches, part of which supply the moats or great ditches of the citadel and town. The form of Lille is that of an irregular oval: its length from north-west to south-east is nearly two miles; its breadth about three quarters; its circumference between four and five, exclusive of the earthen ramparts that surround the town, and which are in their turn surrounded by a moat. Lille presents an imposing appearance, from its extent, its fortifications, its canals, its squares, and its public buildings. Few cities of France can vie with it in the straightness and width of its streets, the regularity of its buildings, and its general air of neatness. There are several squares, of which the principal is the *Place d'Armes*. The Deule is crossed in the town by several bridges. Among the public buildings are several churches, particularly that of St Peter; the convents, several of which have survived the revolution: the hospitals, five in number, one very large; the barracks, the exchange, the corn-market, and the theatre. The most interesting institutions are the literary society, the college of surgery, the school of

drawing and painting, the riding school, the public library, the gallery of pictures, and the botanic garden. Lille is a fortress of the first rank. Its citadel, the masterpiece of Vauban, is the first in Europe after that of Turin. It is a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by a double moat. The trade of Lille is extensive. Its manufactures are of camlets, serges, and other woollen stuffs; cotton, calico, linen, silk, velvet, lace, carpets, soap, starch, tobacco, leather, glass, and earthenware. The origin of this town is ascribed by tradition to Julius Cæsar. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667. It surrendered in 1700 to the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. At the peace of Utrecht, it was restored to France. Pop. 61,500. 18 miles E. Tournay. Long. 3. 4. 31. E. Lat. 50. 37. 50. N.

LISTE, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Sorgues. It has a traffic in silk, woollen stuffs, and leather. Population 5200. 12 miles E. Avignon.

LISMORE, one of the Western islands, on the coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire. Population 1630.

LISMORE, a town of Ireland, county of Waterford, on the Blackwater, over which is a stone bridge. It is the see of a bishop. It was formerly a considerable city, but is now a small mean place. Its castle, a magnificent pile, has been repaired. 26 miles N. E. Cork.

LISNA, a town of Prussian Poland, near the borders of Silesia. Here is a palace, a Catholic and a Lutheran church, two Calvinist churches, a gymnasium, and a synagogue. Population 7600. 44 miles S. S. W. Posen.

LISNA, a mountainous island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Austrian Dalmatia. It produces wine, olives, almonds, and figs.

LISNAU, a town of Bohemia, near the Elbe, 17 miles E. by N. Prague. Pop. 2100.

LISSE, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles N. Leyden. Population 1100.

LITCHFIELD, a county of the United States, in Connecticut. Pop. 41,375.—2d, A post township of Lincoln county, Maine. Pop. 1848.—3d, Capital of Litchfield county, Connecticut. Pop. in 1810, 4639.—4th, Of Herkimer county, New York. Pop. 2533.

LITHUANIA, the former name of an extensive tract of country lying between Poland and Prussia, and now forming the three Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk. It is very flat, generally sandy, and intersected by vast marshes and bogs.

LITTAU, a town of Moravia, 8 miles N. N. E. Olmutz. Population 2200.

LITTERMORE, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Galway.

LITTLE RIVER, in the United States, Kentucky, joins the Cumberland.—The name of several other small rivers.

LITTORALE, a district of Dalmatia, on the north coast, including the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re.

LIVADIA, an extensive province of Euro-

pean Turkey, bounded N. by Albania and Thessaly, by the isthmus of Corinth on the side of the Morea, and in other directions by the sea. Length 180 miles; mean breadth 40.

LIVADIA, the capital of the foregoing province. It has a decayed appearance. Its streets are narrow and ill paved, and its houses meanly built. Population 10,000. 50 miles N. W. Athens. Long. 23. 20. E. Lat. 38. 30. N.

LIVERPOOL, a town of England, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and one of the principal trading and seaport towns in the British dominions, on the Mersey. The town extends along the eastern bank of the river, about three miles, and, at an average, about a mile inland. On the west side of it, and forming a remarkable feature in the town, lie the docks, which, with the wharfs, warehouses, &c. extend in an immense range along the bank of the river. On the other side, the town is prolonged into numerous suburbs, consisting of villas and country houses, the residence or retreat of its wealthy citizens. The streets are mostly spacious, airy, some of them elegant, and the greater part of them lighted with gas from coal. The older and more confined parts of the town are in a state of improvement. The public buildings are formed in a style of costly elegance and splendour, suitable to the taste and opulence of its inhabitants. The principal of these are the town-hall, exchange buildings, corn exchange, lyceum, atheneum, Wellington-rooms, infirmary, work-house, blue coat school, dispensary, and asylum for the blind. There are at present erected 20 churches belonging to the establishment, many of them of much architectural beauty; a greater number of chapels belonging to various denominations of dissenters; with 4 Roman Catholic chapels, a meeting-house for Quakers, and a Jews' synagogue. The charitable institutions are numerous and well conducted. About 1500 patients are admitted annually into the infirmary. The blue coat hospital maintains and educates about 200 boys and girls. The school for the blind is on a most extensive scale. In addition to the above may be enumerated, the dispensary for dispensing medicines to the sick poor; an hospital for decayed women, and their widows and children; a fever hospital; the ladies charity for the relief of poor married women in child-bed; a penitentiary for unfortunate women; the strangers friend society; the Welch charitable society; the benevolent society of St Patrick; the female school of industry; a society for the relief and redress of debtors in the poor's jail; numerous friendly societies; an auxiliary bible society, and seaman's bible society; and one for propagating Christian knowledge; a savings bank; a considerable number of free charity schools for youth of both sexes; and several Sunday schools. A handsome and spacious theatre, and a circus, are open during great part of the year. The institutions established for literary and

scientific pursuits are, the royal Liverpool institution, where public lectures are given. To the institution is attached a philosophical apparatus and a museum of natural curiosities. A botanic garden was also established in 1801, at an expence of about 1.10,000. The lyceum is a large and handsome stone building. It contains a news-room and library. The atheneum also consists of a news-room and library. The Union news-room is a handsome stone building, and used for the like purposes with the two last mentioned structures. The music-hall is a large building, opened 12th June 1786, and is well adapted for concerts. The Wellington-rooms were opened in 1810, for balls, concerts, &c. The town-hall was built about the year 1750. In 1796 it was nearly destroyed by fire, but has been since repaired. Adjoining are the exchange buildings, erected in 1803, for commercial purposes. The area or space inclosed by the fronts of these buildings and the town-hall, is 197 feet by 178, containing upwards of 35,000 square feet. In the centre of the area is erected a superb group of bronze statuary, supposed to be the largest in the kingdom, to commemorate the death of Lord Nelson. In the east wing is a news and coffee-room, 94 feet by 32; and above this, one of 72 feet by 36, appropriated to the underwriters. The custom-house is a plain building. The corn exchange is spacious, fronted with stone. The borough jail is built on a plan furnished by the celebrated Mr Howard. At Kirkdale, in the neighbourhood of the town, another prison is erected.

The trade of Liverpool is most extensive. The first and most important branch is the trade with Ireland, from whence is imported from 2300 to 2500 cargoes of provisions, grain, &c.; and in return are trans-shipped salt, coals, earthenware, &c. The second branch of commerce is that with the United States of America, which consists of more than three-fourths of the whole commerce of this kingdom with that rising empire. Of this commerce, cotton wool forms the chief article, which may be termed the staple trade of Liverpool. The West India trade may be considered next in importance. The trade of Liverpool to other parts of the globe is very great, and rapidly increasing. Since the trade has been opened, several vessels have been fitted out to the East Indies, to which the trade is daily increasing. Liverpool has an extended system of canal navigation which has grown up with its increasing trade. Great advantages are derived to its commerce from the construction and arrangements of the docks. The area of these docks and basins, when complete, is 77 acres, 2 roods, 27 poles. Extreme length of the quay room, 5 miles, 901 yards. The dock dues paid in 1813 amounted to L.50,177. 13s. 2d.; in 1819, to 1.110,427. 1s. 8d. The manufactures of Liverpool are chiefly those connected with shipping, or the consumption of the inhabitants. There are extensive iron and brass foundries,

breweries, soap-works, and sugar-houses. In the vicinity are many wind-mills for grinding corn, which have a very striking appearance; also a large tide-mill, and another worked by steam. An immense number of hands are employed in building, repairing, and fitting out vessels. Of the finer manufactures, the watch movement and tool business is carried on extensively, being almost entirely confined to this part of the kingdom; and in the neighbourhood is a china manufactory, where beautiful specimens of porcelain are produced. Liverpool sends two members to parliament. It is governed by the corporation, consisting of a common council of 41 persons, from among whom a mayor and two bailiffs are annually chosen by the free burgesses. The following is an account of the progressive increase of its population:—In 1700, 5000; in 1730, 12,000; in 1760, 26,000; in 1773, 34,407; in 1790, 56,000; in 1797, 60,000; in 1801, 77,653; in 1811, 94,376; in 1821, 118,972. The markets of Liverpool are amply supplied both with necessaries and luxuries. Market days Wednesday and Saturday. Two companies, established by act of parliament, supply the town and shipping with excellent water. 17 miles N. Chester, 37 W. Manchester, 206 N.W. London. Long. 2. 59. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

LIVERPOOL, a village of the United States, in Onondaga county, New York.

LIVERPOOL, a town of North America, bay of Fundy, Queen's county, Nova Scotia.

LIVERSEDGE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 4250.

LIVERLY, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1064.

LIVET, a small river of Scotland, in Banffshire, tributary to the Avon.

LIVINGSTON, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Population 3474. Slaves 718.—2d. A post township of Columbia county, New York. Pop. 1651.

LIVINGSTON'S CREEK, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Cape Fear river.

LIVNI, a town of European Russia, government of Orel, on the Sosva. Pop. 5600.

LIVONIA, a maritime province of European Russia, bounded N. by Esthonia, S. by Courland. It is of great extent. It consists of a vast tract of level country, interspersed with numerous marshes and lakes. Area 21,000 square miles. Population 600,000.

LIVORNO, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, on the Po. Population 3000.

LIVRADE, 87, a town of France, on the river Lot. Population 2630.

LIVRON, a town of France, near the Drome, 10 miles S. Valence. Population 2100.

LIXIA, a town of the Ionian island of Cephalonia, with 6000 inhabitants.

LIZARD ISLAND, in the South Pacific ocean, 240 miles in circumference. 20 miles N. E. Cape Flattery.

LIZARD POINT, in Cornwall, the most southern promontory of England, 282 miles

S.W. London. Long. 5. 11. 17. W. Lat. 49. 57. 55. N.

LLANBADARN FAWR, an ancient market town and parish of Wales, in Cardiganshire. Population of the parish 8455.

LLANBEDER, or **LLANPETER**, a market and borough town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, on the Teify. It joins with Cardigan in sending a member to parliament. Population 932.

LLANDEILO FAWR, an irregularly built market town of South Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy, which is crossed here by a stone bridge. Here is a considerable manufacture of flannel. Population 1019. 13 miles E. Caermarthen.

LLANDEVERTY, a well built market town and parish of South Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy. There are still some remains of its castle. Population 1292. 20 miles W. by N. Brecon.

LLANDRINDOD, a village of Wales, in Radnorshire, 7 miles N. Builth.

LLANELLY, an irregularly built town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, at the mouth of the Bury river. It depends chiefly on the coal and iron in the neighbourhood, which have given rise to extensive manufactures. The church has two steeples, the one terminated by an embattled parapet, the other by a spire. Population 5904. 16 miles S. E. Caermarthen.

LLANERCHYMEDD, a considerable market town of Wales, in the island of Anglesey, noted for its market. Population not returned. 11 miles E. Holyhead.

LLANFAIR, a neat market town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, near the river Virnwy. 14 miles N. Newton.

LLANFFYLLIS, a market town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire. Population 1706. 21 miles W. Shrewsbury.

LLANGADDOCK, a tolerably well built market town and parish of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, between the rivers Branc and Sawthy. Coarse woollens and stockings are manufactured here. Population 2484. 22 miles from Brecon.

LLANGOLLEN, a market town of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Dee, over which is a bridge. It is a mean looking town, with a few narrow streets. Population 3535. 12 miles N. W. Oswestry.

LLANIDLOES, a market town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, on the Severn. The church is noted for its roof of curiously carved oak. It has a brisk trade in flannels; also several manufactories for spinning and carding wool. Population 1884. 13 miles S. W. Newton.

LLANOS, **SAN JUAN DE LOS**, the most easterly province of the kingdom of New Granada. The capital is of the same name, and is now much decayed. 50 miles E. S. E. Santa Fe de Bogota.

LLANRWST, an irregularly built market town of North Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Conway. It has a church, and an elegant chapel designed by Inigo Jones. In the

vicinity the scenery is beautiful. Population 2639. 12 miles S. Aberconway.

LLANTRISSENT, an ill built borough and market town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, finely situated on the brow of a lofty hill. The town-hall and market-place are neat modern buildings. The church is a large Norman building. The remains of the castle are inconsiderable. It joins in returning the member of parliament for Cardiff. Population 2585. 11 miles N. W. Cardiff.

LLANVILLING, a parish and very neat market town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire. Population 1700.

LLANVYNNETH, a small village of Wales, in Merionethshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Welch Pool.

LLENNING, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn.

LLEWICH, a river of England, in Salop, which falls into the Teme at Great Chapel.

LLEGOV, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Conway.

LLENONY, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea.

LLENNIA, an ancient town of Spanish Estremadura, 63 miles N. Neville. Pop. 7300.

LLECHRY, a river of Wales, in Breconshire, which falls into the Wye.

LLEYNORVLL, a river of Wales, in Merionethshire. It runs into the Irish sea.

LLOUREGAT, two rivers of Spain, in Catalonia, which fall into the Mediterranean.

LLOYD, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn.

LUCH MAYOR, a town of Majore, 15 miles E. S. E. Palma. Population 5250.

LUU, two rivers of Wales, in Merionethshire and Caernarvonshire.

LLEWON, a borough and parish of Wales, in Glamorganshire. Population 427.

LLYMAN, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea.

Lo, St., a town of France, in Lower Normandy, on the Vire. The public buildings are four churches, two hospitals, and several convents. Its manufactures are serges, stockings, and ribbons. Population 7300. 35 miles W. S. W. Caen.

Loango, the capital of the Portuguese settlements, in Angola, in Southern Africa. It was founded in the year 1578. It covers a great extent of ground, but is neither walled nor fortified. White population 3000; the number of negroes is much greater. Long. 13. 22. E. Lat. 8. 55. S.—Also the name of an island opposite.

Loango, a considerable country of Western Africa, to the north of the Zaire or Congo. Its limits are somewhat vague. It is supposed to extend from Cape St Catherine to the Zaire, a coast of upwards of 400 miles; but Loango proper occupies only the centre of this space, excluding Mayomba on one side, and Malemba on the other.

Loam, City of, capital of the kingdom of Loam; about four miles in circuit. Pop. 15,000. Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.

Loano, a town of the Genoese territory,

on the gulf of Genoa, 35 miles S. W. Genoa. Population 3500.

LOBAU, a town of Upper Lusatia. Population 2400. 13 miles S. E. Bautzen.

LOBITZ, an island in the Danube, a few miles below Vienna, where the French passed that river, to fight the memorable battle of Aspern, in 1809.

LOBEON, a town of Saxony, 29 miles N. by W. Leipzig. Population 1800.

LOBENSTEIN, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Leinitz. Population 2700.

LOBOS, one of the smaller Canary islands.

LOBOS, a small island at the mouth of the La Plata, 15 miles S. W. Cape St Maria.

LOBOS, islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 6. 25. and 6. 45. S.

LOBSENS, a town of West Prussia, on the Lobzanka. Population 2000.

LOCANA, a town of Piedmont, on the Orco. Population 5000.

LOCARNO, capital of the Swiss canton of the Ticino, near Lake Maggiore. Pop. 1500.

LOCHABER, a district of Scotland, in Inverness-shire.

LOCHAR WATER, a river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. It falls into the Solway frith.

LOCHAY, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins its waters to the Dochart.

LOCHEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Borkel. Pop. 1400.

LOCHES, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. It has manufactures of woollens. Population 4500.

LOCHGELLIE, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 8 miles N. W. Kirkcaldy.

LOCHMABEN, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, of great antiquity, but now much decayed. Pop. 2654.

LOCHTA, a town of Sweden, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Bothnia.

LOCHTY, a small river of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which falls into the Orr.

LOCHVITZA, a town of European Russia, government of Poltava. Population 4500.

LOCHWINNOCH, a parish and village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. Pop. 4130.

LOCHY, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into Loch Tay.—Also one in Inverness-shire. It falls into the sea near Fort William.

LOCKERBIE, a town of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 12 miles N. E. Dumfries.

LOCKWOOD, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1881.

LOCMARIAQUEH, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Population 2000.

LOCMINE, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Population 1800.

LOCUST CREEK, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio.—2d, A river of Kentucky, which runs into the Licking.

LODDER, a river of England, in Berks and Hampshire, which joins the Thames.

LODDEN, a river of England, in Herefordshire, which falls into the Frome.

LODEVE, a town of France, department of the Herault, on the Lergues. Its streets are

narrow and ill built. It has manufactures of cloth, silk stuffs, hats, &c. Population 8000. 29 miles W. Montpellier.

LODI, a large and well built town of Austrian Italy, on the Adda, over which is a wooden bridge of 600 feet in length. Its cathedral and numerous convents claim the attention of the traveller. The most remarkable of its churches is one painted partly in fresco, and partly in oil, by Callisto, a scholar of Titian. It has manufactures both of silk and porcelain. In 1796 the bridge of Lodi was forced by Bonaparte, in a most daring manner, with the bayonet. Population 12,500. 16 miles N. E. Pavia.

LOE, a river of England, in Cornwall, which runs into the English channel.

LOEVESTEIN, a fortress of the Netherlands, 18 miles E. S. E. Rotterdam.

LOFODEN, a group of islands on the west coast of Norway, lying between 67. 30. and 68. 45. of N. lat. Pop. between 3000 and 4000.

LORSTA, a town of Sweden, province of Upland. Population 2000.

LOCHAN, a river of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, which joins the Nethan.

LOKAN, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Kentucky. Population 12,123. Slaves 2486. Chief town Russellville.—2d, In Ohio. Chief town Belville.

LOURON, a town of Spain, province of Burgos, on the Ebro. Population 7000. 27 miles N. W. Calahorra.

LOHEIA, a considerable city of Yemen, in Arabia, on the coast of the Red sea. It consists chiefly of mud huts. A considerable trade is carried on in coffee. The water at Loheia is bad, and the surrounding country sandy and barren. Long. 42. 44. E. Lat. 15. 44. N.

LOHN, a town of Franconia, on the Maine. Pop. 3000. 35 miles E. S. E. Frankfort.

LOCH, a river of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which discharges itself into Loch Long.

LOING, a river of France, which falls into the Seine between Melun and Montereau.

LOIR and CHER, a department of France, including the southern portion of the province of Orlennois. Its superficial extent is 2600 square miles. The principal rivers are the Loire, the Loir, the Cher, the Cosson, and the Beuvron. Population 212,000.

LOIRE, I. A., a river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, and falls into the Atlantic, about 40 miles below Nantes.

LOIRE, a department of France, adjoining the departments of the Rhone and the Isere. Area 2000 square miles. Population 316,000.

LOIRE, HAUTE or UPPER, a department in the south-east of France, situated to the south of the preceding, and adjoining the departments of the Puy de Dome, the Ardeche, and the Lozere. Area 1870 square miles. Population 268,000.

LOIRE, INFERIEURE or LOWER, a department in the west of France, formed of the south-east portion of the ancient province of Brittany, and bounded by the Atlantic and

the departments of the Ille and Vilaine, Maine and Loire, Vendee, and Morbihan. Area 3000 square miles. Pop. 408,000.

LOIRE, a town of France, department of the Rhone. Population 1500.

LOIRET, a department in the central part of France, comprising a portion of the *cis-durant* Orlennois and the Gatinois, and bounded by the departments of the Seine and Oise, the Seine and Marne, the Yonne, the Cher, the Loir and Cher, and the Eure and Loir. Area 2700 square miles. Population 286,000.

LOKEREN, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, on the Dender. It has manufactures of woollens and cotton, and trades in corn, flax, and linen. It has likewise extensive tobacco works, and 15 oil mills. Population 12,800. 12 miles N. E. Ghent.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM, the name given, since the congress of Vienna in 1815, to the whole of Austrian Italy, comprising both Lombardy and the former Venetian territory. See *Italy, Italy Austrian, Milan, and Venice*.

LOMBARDY, a country of Northern or Upper Italy. The name, though properly applicable only to the Vale of the Po, is commonly given to the whole tract of country between the frontiers of Switzerland and Tuscany. It is about 250 miles in length, and 150 at its greatest breadth. The states of which Lombardy at present consists are Austrian Italy, Continental Sardinia, Parma, Modena, and Lucca. See *Italy Austrian*.

LOUNOEK, an island in the Eastern seas, about 53 miles in length, and 45 in average breadth. It is separated from the island of Bally, by the straits of Lounhoek, and from Sumbawa by the straits of Allas.

LOMMER, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 2100 inhabitants.

LOMOND, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, about 30 miles long, and 8 or 9 broad, remarkable for the picturesque scenery on its shores.

LONADO, or LONATO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. Population 4000.

LONDERZEEL, a town of South Brabant, near Brussels. Population 3200.

LONDON, the capital of England, and metropolis of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The popular and most usual acceptance of the word *London* comprises the ancient city of that name, the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and their respective suburbs. The cities of London and Westminster are situated in the county of Middlesex, and hundred of Osulston, on the northern bank of the river Thames; and the borough of Southwark is on the opposite or southern bank, in the county of Surrey, and hundred of Brixton. To each of these principal divisions of London, many neighbouring villages have been successively annexed, by the increase of buildings on the intervening ground; and the whole is thus united into one immense

assemblage of human habitations. Some of these suburbs are situated in Essex, and others in Kent. The opposite banks, on which this metropolis stands, are connected by London, Southwark, Blackfriars, the Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges. From Hyde Park corner to Poplar, London is nearly 7 miles in length; its breadth varies considerably, but it is nearly 5 miles from Newington Butts to Islington. The circumference of the whole cannot be less than 30 miles. The included area is 11,520 square acres, of which the river occupies 1120, leaving 10,400 square acres as the space occupied by the buildings and streets.

There is very strong reason to believe that London was the *Civitas Trinobantum* of Cæsar. In 610, a church was erected on the site of the present cathedral of St Paul's, and a witenagemote was held here in 833. It was afterwards constituted, by Alfred, the capital of England. In 925, King Athelstan had a palace here. The city increased in importance during the succeeding reigns. The White tower, in the tower of London, was erected by William I. in 1078. William Rufus, in 1097, founded Westminster hall. In 1255, a conduit in Cheapside was supplied with water by leaden pipes. In 1340, tolls were imposed, for paving the streets in and near the city. The streets were first lighted with lanterns in 1416. The supply of water being found insufficient, in 1443 pipes were laid from Paddington. A statute was passed in 1542, for paving some of the streets; and it appears that the Strand was then only partly built. So rapid was the increase of London, that Queen Elizabeth and King James issued each proclamations against any farther increase of the city. About 1661, a great many streets in St James's parish were built, or finished, particularly St James's-street, Pall-Mall, and Piccadilly: other streets were ordered to be widened. In 1665, London was almost desolated by the great plague which took place at that time; and in 1666, a dreadful conflagration broke out, which destroyed 13,000 houses, and most of the churches and corporation halls. In rebuilding the city, many important improvements were effected, by the widening of the streets, and by building the houses of more substantial materials. In the course of the 17th century, London continued to increase with great rapidity. In 1678, there were no buildings on the sites where Wellclose-square, the west end of Ratcliffe-highway, Virginia-street, and all the streets on the side of Ratcliffe-highway, to Gravel-lane, and thence to Limehouse, now stand. In 1685, Spitalfields and St Giles's were much increased by the French Protestant manufacturers, who left their native country, in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz. In 1689, the district called the Seven-dials was built. The suburbs to the east of the tower were also greatly extended. Soho-square was built at

the close of that century. In a few years afterwards, Hanover-square, Cavendish-square, and the streets adjacent, Bedford-row, Red Lion-square, Hatton-garden, &c. were built. The streets from Leicester-square to St Martin's-lane north, and to the Haymarket and Soho west, and thence nearly to Knights-bridge, were finished in the reign of George I. or early in the reign of George II. In 1730, two new parishes were formed, St George, Bloomsbury, and St Anne, Limehouse; and about the same time, the north side of Oxford-street was partly built; and many streets near it were completed.

The extension of the metropolis since the middle of the last century, has proceeded with unprecedented rapidity, and covered the fields, gardens, and marshes in the vicinity of London, with new squares and streets. For some years after 1810, the progress of building appeared to be checked. But latterly, the metropolis has again greatly increased, particularly on the north side. The direction of the main streets of London accompany the course of the river Thames from east to west; and the cross streets run mostly in a transverse direction from north to south. There are two chief lines of streets from west to east: one, which may be called the northern line, commences at the north side of Hyde Park, and under the successive names of Oxford-street, St Giles's, Holborn, Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Lendenhall-street, is continued to White-chapel and Mile End, on the Essex road. The southern line commences at the south side of Hyde Park, and consists of Piccadilly, St James's-street, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St Paul's church-yard, Watling-street, Cannon-street, and Tower-street; whence, crossing Tower-hill, it may be said to be further extended two miles along the river side, in Wapping. The subterranean works, which have been constructed for the accommodation of the inhabitants of London, consisting of sewers, drains, water-pipes, and gas-pipes, are most extensive and curious. The houses are mostly built of brick of a pale colour. The principal squares are Grosvenor, Portman, Berkeley, St James's, Hanover, Manchester, Cavendish, Bedford, Russel, Bloomsbury, Montague, Bryanston, and Finsbury squares, and Lincoln's Inn Fields. The principal public buildings in the city, and in the eastern part of the town, are the tower; the new mint; the trinity-house; the bank; the munition-house; the royal exchange; the East India-house; the auction mart; the commercial mart; the London institution; the custom-house; the excise-office; guildhall; the bridges of London, Southwark, and Blackfriars; the monument; the post-office, Newgate; Giltspur-street compter; Whitecross-street prison; St Luke's hospital; the churches of St Paul, St Stephen's, Walbrook, St Mary-le-bone, and St Bride's, Fleet-street,

William the Conqueror, in 1066, erected a tower or fortress here, for the purpose of intimidating the citizens. The other buildings and fortifications have been erected at different periods. The whole is surrounded by a ditch, and divided from the river by a wharf, on which is a platform, mounted with 61 pieces of cannon. The tower was inhabited as a palace by several English sovereigns, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth; since which period it has been chiefly used as a state prison and depository for arms, records, and property belonging to the crown. It contains the ordnance-office, the record-office, the jewel-office, the horse armory, the Spanish armory, the grand store-house, the small armory, barracks for the garrison, &c. The trinity-house, a naval establishment, is a very handsome building on the north side of Great Tower-hill. The first building for a Bank of England was raised in 1733, from the design of George Sampson, and originally comprised only what now forms the centre, with the court-yard hall, and bullion court. An eastern wing was added, between 1770 and 1776, by Sir Robert Taylor; and a western wing, with the northern front, were begun in 1789, and finished in 1804, by Mr Soane. In the design and decorations, Mr Soane has displayed great taste and architectural skill. The East India house is situated on the south side of Leadenhall-street, and comprises the principal offices of the East India company. The front displays grandeur and simplicity. The royal exchange was erected in 1667, on the site of a former exchange, built by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1566, which was destroyed by the great fire. The auction-mart in Bartholomew-lane, established for sales of property by auction, is a neat structure. The London institution, a literary establishment, situated on the north side of Moorfields, is a noble building. The custom-house, situated on the south side of Lower Thames-street, on the banks of the river, has an exterior, grand as a whole, and simple in parts. This immense building contains 120 rooms, besides cellars. The excise-office in Old Broad-street, is a plain but extensive and appropriate stone building. The guild-hall of the city is appropriated to the chief public offices of the corporation of London. A noble pillar, 202 feet high, called the London Monument, stands on the east side of Fish-street hill. It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, to commemorate the great fire of 1666. St. Luke's hospital, for lunatics, situated in Old-street, is a spacious, neat, plain building, well adapted to the objects of the charity. The cathedral church of St. Paul holds the most distinguished rank among the modern works of architecture in the British empire. The first stone was laid June 21st 1675; and the last in 1710; the work being completed in 26 years by one architect, Sir Christopher Wren. The plan is a Latin cross, with an additional arm or

transept at the west end, and a semicircular projection at the east end, for the altar: a dome rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is terminated by a lantern, surmounted by a ball and a cross, of copper gilt. The dimensions of this vast fabric are as follow: height from the ground without, to the top of the cross, 340 feet; extreme length within, 600 feet; greatest breadth, 223 feet. The entire ascent to the ball is by 616 steps. This cathedral contains monuments erected to the memory of many eminent persons deceased. The church of St. Stephen Walbrook, also built by Sir Christopher Wren, is justly esteemed for its beauty of design and architectural decoration. The other churches in the city are mostly plain, and of ordinary architecture. But the confined situations in which they stand are still more unfavourable than their plainness, to the architectural decoration of London. The inns of court are the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's inn, and Gray's inn. Each of these is composed of several large houses, surrounding squares, and which are divided into numerous sets of chambers, inhabited by barristers, students, attorneys, and solicitors. The principal public buildings west of the city, exclusive of the royal palaces and houses of the nobility, are Westminster abbey; Westminster hall, the seat of the king's courts of record, viz. the courts of chancery, exchequer, king's bench, and common pleas; the house of lords, and house of commons; the horse guards, or war-office; the admiralty; the treasury; the secretary of state's offices; the office of the board of control for India affairs; Somerset-house, a grand and extensive stone building in the Strand, appropriated to various public uses and offices; the penitentiary-house, Millbank; the court of insolvent debtors; the several parish churches of Westminster; the king's theatre, or opera-house; the theatres of Covent-garden, Drury-lane, the Hay-market, the English opera-house, the olympic and sans-pareil theatres; all of which will be noticed in the article *Westminster*. The British museum is a noble house, formerly belonging to the Duke of Montague, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. The most remarkable churches in this direction are those of St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Mary-le-bone. Southwark contains the county jail for Surrey, Guy's hospital, St. Thomas's hospital, the Magdalen hospital in Horsemonger-lane, and the New Bethlem hospital for lunatics, erected in St. George's Fields about six years ago, on the demolition of the old hospital in Moorfields.

The bridges which unite the divisions of the metropolis built on the opposite banks of the Thames, are London bridge, till the middle of the 18th century the only bridge connecting the Middlesex and Surrey banks. It was first built of stone in 1200, an old wooden bridge having been burnt. It is an extremely clumsy fabric; the narrowness of

its arches still obstructing and endangering the navigation, while their unequal sizes offend the eye. Through this clumsy fabric, the current, dammed up, rushes with great velocity. This bridge is 915 feet long, and 45 broad; it contains 19 arches, some of which are only eight feet wide. Westminster bridge was commenced in 1738, and finished in 11 years and 9 months, at an expense of nearly £400,000. It connects Lambeth with Westminster, near Westminster-hall. Its length is 1238 feet, and its width 44 feet. It has 13 large and two small semicircular arches, and 14 piers. The middle arch is 70 feet wide. Blackfriars bridge was commenced in 1761, and finished in 1769. It cost £150,840. Its length is 1100 feet, and breadth 42 feet. It has nine elliptical arches. The Strand, or Waterloo bridge, is one of the noblest structures of the kind in the world. It was begun in the year 1811, and opened in 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. This bridge crosses the Thames, from a place near the Savoy, in the Strand, to Lambeth marsh. It consists of nine equal arches, each of 120 feet span: the piers are 20 feet thick, and adorned with Tuscan columns; the width within the parapets is 42 feet. It cost the subscribers upwards of £1,000,000, which was raised by subscription. The Southwark bridge, opened in May 1819, unites Bankside, Southwark, with Queen-street, Cheap-side, and consists of three arches, of which the centre is 210 feet span, and each of the side ones 210 feet. The Vauxhall bridge crosses the Thames from Millbank to Vauxhall, and contains nine arches, of 78 feet span each.

Population of London at different periods.

	1700.	1750.	1801.	1811.	1821.
London within the walls	128,500	87,000	54,000	57,700	58,400
Without the walls	19,000	57,200	56,200	68,000	72,000
Westminster	150,100	152,000	152,000	165,600	169,100
but parishes within the bills of mortality	186,500	157,600	157,700	203,700	230,700
Parishes not within the bills of mortality	9,100	24,300	125,000	162,000	271,300
Total	377,600	228,500	337,200	429,300	560,400

It is calculated that London contains 123 churches of the established religion, or church of England; 120 chapels of ease, in parishes where the population is too great for their respective churches; 30 churches and chapels belonging to foreign Christians; six synagogues of the Jews; and about 200 meeting-houses of the different denominations of English Protestant dissenters and English Roman Catholics. The public charities of London (exclusive of parochial establishments), are numerous, and apply to every case of infirmity or distress. Among these are, St Bartholomew's and St Thomas's hospitals, bridewell hospital, and Christ's hospital. St Bartholomew's (in Smithfield), and St Thomas's (in Southwark), were appropriated to relieve the diseased; bridewell (near Fleet-street), to maintain and correct the idle; and Christ's

hospital, to maintain and educate the young and helpless. The other hospitals in London are, Bethlem hospital, founded by King Henry VIII. for lunatics; the charter-house, near Smithfield, founded in 1611; Guy's hospital, built by Thomas Guy, bookseller of London, in 1701, and endowed by him with £240,000 at his death; St Luke's hospital, established in 1751; the foundling hospital, in Guilford-street, founded in 1739; St George's hospital, near Hyde Park corner; the London hospital, White-chapel; the Middlesex hospital, Berners-street; the Westminster hospital, Petty France; the Lock hospital, Grosvenor-place; the small-pox hospital, Battle-bridge; Bethsholm, Mile-end, an hospital for Spanish and Portuguese Jews; another hospital at Mile-end, for German and Dutch Jews; and an hospital for poor French Protestants in Old-street. There are 11 considerable establishments for lying-in women. In like manner, 20 dispensaries are maintained, in various parts of the metropolis, which supply the poor gratuitously with medicines. Seven other establishments afford medical aid of a particular kind, or in particular disorders. There are, besides, the Magdalen hospital, Blackfriars' road, established in 1758, for the relief and reformation of prostitutes; the London Female penitentiary at Pentonville, for similar purposes; the asylum for female orphans; the philanthropic society, St George's fields, for educating the destitute children of criminals; the refuge for the destitute, Hackney road, established by Dr Grindlay, in 1807; the school for the indigent blind, in St George's fields; the asylum for the deaf and dumb, in the Kent road; the society of ancient Britons, or Welch charity school, established in 1714, for educating 100 children of poor Welch parents. There are similar societies for the benefit of the children of Scots and Irish parents. There are two institutions for the relief of the widows and children of the clergy. There are various societies also for benevolent objects; namely, for the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts; for educating the children of debtors; for bettering the condition of the poor; for preserving the lives of persons, apparently dead by drowning, suffocation, &c.; the Samaritan society for relieving destitute persons who are discharged when cured from the London hospital. The national vaccine society maintains nine establishments for exterminating the small-pox, by vaccinating gratuitously. There are several other societies for relieving distressed foreigners, men of letters, decayed artists, players, mariners, school-masters, and generally all descriptions of the industrious classes who may be reduced to indigence by misfortune; also their widows and orphans. The lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, form the court of common council, which constitutes the legislature of the city, to frame all laws for its internal go-

vernment. The lord mayor is the chief magistrate in the city; and the aldermen are perpetual justices of the peace for the city, and the chief magistrates in their respective wards. The other principal executive officers of this corporation are the recorder, common serjeant, town clerk, and two sheriffs.

London may be said to be represented in parliament by eight members, of whom four are returned for the city of London, by the livery; two are elected by the householders of Westminster, and two by those of Southwark. It is calculated that nearly 800 new books and pamphlets are annually published in London; and the number of periodical reviews, magazines, and newspapers, is wonderfully increased within a few years. From returns made to the house of commons, it appears that about 20,000 morning papers were published daily; of the evening papers, between 15,000 and 16,000; of those published on alternate days, from 20,000 to 22,000; and of the weekly papers 70,000. The number of monthly magazines and reviews amounts to upwards of fifty; and several others appear quarterly, or at irregular periods. The literary and scientific institutions are numerous; namely, the royal society, incorporated 1662, under the presidency of Sir Isaac Newton; the society of antiquaries, incorporated in 1751; the board of agriculture, established in 1793, by Sir John Sinclair and Mr Arthur Young; the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, instituted in 1753; the royal institution, incorporated in 1800, to facilitate the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and to teach, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life; the London, Surrey, and Russel institutions, which have in view similar objects to the preceding, and possess valuable libraries; the Linnean society, devoted to botany and natural history, founded in 1788, and incorporated in 1802; the philosophical society of London, the British mineralogical society, the entomological, horticultural, geological, mathematical, medical, medical and chiralurgical, and city philosophical societies. The British museum is the grand national depository of antiquities, sculpture, natural and artificial curiosities, scientific collections, manuscripts, and printed books. It was established by act of parliament in 1753, in consequence of the will of Sir Hans Skane. Several institutions have been established for promoting the arts; namely, the royal academy, instituted in 1768, and chiefly indebted for its prosperity to its first president, Sir Joshua Reynolds; the British institution in Pall Mall, established in 1805, and devoted to the exhibition and sale of pictures by modern artists. An annual exhibition of paintings is made at the royal academy.

London has two principal theatres, namely, Drury-lane and Covent-garden, and a

smaller theatre in the Haymarket. For musical exhibitions, there are the English opera-house, in the Strand, and the King's theatre, in the Haymarket, or Italian opera-house, which is one of the grandest buildings in London. There are, besides, the Surrey theatre, in St George's fields; the Colobourg theatre, in Lambeth; Astley's amphitheatre, near Westminster bridge; Sadler's Wells theatre, near Islington; the olympic pavilion, in the Strand; the Sans-parcail theatre, in the Strand; and Regency theatre, Tottenham-street. There are numerous tea-gardens in the vicinity of the town; but the most fashionable, and entertaining evening promenade is Vauxhall gardens, where are exhibited brilliant illuminations, music, singing, and other entertainments. The city of London has one annual fair, that of St Bartholomew, held in Smithfield. Newgate is the jail of London and Middlesex, and is situated in the Old Bailey. There are, besides, various other prisons; namely, the King's Bench prison, situated in St George's fields, for debtors sued in that court, and other persons confined under its sentences. The Fleet prison, situated in Fleet-market, which is extensive and commodious; the Marshalsea, situated in Southwark; the house of correction for the county of Middlesex, situated in Cold Bath fields; the penitentiary house, Millbank, built for the purpose of changing the punishment of transportation for a term of years, into confinement and labour; the new prison, Clerkenwell, and Tothill fields bridewell; the borough compter, Tooley-street, Southwark, for felons and debtors committed by the process of the borough courts; the new jail, Horsemonger-lane, the county jail for Surrey.

In 1539, there were not above four merchant vessels exceeding 120 tons burden in the river Thames. In 1701, there were 560 vessels belonging to the parish of London, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men. In 1732, the number had increased to 1417 vessels, containing 178,557 tons, and navigated by 21,797 men. The numbers in 1800, in the foreign trade, was 1810 vessels; their tonnage 503,676 tons; and their crews amounted to 37,046 men. In 1792, the imports of England were 1,17,897,700, of which the amount for London was 1,12,071,674. The exports for the same year were 1,23,674,315, of which London exported 1,14,742,516. The total amount of the imports and exports of London is now about 1,70,000,000 annually. On an average of some years there have been employed 4000 vessels in the foreign trade, and 9000 in the coasting trade, the outward and inward tonnage averaging 1,800,000 tons.

London is not only a luxurious metropolis; it is also a vast emporium of maritime commerce; and its vessels trade to the remotest parts of the world. It became at a very early period the seat of an extensive trade. The Hanse merchants had consider-

able privileges in it about the year 1504. Elizabeth established several trading companies; and in the succeeding reign of James I. the progress of foreign trade was great and rapid. The whole space from London bridge to Deptford, a distance of nearly four miles, is occupied by shipping. This space is divided into the upper, middle, and lower pools, and the space between Limehouse and Deptford. To provide some farther accommodation for shipping, the West India docks were formed by a company of subscribers, and opened in 1802. These docks are formed across the narrowest part of the isle of Dogs, and comprise two docks, one of 30 acres, for unloading the ships arrived from the West Indies; and the other of 24 acres, for loading outward-bound ships. The London docks were executed by similar means. This dock was opened in 1805, and is used for the general trade of the port. The East India docks are situated at Blackwall. The loading dock is 780 feet long, and 520 wide; and the discharging dock contains 18½ acres. The manufactures of London consist chiefly of silk, cutlery, jewellery, watches, japan-ware, cut-glass, books, cabinet-work, carriages, and other fine goods and articles of elegant use. The southern bank of the Thames is lined with manufactories, such as iron-foundries, dye-houses, soap and oil manufactories, glass-houses, distilleries, hat-manufactories, &c.; and in many other parts are breweries, ship-builders' yards, oil-cloth and paper manufactories, vinegar works and chemical manufactories on a large scale. The manufactures of silk in Spitalfields, and of watches in Clerkenwell, usually employ about 7000 people each. The cathedral church of St Paul, which is nearly in the centre of the city of London, is ascertained to be situated in Long. 0. 5. 37. W. Greenwich. Lat. 51. 31. N.

LONDON, New, a county of the United States, in Connecticut. Population 34,707.—2d, A city, port of entry, and half shire town, in New London county, Connecticut, on the Thames. Population in 1810, 3238.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, bounded S. by Tyrone, W. by Donegal, N. by the Scottish sea, E. by the county of Antrim, from which it is separated by Lough Neagh, and, with a small deviation, the river Bann. It is about 40 English miles from north to south, and about 31 in breadth, including an area of 511,608 English acres. The general appearance of this county is not uniform. About one-fourth part seems to be bleak mountains and glens; and one-half of the remainder is mountainous. Potatoes is the principal crop; and in some parts oats, barley, and flax, are cultivated, and rye on the higher soils. On some of the clay grounds wheat begins now to be raised. The linen manufacture is the great staple of the county; the cotton manufacture is not considerable, being known only in three or four places. The principal rivers are the Foyle or Green river; the Bann, or the White river; the Faughan

and Roe; besides several other lesser streams. The principal towns, besides Londonderry, are Colerain, Newton-linavady, Magherafelt, Dungiven, Moneymore, Castle-Dawson, Maghera, Garvagh, Desert-martin, &c. Population, according to a census in 1813, 186,000, consisting of 27,000 Episcopalians, 63,000 Presbyterians, and 106,000 Catholics.

LONDONDERRY, the capital of the above county, pleasantly situated on the Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, 1000 feet broad. It contains, within the walls, four main streets, which cross at right angles, and form, with the smaller streets and lanes, a sort of parallelogram. The ground on which the town stands is hilly. The old walls, flanked with bastions, which were built in the year 1614, still remain in fine repair, and are an ornament to the place. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, built in the year 1633, by Sir John Vaughan. There is, besides, a chapel of ease; also two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel in the city. The new jail is esteemed one of the best in the northern counties; and the Episcopal palace is also a spacious edifice. Here is a school for the education of the lower classes; and an infirmary. There is also a small theatre and a linen-hall. The wharfs and quays, with a good portion of the city, are without the walls. It has an extensive trade with the West Indies and America. The harbour is deep, wide, and tolerably secure. The town of Londonderry is of great antiquity, and has often suffered from the effects of war. In 1688, it was besieged by King James, from December 1688 till August 1689, when the siege was raised. Pop. 10,500. 115 miles N. N. W. Dublin, 58 W. N. W. Belfast. Long. 7. 15. W. Lat. 55. N.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Halifax county, Nova Scotia.—2d, Of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population 2766.—3d, Of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population 1161.—4th, Of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Population 2411.

LONG BAY, a bay which extends along the coast of North and South Carolina.—2d, In the island of Barbadoes.—3d, Three bays, one on the east, another on the west, and a third on the south coast of Jamaica.

LONG BENTON, a township of England, in Northumberlandshire. Population 5547.

LONG ISLAND, the name of various considerable islands in the Eastern seas, in the West Indies and the United States, and in other parts.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the United States, belonging to the state of New York. It extends in length from the city of New York, in an easterly direction, 140 miles. Its average breadth is 10, and it contains 1400 square miles. It is divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Suffolk; and these again into 19 townships. Population in 1790, 41,782; in 1800, 42,097; and in 1810, 44,752.

LONG ISLAND SOUND divides the above island from Connecticut.

LONG NIDNEY, a decayed village of Scotland, in the county of Haddington.

LONGANNAT, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, famous for an excellent quarry.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, bounded W. by Roscommon, N. by the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, and E. and S. by Westmeath. It extends about 25 English miles from north to south, and about 24 from east to west, and contains about 368 square miles. The soil is generally fruitful, though much interspersed with bogs, mountains, morasses, and fens. The Shannon forms the western boundary of the county. It is, besides, intersected by the Inny, the Camlin, and Fellen, with other numerous inferior streamlets. Lough Gawnagh is its most considerable collection of fresh water. The principal towns are Longford, Granard, Lanesborough, and Edgeworth town. Longford sends two members to the British parliament. Pop. 50,000.

LONGFORD, a town of Ireland, and capital of the above county, on the river Camlin, 40 miles S. S. W. Sligo.

LONGFORD, a town and parish of England, in Derbyshire. Population 573.

LONGFORDGAN, a parish and village of Scotland, in the county of Perth.

LONGFORD, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine. Population 2000.

LONGFORD, a village of England, in Staffordshire. It has a considerable pottery.

LONGTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1791.

LONGTOWN, a market town of England, in Cumberland, on the Esk or Liddle. Population 1812. 9 miles N. Carlisle.

LONGUE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Population 3600.

LONGWOOD, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1942.

LONGWY, a strongly fortified town of France, 32 miles N. by W. Metz. Pop. 2200.

LONGAY L'ABBEY, a town of France, department of the Orne. Population 3300.

LOSNEKER, a village of the Netherlands, 32 miles E. Deventer. Population 1300.

LONS LE SAUVIER, a town of France, department of the Jura, on the Solvay. Salt-works of considerable extent are established here. Population 7000. 62 miles S. E. Dijon.

LONTAR PELO ISLE, an island in the Indian ocean, separated from the peninsula of Malacca by a narrow strait. Long. 99. 0. E. Lat. 70. 30. N.

LONTOR, or LANTOUR, one of the Banda isles, 9 miles long, and 2½ broad.

LOO, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. Population 1400.

LOOCHOO ISLANDS, called by Mr Macleod **LEWCHOW**, and by others **LIUWRO**, or **LEOR-KIOR**, a group situated in the Eastern ocean, to the south of Japan, and about 400 or 500 miles to the east of China. They consist of 36 islands, of which, however, only one, called the Great Looschoo, is of very considerable

dimensions, being about 50 miles Long, and from 12 to 15 broad. It was very imperfectly known to Europeans, till visited by Captains Maxwell and Hall, in their return from the late embassy to China. The climate and soil of this island seem to be among the happiest on the globe. The fruits and vegetable productions are of the most exquisite nature. The inhabitants are diminutive in their stature. They are, however, strong, well made, and athletic. Their disposition appears to be peculiarly gay, gentle, and amiable, though they evinced that strong aversion to receive strangers into their country, which is characteristic of China, Japan, and all the neighbouring regions. The capital of Great Looschoo, and of the archipelago, is Kintching, situated about 5 miles from its port of Napa-kiang. Long. 127. 52. 1. E. Lat. 26. 14. N.

LOO CHRISTY, a town of the Netherlands, 5 miles N. E. Ghent. Population 3100.

LOOE, EAST, a market, borough, and seaport town of England, in Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Looe. Population 770.—West Looe sends two members to parliament. Population 953.

LOOKOUT CAPE, on the coast of North Carolina. Lat. 34. 50. N.—The name of several other capes.

LOOSDUINEN, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles S. S. W. the Hague. Population 1500.

LOOSE, a township of England, in Kent, 2½ miles S. Maidstone. Population 862.

LOUTZ, a town of the Netherlands, with 1400 inhabitants. 14 miles N. N. W. Liege.

LOTHAM, NORTH and SOUTH, two parishes of England, in Norfolk. Pop. 711-821.

LOXA, a town of Spain, province of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3000.

LOXAMIES CREEK, a tributary stream of the Great Miami, in North America.

LOUCA, a considerable town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, on the Sangonera. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, of which the former has narrow, crooked, and ill paved streets; the latter is regularly and neatly built. It contains 9 churches and several monasteries. The chief manufactures are those of saltpetre. Population 22,000. 40 miles W. S. W. Murcia. Long. 1. 22. W. Lat. 37. 26. N.

LORD HOWE'S GABRIEL, in the Pacific ocean. Long. 159. 24. E. Lat. 5. 30. N.

LORENZEN, a town of the Tyrol, on the Rienz. Population 2700.

LORENZO, SAN, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. Pop. 500. There are numerous settlements and inconsiderable islands of this name in South America.

LOREO, a town of Italy, in the Venetian province of Rovigo. Population 2300.

LORETTO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Papal state, not far from the influx of the Musone into the Adriatic. Population 6000. 12 miles S. S. E. Ancona.

LONGUES, a town of France, in Provence, on the Argens. Population 4900.

L'ORIENT, a fortified and regularly built

seaport of France, department of the Morbihan, on the bay of Port Louis, at the influx of the small river Scott. The harbour is large and secure, and of easy access. It has still some trade, particularly with the French colonies; and is a place of importance, on account of its magazines for the use of the royal navy. The principal manufacture is of salt. Pop. 18,000. 340 miles W. by S. Paris.

LOIR-ET-CHER, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, on the Mayenne. Population 2156.

LOIR-ET-GARONNE, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure, on the Loire. Pop. 3000. 12 miles E. Nantes.

LOIR-ET-MORVAN, a town of Germany, in Baden, 6 miles N. E. Bale. Population 1900.

LOIR-ET-SARRE, an extensive country in the N. E. of France, lying between Champagne and Alsace, and divided, at present into the four departments of La Meuse, La Moselle, La Meurthe, and Les Vosges.

LOISCH, a town of Hungary, 34 miles S. E. Alsoli. Population 2000.

LOSSIE, a river of Scotland, in Morayshire, which falls into the sea at Lossiemouth, which is situated at its mouth.

LOSSITZ, a town of Saxony, 50 miles S. W. Dresden. Population 3300.

LOSTOCK, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 525.

LOSTWITHIEL, a borough and parish of England, in Cornwall. Population 933.

LOT, a department in the south of France, corresponding to the old district of Quercy, in Guienne, adjacent to the departments of the Dordogne, the Aveyron, and the Upper Garonne. Population 272,000.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department in the south-west of France, including the Agenois, and bounded by the departments of the Dordogne, the Lot, the Gers, the Landes, and the Gironde. Area 2200 square miles. Population 326,000. It is traversed by the Garonne, the Lot, the Gers, and the Baise.

LOT, a river of France, which joins the Garonne.

LOTH, a small river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the ocean.

LOTHIAN, an extensive and fertile district of Scotland, now divided into three shires, viz. East-Lothian, or Haddingtonshire; Mid-Lothian, or Edinburghshire; and West-Lothian, or Linlithgowshire; which see.

LOTHYAN, a small river of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which falls into the Leven.

LOUISIANA, a town of France, department of the Gironde. Population 2400.

LOUNOX, a town of France, department of the Gard, near the Rhone. Pop. 2000.

LOUNOX, a town of France, department of La Vienne. 28 miles N. N. W. Poitiers. Population 5200.

LOUNOX, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on the Potomac. Pop. 21,333. Slaves 5157. Chief town Leesburg.

LOUNOX, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles N. W. Ghent. Population 3800.

LOUNOX, a town of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo. Population 3000.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market town and parish of England, county of Leicester, on the Soar. The town consists of one principal street, with four smaller ones crossing at right angles. The church is a large pile of building. There are, besides, meeting-houses for the Presbyterian Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyan Methodists. The chief manufactures of Loughborough are those of stockings and cotton spinning. It has a grammar school and a charity school, and has been of late much improved. Population 7365. 11 miles N. Leicester.

LOUGHERY'S CREEK, a tributary stream of the Ohio, in the United States.

LOUGHREA, a well built town of Ireland, county of Galway, 15 miles S. W. Galway.

LOUGHRECK, a village of Ireland, county of Dublin, with a spacious harbour.

LOUHAN, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. Population 3000.

LOVIN, a town of France, department of the Two Seves. Population 1500.

LOUIS, ST., capital of the Missouri territory, in the United States, on the Mississippi, 16 miles below the junction of the Missouri. It has a Roman Catholic chapel, a theatre, a bank, and two printing offices, and is fast increasing. Population 3000. Long. 89. 36. W. Lat. 38. 36. N.

LOUIS, ST., a city of South America, and the chief town of the island of Maranhao, on the coast of Brazil. The houses are many of them neat and pretty, and one story in height. The churches are numerous, and gaudily decorated in the inside. The city contains a custom-house and treasury. Pop. including negroes, of which the proportion is great, 12,000. Long. 43. 37. W. Lat. 2. 30. S.

LOUIS, ST., a considerable river of North America, which falls into Lake Superior.

LOUIS, FORT, a strong barrier fortress of France, in Alsace, 12 miles E. Hagenau.

LOUISA, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Pop. 11,900, including 6130 slaves.

LOUISA CHITTO, a river which rises on the borders of South Carolina, and joins the Mississippi.

LOUISIANA, a river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic. Lat. 5. 30. S.

LOUISBURG, a town and capital of the island of Cape Breton, on the south-east side of the island. Its streets are regular and broad, consisting for the most part of stone houses, with a large parade at a little distance from the citadel; the inside of which is a fine square, near 200 feet every way. It has a safe and capacious harbour, more than half a mile broad, and 6 miles long. The principal, if not the only trade of Louisburg, is the cod fishery. It was taken from the French by the English fleet, in 1745; but afterwards restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It was again taken by the English, in 1758, and its fortifications since demolished. Long. 59. 50. W. Lat. 45. 55. N.

LOUISBURG, capital of Franklin county, North Carolina, in the United States, on Tar river.

LOUISBURGH, a fishing village of Scotland, in Caithness, near the town of Wick.

LOUISIADÉ, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, lying to the south-east of New Guinea, and extending about 400 miles in length, by about 160 in breadth, where broadest. Long. of the centre 152. 25. E. Lat. nearly 16. S.

LOUISIANA, an extensive country of North America, of which the limits have never been exactly defined. For all the purposes of a general description, however, the country comprehended under this denomination may be considered to include the western slope of that great valley which is drained of its waters by means of the Mississippi and its confluent streams. In this view, the Mississippi will form its western boundary; and a line drawn from its source westward, in Lat. 47. 42. N. may be considered its northern boundary. To the west, the Rocky Mountains form a natural barrier; to the south, the gulf of Mexico; and to the south-west, the Rio Bravo. The length of the space thus included is about 2000 miles, and the average breadth about 650. For the purpose of giving a more distinct view of this extensive region, it may be distinguished into three parts. 1st, The alluvial flats bordering the shores of the rivers, and subject to periodical inundations. 2d, The track of Upland, which being elevated above the general level, is secured from inundation. 3d, That extensive country which stretches westward from the Mississippi to the Rocky mountains, through which run the Red river, the Arkansas, and the Missouri. The Mississippi being the common recipient of all the waters which rise between the Rocky and the Allegany mountains, is swelled during the season of inundation, by the accumulation of these various waters, far beyond its ordinary limits; and it overflows the country on both sides with wide inundation. Immense quantities of water remain stagnant in swamps and lakes; and innumerable rivers, and small canals or bayous, issue from the river, formed by its refluents and overflowing waters during the inundation. These branches or outlets for the superfluous waters, are in constant motion, intersecting a track of country from 140 to 150 miles broad at the mouth of the river, which is quite impassable, except by the water communications; and a great part of it is completely submerged. Of these outlets or branches, there is the *Chafalia* or *Atchafalia* river, which, about 300 miles from its mouth, diverges westward, and flows into *Chafalia* bay, in the gulf of Mexico; about 120 miles below the *Chafalia*, the outlet of the *Plaquemine*; thirty-one miles below the *Plaquemine*, and 81 above New Orleans, the outlet of *La Fourche*, which communicates with the gulf of Mexico by two mouths. Below the outlet of *La Fourche*, there are numerous other smaller canals and streams, branching off

from the river at various points; and, on the east, it is in like manner connected by several channels, with the lakes *Maurepas*, *Ponchartrain*, and *Borgne*. In ascending the river, the space which is reached by the inundation is gradually contracted within narrow limits; at New Orleans, 100 miles from the gulf of Mexico, from 80 to 90 miles; about 80 miles higher up, and to the mouth of Red river, to 40 miles; afterwards to 20 miles. The rivers which flow into the Mississippi are, from the east the *Illinois*, 1213 miles from its mouth; the *Wabash*, 1150 miles; the *Tennessee*, a tributary of the *Ohio*, 1050 miles; and the *Ohio*, 1000 miles from its mouth; besides numerous other streams of inferior note. From the west it receives the *Missouri* 1200 miles, the *Arkansas* 650 miles, and the *Red river* 300 miles from its mouth. All the other rivers which flow into the Mississippi occasionally overflow their banks, and form a Delta similar to the Mississippi. The west bank of the Mississippi, from the mouth of Red river to that of the *Arkansas*, presents an almost perfect level, and the land is much more elevated on the river than in the rear of it. This vast tract affords a thick growth of large and tall trees, mostly cotton-wood and cypress, with extensive cane breaks. All these lands are of an alluvial nature, and extremely fertile. In this track, the *Washita* pursues its winding course, and joins Red river about 20 miles before its confluence with the Mississippi. Between the *Arkansas* river and the *Missouri*, the principal streams which flow into the Mississippi from Louisiana, are *White river* and the *St Francis*. The streams interlock in a thousand mazes, and in every respect present a similar picture with the overflowed country near the mouth of the Mississippi. Between the *White river* and the *St Francis*, a ridge runs westward from the Mississippi, and divides the waters which run southward into the *Arkansas*, from those which take an opposite course, and fall into the *Missouri*. The principal tributary streams which enter this great river from Louisiana are the *Osage*, the *Kansas*, the *Platte*, and still farther westward, the *Yellow Stone*. The banks of the *Missouri* are equally subject to inundation with those of the Mississippi. But although all the extensive tracks adjacent in this manner to the shores of the great rivers, are reached by the overflowing stream, the extent of the inundation increasing as the collected waters approach the sea, it must not be imagined that one continued sheet of water overspreads the whole face of the country. There are fertile tracks of alluvial land which everywhere border the shores of the Mississippi and the other rivers, which are left quite dry. These have given rise to an artificial work of great extent, for confining its stream, and for securing the country from the effects of its inundations. This work is an embankment of the river, and is usually called the *Levee*. On the eastern side of the Mississippi

pi, the embankment commences about 60 miles above New Orleans, and extends down the river for more than 130 miles. On the western shore it commences at Point Coupee, 172 miles above New Orleans, including the windings of the river. It is here that the country assumes a new aspect; and it is here that the navigator emerges from a gloomy wilderness presenting detached settlements, at long and tedious intervals, into beautiful and finely cultivated plantations. The Levee consists of a mound of earth, raised up at the distance of 30 or 40 yards from the natural bank of the river, varying from four to six feet in height, and usually from six to nine feet at the base, with sufficient breadth at the top for a foot-path. The stream sometimes bursts through this rather feeble barrier, and overwhelms the country with wide inundation.

The alluvial land which occurs on the banks of all the rivers in Louisiana, where it is raised above the inundations, is a deep fertile loam, covered with trees of the largest growth; and it is extremely productive in cotton, tobacco, indigo, maize, Indian corn, and, below the parallel of 30. 12. N. in sugar. Excellent fruits are also produced. Most kinds of water-fowl found in the northern lakes, frequent the waters of Louisiana in winter. Deer, bear, wolves, buffaloes, and a species of the tiger, abound in the hills and prairies. Immediately beyond the alluvial lands commences the upland country, removed beyond the reach of inundation. Those tracks are partly composed of immense natural meadows, covered with luxuriant herbage, and destitute of rivers and springs, or of extensive woods, on which might be raised Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, and flax. Lead is the most abundant mineral hitherto discovered in Louisiana; and it has been supposed that the mines on the rivers Gouberie and Maremeg, a branch of the Missouri, are alone capable of supplying the demands of the world. Lead is also said to exist on the waters of the Washita and the St Francis. Iron, tin, zinc, copper, saltpetre, and fossil-coal, are found in abundance. The western country generally furnishes plenty of saltpetre, and immense saline plains occur in this track, which are white, being incrustated with salt. Many of the tributary streams also of Red river, the Arkansas, &c. are impregnated with salt. There are also many saline springs. The forests are filled with about fifty species of indigenous animals; among which are the buffalo, two kinds of elk, two kinds of deer, the roe, the bear, the beaver, the otter, two species of the fox, a species of the goat, the mink, the racoon, the opossum, the rabbit, and seven kinds of squirrels. There are also about 130 species of birds. The arable soil of North America experiences a total change about 200 miles west from the Mississippi river. Beyond this a desert commences, which extends to the Rocky

mountains. It is chiefly composed of open plains, of immense extent, of a hard gravelly soil, and destitute of timber; chequered with waving ridges, with fertile flats by the sides of the rivers. The same description will suit the country farther westward to the Rocky mountains, with this difference, that it is more mountainous, badly watered, and a greater proportion of it entirely barren. In summer these desert tracks abound with vast herds of wild horses, buffaloes, bears, wolves, elk deer, foxes, wild hogs, antelopes, and a variety of other animals. The seasons in Louisiana generally are extremely variable, and they are distinguished, as in most parts of North America, by opposite extremes. From whatever cause, also, the empire of cold is prolonged far beyond the regions assigned to it in the old world. Snow and frost occasionally occur to within the 30th degree of N. lat. The orange tree and sugar cane are often destroyed by frost, even in the gulf of Mexico. In summer the thermometer in the shade often indicates 90 degrees; while in the interior, more especially towards the Rocky mountains, the cold is intense. According to the register kept by Lewis and Clarke, the thermometer fell, in their wintering ground, on the Mississippi, in N. lat. 47. to 45 degrees below 0, and frequently stood at 20 degrees below 0. All parts of the Delta, and generally, indeed, the shores of all the rivers which consist of alluvial lands, are exposed to a highly inflammatory and bilious fever. Towards the end of the 17th century, Louisiana was visited by different adventurers, mostly French, who penetrated into the country across the lakes, whence they descended the Mississippi; and about the year 1687, a fort was already erected on the Arkansas. The first royal French governor was Iberville, who arrived in 1699. From this period, the country was known under the name of Louisiana, and in 1705 the colony consisted of 150 persons. From the year 1740 to 1754, great progress was made; and the colonists began to export some cotton, considerable quantities of indigo, peltry, hides, tallow, pitch, tar, ship-timber, and various other raw materials. By the peace of 1763, all that part of Louisiana on the east bank of the Mississippi, was ceded to England; and that portion of it to the westward of the same river was ceded to Spain. Louisiana having been ceded by Spain in 1801 to the French republic, the American government succeeded in purchasing it for a pecuniary compensation, and their commissioners took formal possession of it in the year 1804. Since this period the country has been rapidly advancing in population and wealth.

LOUISIANA, STATE OF, a portion of the extensive region described above, erected into one of the United States, by an act of the American congress. It is situated between 29. and 33. N. lat. and is bounded N. and W. by the Missouri territory, S. by the gulf of

Mexico, E. by the Mississippi territory. It is 300 miles in length from east to west, and 240 miles broad from north to south, having an area of 41,000 square miles, or 26,240,000 acres. The south-eastern part is mostly included in the Delta of the Mississippi, already described. The south-western part is generally level prairie, and much of its area very productive; the north-western part, a thick forest, and low alluvial soil upon the rivers, which is of great fertility; but at a distance from the streams, the land is high, broken, and sterile. The rivers which flow into the Mississippi from the west, as well as the lakes which are situated in that quarter, have been already noticed. To the eastward are situated lake Maurepas, Ponchartrain, and Borgne. Of the rivers, the chief are Pearl river, which falls into Lake Borgne; Chefumdi, a small stream which enters Lake Ponchartrain; and the Iberville, which issues from the Mississippi, 20 miles below Baton Rouge, and runs east into Lake Maurepas. The country which lies between Pearl river on the east, and the Mississippi on the west, as far as the 31st degree of N. lat. which was not included in the general description of the country of Louisiana, is an extensive district of level fine country, and the soil is found to be highly favourable to corn, cotton, sugar, indigo, rice, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, plums, cherries, figs, peaches, grape vines, and most kinds of garden vegetables. Sugar plantations are becoming numerous, and the settlements extending. The exports of Louisiana, since the country came into the possession of the United States, have been rapidly increasing. The produce received from the upper country, from the shores of all the rivers of which the Mississippi is the common channel, is immense. The principal town is New Orleans. The other towns are yet in their infancy. Population in 1817, 120,000.

LOUISVILLE, a post township of the United States, in New York, on the St Lawrence.—2d, Capital of Jefferson county, Georgia, on the Ogeechee.

LOUISVILLE, a post town of the United States, and capital of Jefferson county, Kentucky, is pleasantly situated on an elevated and beautiful plain, on the S. bank of the Ohio, immediately above the rapids. It contains an elegant court-house; a jail; a theatre; 3 banks, one of them a branch of the United States bank; an insurance company; a market-house; 3 houses for public worship, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists; 3 printing offices; and 670 dwelling-houses, principally brick. It contains various manufactures. Population in 1810, 1337; in 1819, estimated at 4500. 120 miles below Cincinnati, 50 W. Frankfort.

LOUZE, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river of the same name, 9 miles N. Faro. Population 5000.

LOUZE, St., a town of France, department

of the Upper Saône. Population 1900.—Also a village of France.

LOUNNE, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Population 2750.

LOVISA, a town of European Turkey, 35 miles S. Nicopolis. Population 3000.

LOUVER, a neat market town and parish of England, county of Lincoln, having a navigable canal to the sea. The public buildings are the church of St James, a large and handsome building, with a steeple 228 feet high; the town-hall, the mansion-house, assembly-rooms, and the theatre. Here are three chapels belonging to Baptists, Methodists, and Catholics; also a free grammar school. The vicarage house, called the Hermitage, with the cloisters in the garden, are much visited as curiosities. It has a carpet and blanket manufactory, a large soap manufactory, and a paper mill. Population 5055. 28 miles N. E. Lincoln.

LOUTU, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded by Eastmeath S. and S. W.; by Monaghan and Carrig. W.; N. by Armagh; N. E. by the bay of Carlingford, which separates it from the county of Down; and by the Irish channel E. It is about 27 miles long, and 18 broad. It is in general a rich and well cultivated tract, in which there is little waste ground. The principal river is the Boyne. Several other small rivers cross the county, and fall into the bay of Dundalk. The principal towns are Carlingford, Dundalk, Drogheda, and Collon. The linen manufacture is carried on to a great extent. The county sends one member to the imperial parliament. Population 57,000. Proportion of Catholics to Protestants as 15 to 1.

LOUVAIN, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant, on the Dyle, and the canal of Louvain. Its walls, which are of brick, have a circuit of nearly seven miles; there are few public edifices deserving attention. The town-hall is, however, admired as a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, and the collegiate church is inferior to few in the Netherlands. The great Hospital des Invalides, and the buildings of the university, are also objects of interest. Others of its public edifices have been allowed to fall to decay. It owes its chief celebrity to its university, founded originally in 1420. It has manufactures of linen and woollens, and is noted for its beer. It trades also in corn and hops. Pop. 25,400. 14 miles E. by N. Brussels.

LOUVANNE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Population 1500.

LOUVREUX, a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege. Population 1600.

LOUVIÈRE, a town of France, department of the Eure. It has manufactures of linen and cotton. Population 6800.

LOUVIÈRE DU DESERT, a town of France, 33 miles N. E. Rennes. Population 3000.

LOUVIGNES, a town of France, department of the Landes. Population 2500.

LOUZA, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. Population 2000.

LOWENBERG, or **LUXEMBO**, a town of Silesia, on the Bober. Population 3100.

LOWESTOFT, a market town of England, county of Suffolk, on a hill looking down upon the sea. The parish church is a fine building of Gothic architecture. Here are, besides, meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists. There were formerly two other chapels; one of them has been carried away by the sea; the other has been taken down and rebuilt by the inhabitants. The other public buildings are the grammar school, a theatre, and assembly-room. Here is also an elegant hot bath; and to the north of the town stands the upper light-house, 40 feet high, and 20 feet in diameter. On the beach below the cliff is another light-house, of timber. At the south end of the town is a battery. At the north end, and on the Ness, are two other batteries. Lowestoft depends chiefly on the herring, cod, mackerel, and sprat fisheries. In Lowestoft are manufactures of twine, rope, and barrels. Population of the town and parish, 3675. 9 miles S. Yarmouth.

LOWLANDS, one of the greater divisions of Scotland, opposed to the Highlands.

LOWRON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1088.

LOWVILLE, a post township of the United States, New York, on Black river. Pop. 1643.

LOXA, a considerable town of Spain, in Granada, on the Xenil. Its streets rise above one another on the side of the mountain. Population 9000. 30 miles W. Granada.

LOXA, the capital of a province of the same name in Quito. It has several convents. Population 10,000. 237 miles from Quito. Long. 79. 15. W. Lat. 3. 59. S.

LOZERE, a department in the south of France, bounded by the departments of the Cantal, the Upper Loire, the Ardèche, the Gard, and the Aveyron. Its superficial extent is 2100 square miles. Pop. 144,000.

LOZZOLO, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 6200.

LU, a town of Piedmont, 9 miles W. Alessandria. Population 2800.

LUBKEKE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 14 miles W. Minden. Population 2000.

LUBNEN, a town of Lower Lusatia, in an island formed by the Spree and the Birske, 50 miles S. E. Berlin. Population 3100.

LUBNENAU, a town of Lower Lusatia, on the Spree. Population 2160.

LUBEC ISLE, an island in the Eastern seas. Long. 112. 45. E. Lat. 5. 43. S.

LUBECK, a free city of Germany, on the Trave, a navigable river, which joins the Baltic about 8 miles below. Its east side is traversed by the Wackenitz, which flows from the lake of Schwerin. Its situation is elevated, and it is a clean and cheerful place. It is surrounded by walls, which are planted with rows of trees, and carefully preserved as walks for the inhabitants; but the other military defences were demolished in 1806. Lubeck has a cathedral and four parish churches, of which that of St Mary is a

large and elegant building. It has various charitable institutions. Here is also the city armoury, the Calvinist church, the Catholic chapel, and a classical school. The council-house is a Gothic building, neat, though ancient. It has manufactures of woollens, silk, cotton, tobacco, &c. Lubeck was built on its present site about the year 1140. In 1220 it was declared a free city of the empire; and in 1241 it entered into a treaty with Hamburg, which laid the foundation of the Hanseatic league. In 1806, Blucher took refuge in Lubeck, after the battle of Jena, which was carried, after a sanguinary action. Pop. 40,000. 30 miles N. E. Hamburg.

LUBECK, a post township of the United States, in Washington county, Maine.

LUBEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Kalterbach. Population 2330.

LUBESAC, a town of France, department of the Corréze. Population 3100.

LUBLAU, or **LUBLVA**, a town of Hungary, near the Poprad. Population 2000.

LUBLIN, a town of Poland, on the Bistricza. It has a castle standing on a high rock. Population 7100. 85 miles S. E. Warsaw.

LUBNY, a town of European Russia, government of Pultava, on the Sula. Pop. 5300.

LUC, a town of France, department of the Var. Population 2700.

LUCANAS, a province of Peru, with a capital of the same name. Lat. 14. 53. S.

LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA, St. a maritime town of Spain, in Andalusia, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. Its trade in salt, fruit, wine, and brandy, is great. Pop. 18,000. 30 miles S. S. W. Seville. Long. 6. 16. W. Lat. 36. 50. N.

LUCAR DE GUADIANA, St. a fortified town of Spain, in Andalusia. Population 2800.

LUCAR DE MAYON, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia. Population 2000.

LUCAYO, one of the Bahama islands.

LUCAYONEQUE, one of the Bahamas.

LUCCA, a duchy of Italy, surrounded by Tuscany, Modena, and the Mediterranean. Its territorial extent amounts to 420 square miles; its population to 138,000.

Lucca, the capital of the above duchy, in a plain watered by the Serchio. It has a circuit of about 3 miles, and its ramparts are planted with trees. It has, in general, wide streets; and the houses are well built. The palace of the princess contains in the interior some valuable paintings. Several of the churches are built of marble of Carrara. The theatre is neat, but small. The celebrated baths of Lucca are on the banks of the Serchio. Lucca has a university, a large school, an academy of arts and sciences. Pop. 18,000. The chief manufactures are of cloth and silk; and it trades also in olive oil. 19 miles N. N. E. Leghorn. Long. 10. 34. E. Lat. 43. 54. N.

LUCK, a river of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, which falls into the bay of Luce.

LUCZ, BAY or, of **GREENGLASS BAY**, a spacious bay in Wigtonshire, Scotland.

LUCEA, EAST and WEST, two rivers of Jamaica, which fall into Lucea harbour.

LUCEÑA, a large inland town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. It has some manufactures of soap, linen, and cloth, besides salt-works near it. Population 12,000. 32 miles S. S. E. Cordova.

LUCEÑA, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. Pop. 8400. 32 miles N. E. Benevento.

LUCEUNE, a canton lying almost in the heart of Switzerland, and adjacent to those of Zurich, Schweiz, and Unterwalden. Its superficial extent is computed at about 740 square miles; its population at nearly 87,000.

LUCEUNE, the capital of the above canton, on both sides of the Reuss, which communicate by four bridges. The town stands on a gentle eminence, is surrounded by a wall and towers, and contains several handsome edifices, with neat groupes of houses on the lake. Of the public buildings, the chief are the town-hall, the watch-tower, and the arsenal. The churches are of Gothic architecture; and there are in the town several monasteries and convents. Population nearly 7000. 42 miles E. Berne. Long. 8. 18. 35. E. Lat. 47. 3. N.

LUCERNE, a lake of Switzerland, between the cantons of Unterwalden, Lucerne, Schweiz, and Uri; length 25 English miles, breadth very unequal.

LUCHÉ, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 2000.

LUCHOW, a town of Hanover, 36 miles S. E. Lüneburg. Population 1900.

LUCIA, ST., one of the Caribbean islands, in the West Indies, about 27 miles long from north to south, and 12 broad. This island exhibits a variety of hills: amongst others, two that are remarkably round and high, said to be volcanoes. At the foot of them are fine vallies, having a good soil, and well watered. In St Lucia are several commodious bays and harbours, with good anchorage. The English first settled in this island in 1637. In the year 1763, it was ceded to France. The English took it in the year 1779, but restored it at the peace in 1783; again in the year 1794. 18 miles S. Martinico, and 63 N. W. Barbadoes. Long. 60. 30. W. Lat. 13. 37. N.

LUCIA, ST., a river of Buenos Ayres, which enters the Plata, near Monte Video.

LUCKENWALD, a town of Prussian Saxony, 32 miles S. Berlin. Population 3500.

LUCKNOW, a city of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Oude, on the river Goomty, which falls into the Ganges. The streets are narrow and very irregular. Near it is the dwelling of the British resident, and other European inhabitants. The gilt domes of the mosques, and the mausoleum of Asoph ad Dowleh, give it a very gay appearance at a distance. The nabob's gardens are handsome. Population 300,000. Long. 80. 55. E. Lat. 26. 24. N.

LUCON, a town of France, department of La Vendée. Population 2700.

LUCON, or **LUCONIA**, the principal of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern seas, on which stands Manila, the metropolis. It is of a very irregular figure, but may be estimated to be 400 miles from north to south, and in breadth from 90 to 120. The country is for the most part mountainous, being intersected in its whole length by an elevated ridge, from which other ridges diverge, that spread over the whole island; forming in some places detached mountains, of a conical figure, in the midst of extensive plains. The climate is moist; but it is temperate, considering the situation of the island within the tropics; and the soil is fertile, yielding cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, &c. and generally all sorts of tropical produce. There are several volcanoes in this island. This island is under the dominion of the Spaniards, whose government is very tyrannical. Lat. between 13. and 19. N. Long. from 120. to 124. E. Pop. conjectured to be 900,000.

LUDE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 3000.

LUDLOW, a neat and well built market town of England, in Shropshire, on the Teme, over which is a stone bridge. Ludlow castle still bears marks of its former grandeur. The other public buildings in Ludlow are, the church, a very spacious and stately looking edifice, extending in length 228 feet, and 73 in breadth; the market-house, and the town-hall. Here are, besides, chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists in Lower Broad-street, and for the Independents in Corve-street. There are several charities, both for education and for the relief of the distressed. Pop. 4820. 29 miles S. Shrewsbury.

LUDWIGSBURG, a well built town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. It has a charitable institution for education, with which a work-house and a woollen manufactory have been connected. Population reduced to 5000. 7 miles N. Stuttgart.

LUDWIGSLUST, a town of Germany, 22 miles S. Schwerin. Population 2400.

LUO, a river of Wales, which falls into the Severn.—2d, Of England, in Herefordshire, which falls into the Wye.

LUGANO, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Lugano. Population 4350. 16 miles N. W. Como.

LUGANO, a lake in the south of Switzerland, canton of the Ticino, 25 miles long, from 3 to 6 broad, and of great depth.

LUGAR, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which discharges itself into the river Ayr.

LUGE, a considerable stream of England, which joins the Wye.

LUGGERSHALL, a decayed borough of England, in Wiltshire, which returns two members to parliament. Population 477.

LUGARIE, a river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which joins the Kelvin.

LUGO, a city of Spain, in Galicia, near the Minho. It has a cathedral of Gothic architecture, with several churches and convents. Population 4800. 51 miles E. Santiago.

LUGO, a town of Italy, province of Ferrara, on the Senio. Population 3900.

LUGOS, or **LUGOSCH**, a town of Hungary, on the Temes. Population 4600.

LUGROX, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Garnock.

LUHAN, a town of European Russia, government of Volhynia. Population 3300.

LULEA, a seaport of Sweden, in West Bothnia, at the mouth of the Lulea. Pop. 1000. Long. 22. 4. E. Lat. 65. 33. 30. N.

LEMBERTON, a post town of the United States, in Robeson county, North Carolina.

LEMMELLO, a town of Italy, 44 miles E. N. E. Turin. Population 3500.

LEMLEY, GREAT, a township of England, county of Durham. Population 1240.—(**LETTLE**), A hamlet annexed to the foregoing township. Population 351.

LUNAN, a parish and river of Scotland, in Forfarshire, which falls into the German ocean, 3 miles S. Montrose.—2d, In Perthshire, which joins the Isla.

LUNN, a town of Sweden, province of Scania, 5 miles from the Baltic. Population 3300. 21 miles E. Copenhagen. Long. 13. 12. 42. E. Lat. 55. 42. 26. N.

LUNDY ISLAND, at the mouth of the Bristol channel, 5 miles long, and 2 broad.

LUENE, a river of England, in Westmoreland and Lancashire, falls into the Irish sea.—2d, Of Westmoreland and Durham, which runs into the Tees.

LUENBURG, a considerable province of Hanover, formerly a principality of the German empire, lies along the left bank of the Elbe, and forms part of the north-west frontier of Hanover. Population 246,000. Besides the Elbe, this province is watered by the Aller, the Ilmenau, the Oker, the Jeetze, the Fulse, and some smaller streams.

LUENBURG, a walled town of Hanover, the capital of the above province, on the Ilmenau. It has 4 churches, 4 hospitals, an orphan-house, a gymnasium, and a military school; also the palace of the prince, and opposite to it the church of St Michael. Lüneburg has a trade in horses; and it has also a very fine salt spring. Population 10,000.

LENEL, a town of France, 14 miles N. E. Montpellier. Population 4200.

LUXENBURG, a county of the United States, in the south part of Virginia. Population 12,265. Slaves 7155.

LUNEVILLE, a well built town of France, department of the Meurthe, near the junction of the Vesoul and the Meurthe. The principal public edifices are the castle, the large and handsome church of St James, surmounted by two elegant towers; the town-hall, the barracks, and the principal hospital. Here was concluded the first treaty between Austria and the French republic, in 1801. Population 10,500. 80 miles W. Strasburg.

LUNGO, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. Population 2700.

LUQUE, a town of Spain, 28 miles S. E. Cordova. Population 2750.

LURZ, a town of France, 17 miles E. by N. Vesoul. Population 2000.

LURGAN, a town of Ireland, county of Armagh. It consists of one long wide street. The linen manufacture is carried on here. It has a spacious church, with a lofty spire. 14 miles N. E. Armagh.

LURGAN GREEN, a neat village of Ireland, on the Fane, 37½ miles from Dublin.

LUSATIA, a large province of the German empire, with the title of a margravate, lying between the Elbe and Oder, and surrounded by Brandenburg, Bohemia, Silesia, and part of Saxony. It is divided into Upper and Lower Lusatia, which were formerly two distinct states, but became subject to Saxony, and formed a province of that power until 1815. The superficial extent of the whole is about 4250 square miles. Pop. 465,000.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, department of La Vienne. Pop. with its parish, 2400.

LUSIGNY, a town of France, department of the Aube. Population 1200.—The name of several other small towns in France.

LUSK, a village of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 12 miles N. Dublin.

LUSSAC, a town of France, department of the Gironde. Population 2100.

LUTON, a market town of England, in Bedfordshire, which has a manufacture of straw hats. Population 2986.

LUTRY, a town of the Swiss canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva. Pop. 2600.

LUTTERBERG, a town of Hanover, district of Grubenhagen. Population 2300.

LUTTENWORTH, a market town of England, county of Leicester, on the Swift. The pulpit in the church, which is a large and handsome building, is the same in which the celebrated Wickliffe addressed his congregation. There is, besides, a Presbyterian meeting-house, which is well attended. Population 2102. 14 miles S. Leicester.

LUTZEN, a town of Saxony, principality of Merseburg; the scene of two memorable engagements; one in 1632, by Gustavus of Sweden, who was himself killed in the action; and the other in 1813, when the French, under Bonaparte, defeated the combined forces of Prussia and Russia. Population 1000. 11 miles W. S. W. Leipzig.

LUXEMBURG, a large province of the Netherlands, in the south-east part of the kingdom, inclosed by the Prussian states on the Rhine, a part of the French frontier, and the Belgic provinces of Namur and Liege. On a territorial extent of 2400 square miles, it contains 226,000 inhabitants.

LUXEMBURG, the capital of the above province, on the Alzetz, one of the strongest places in Europe. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town. The only public building worth notice is the governor's castle. The principal manufactures are of woollen cloth, of stockings, and of the finer earthenware. It was taken by the French in 1795. It was finally lost by France in 1814. Population 10,000. 130 miles S. E. Brussels.

LUXEIL, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. Population 3100.

LYNNE, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Population 2150.

LYZ, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Population 2150.

LYZERNE, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Population 18,100.

LYCOMING, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Population 11,006.

LYCOMING CREEK, in Pennsylvania, runs S. S. W. into the Susquehanna.

LYN, a river of England, in Devonshire, which falls into the Tamer.

LYDD, a market town and parish of England, county of Kent. Population 1437.

LYDDEK, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Stour.

LYME REGIS, a market, borough, and seaport of England, county of Dorset, noted for its excellent artificial harbour, round which are several small forts. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 2263. 9 miles W. Bridport.

LYNDRON, a long narrow gulf of Denmark, in North Jutland, communicating with the Cattegat, Long. 10. 20. E. Lat. 56. 59. N.

LYMINGTON, a borough, market, and seaport town of England, in Hampshire, opposite Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, long known for its salt-works, and now a considerable resort for sea-bathing. It sends two members to parliament; voters about 30. Pop. 3164. 10 miles S. W. Southampton.

LYNNBURG, a post town of the United States, and capital of Campbell county, Virginia. It has churches for Presbyterians, Methodists, Friends, Baptists, and numerous trading and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 6500. 160 miles S. W. Washington.

LYNE, a river of Scotland, in Peeblesshire, which falls into the Tweed.—**2d**, Of England, in Staffordshire, which falls into the Trent.—**3d**, Of Northumberland, which falls into the sea.

LYNN REGIS, or **KING'S LYNN**, a borough, market town, and seaport of England, in Norfolk, on the Ouse, about 10 miles from its mouth. It consists of two principal streets, and several smaller ones. Four rivulets run through the town, over which are no less than eleven small bridges. On the land side, the town is wholly surrounded with a deep wet ditch, flanked by a strong wall, formerly defended by nine bastions, but now much dilapidated. The public buildings are, the church of St Margaret, a large and spacious structure; St Nicholas chapel, a neat old building, 200 feet long, 78 broad, with a tower 170 feet high. There are, besides, meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Quakers. The other public buildings are the chapel of St James, now converted into an hospital; the exchange, or custom-house, built in 1683; the guild-hall, an ancient building of stone; the old theatre, recently converted into warehouses; and the new theatre, erected in St James's-street. The king's staith-yard or quay is a hand-

some square, with a statue of King John in the middle. Among the other public institutions are a grammar-school, a Lancasterian school, a large library, several almshouses, Sunday-schools, and numerous benefactions. It sends two members to parliament; number of voters 300. Population 12,253. 90 miles N. by E. London.

LYONS, or more properly **LYON**, a large and celebrated city in the south-east of France, the capital of the department of the Rhone, situated on the tongue of land inclosed between the Rhone and the Saone. The form of the city is oblong; its length 24 miles, its breadth nearly 2. All this space is surrounded by a rampart, and the entrances to the city are by six gates. The number of bridges over the Saone is seven. The Rhone is crossed by two bridges, one of wood, and the other of stone. Lyons is more remarkable for its trade than for elegance as a town. The streets are dark and gloomy, except in the new parts of the town, such as the square of *Louis le Grand*, and the quays along the Rhone, where they display considerable elegance. The public squares are four in number, and one of them is entitled to rank among the finest in Europe. Of the public buildings, the most noted are the town-hall, and the large hospital called *Hotel dieu*. The cathedral, one of the oldest churches in France, is a large building in the Saracenic style of architecture. The church of Ainay deserves attention as a relic of antiquity; but of the other churches of the city, those of the Chartreux and St Nizier alone deserve to be visited. Lyons has two theatres, one of which is accounted the finest provincial theatre in France. The other buildings that deserve to be mentioned are the archiepiscopal palace, the arsenal, the exchange, and the mint. Lyons has a variety of antiquities, the remains of an aqueduct, a theatre, reservoirs, and mosaics. Of its literary institutions, are an academy of sciences founded in 1700, and an academy of fine arts in 1724. It has a primary and secondary school established in 1803, a veterinary school, and a number of private seminaries. Lyons is the first manufacturing town in France, and is particularly noted for its extensive fabrics of silk. Its manufactures were greatly injured during the troubles of the revolution. Since this period the French government has exerted itself in favour of the manufacturers. The chief articles of manufacture now are gold and silver brocade, plain, double, and striped velvet, richly embroidered taffeta, and satin; also gold and silver laces or galleons, gauze, ribbons, and silk stockings. To this list are to be added hats, leather, carpets, and coloured paper. The printing and bookselling of this place are the next to Paris in importance. The quays, which extend along the Rhone, are bordered with rows of trees, and are little inferior in beauty to the *e* of Paris. Lyons was founded about 42 years before the

Christian era. It suffered greatly during the revolution, from the conflicts of hostile parties. Pop. before the revolution, 158,000, at present 120,000. 180 miles N. by W. Marseilles, 280 S. S. E. Paris. Long. 4. 49. 24. E. Lat. 45. 46. 48. N.

LYONS, GULF OF, the N. W. part of the

Mediterranean sea, extending along the south coast of France, from the coast of Catalonia to the gulf of Genoa.

LYE, a navigable river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Scheldt at Ghent.

LYSDONK, a village and parish of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 3200.

M.

MAADIE, a lake of Lower Egypt, between Aboukir and Alexandria.

MAASLAND, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Population 1600.

MAASLUYS, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Maese. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is fishing. Population 6500. 10 miles W. Rotterdam.

MACAO, an island and town of China, in the bay of Canton, and separated from the continent only by a narrow channel. Here the Portuguese were allowed to build a town and form a settlement, in return for the assistance they gave the Chinese, against the pirates by whom the coasts were infested. It was at one time a place of the greatest importance to the Portuguese; but it has now sunk into a place of comparatively little importance. Long. 113. 32. E. Lat. 22. 10. N.

MACAO, a town of Portuguese Estremadura. Population 2000.

MACASSAR, a kingdom on the south-west coast of the island of Celebes.

MACASSAR, the chief settlement of the Dutch in the island of Celebes, on the south-west coast, and named by them Fort Rotterdam. In 1810, it surrendered to the British, but was restored to the Dutch in 1814. Long. 119. 48. E. Lat. 5. 9. S.

MACASSAR, STRAITS OF, the channel or arm of the sea which separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes, about 350 miles long, and from 110 to 140 miles wide.

MACCLESFIELD, a market town of England, county of Chester, on the river Bollin. It is nearly a mile and a half in length, consisting of four principal streets, and some smaller ones. The old church is a large structure, partly Gothic, with a handsome tower. Christ Church is a regular and elegant building, ornamented with a neat tower and pinnacles. There are, besides, six meeting-houses for dissenters. There is a large free grammar school. There are also three almshouses for widows, and two handsome newly erected Sunday schools. The cotton manufacture is now the chief business. There are about 30 silk mills, for making sewing silk, and silk for the manufacturers. Population 17,746. 19 miles S. Manchester.

MACDUFF, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire. It has one of the best harbours in the Moray frith.

MACEDON, or MACEDONIA, a province in

the central part of European Turkey, extending from 39. 53. to 42. 4. of N. latitude.

MACERATA, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, near the river Chienti. It has a university, the Jesuits college, two academies, and a public school. Population 10,000. 20 miles S. Ancona.

MACHADOV, the chief town in the island of Anjouan, or Jouanna, one of the Comorros.

MACHIAS, a post township and port of entry of the United States, in Washington county, Maine. Population in 1820, 2033.

MACHYNLETH, an ancient market town of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire, near the Dovey. It has a manufacture of flannel and cottons. Population 1595. 18 miles N. E. Aberystwith.

MAC KEAN, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Population 142.

MACKENZIE'S RIVER falls into the Frozen ocean in 70. N. lat. and 135. W. long.

MACKINTOSH, a county of the United States, in Georgia. Population 3730. Slaves 2057. Chief town Darien.

MACON, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire, on the Saone. It has a neat quay, bordered with good buildings, along the bank of the river. The streets are, however, narrow, winding, and dirty. The chief buildings are the town-hall, the theatre, and the public baths. Population 11,000. 42 miles N. Lyons.

MACOPIN, a river of the United States. It joins the Illinois.

MACQUARRIE ISLAND, in the Pacific ocean, discovered in 1811. Long. 169. E. Lat. 52. 41. S.

MACRI, a seaport of Asia-Minor, 125 miles S. E. Smyrna.

MAD RIVER, two tributaries, one of the Merrimack, the other of the Miami, in the United States.

MADAGASCAR, an island of Africa, situated at some distance from the eastern coast, and one of the most remarkable in the world for extent and fertility. It extends from 12. 2. to 26. 40. of S. lat. It is consequently about 840 miles in length from north to south, and its breadth from east to west is about 220. It possesses great variety of surface, being intersected throughout its whole length by a chain of very lofty mountains, separating the island into two parts, though approaching nearer to the eastern than the western coast.

The scenery of these mountains is in many places strikingly grand and picturesque. The gloomy grandeur of these scenes, however, is diversified by rural views, delightful hills, vast savannahs covered with cattle, and secluded vallies; where nature, left to her own fertility, lavishes the most singular and varied productions. The forests contain a prodigious variety of most beautiful trees. Its products are rice, sugar, silk; also potatoes. The cocoa nut, the banana, and other useful trees, flourish here; to which are added a number of species peculiar to the island. This island rears no horses or camels, but large herds of oxen, some of which come to an enormous size. Madagascar is also a stranger to the elephant, and is happily exempt from the ravages of the lion and the tiger; but the rivers swarm with crocodiles, which are often dangerous to the passing traveller. Some state the population at 1,600,000; others at 4,000,000. The French, after establishing settlements at Bourbon and Mauritius, formed several settlements in different parts of the island, but were repeatedly driven out by the hostility of the natives.

MADDALEONI, a town of Naples, 13 miles N. E. Naples. Population 10,400.

MADISON, a county of the United States, in New York. Pop. 25,144.—2d, In Virginia. Pop. 6361. Slaves 3970.—3d, In the north of Georgia.—4th, In Alabama, on the north side of Tennessee river.—5th, In Kentucky.—6th, In Ohio. Pop. 1603.—7th, In Illinois, on the Mississippi. Pop. 5456.—The name of numerous townships of New York, Virginia, and especially Ohio.

MADISON'S RIVER, one of the three head streams of the Missouri, which it joins in Lat. 45. 22. 34. N.

MADISONVILLE, a rising town of the United States, in the state of Louisiana, on the Chefuncti, 27 miles N. New Orleans.

MADEIRA, a considerable and important island, off the western coast of Africa. It consists altogether of a collection of lofty mountains, the highest upwards of 5000 feet. On the declivity of these mountains, all the productions of the island are raised. Vines form the chief object of cultivation. The tax-gatherer takes the tenth part of the wine in the cellar; the rest is divided between the proprietor and the farmer. The island produces, in small quantities, wheat, barley, and oats; There is plenty of goats, and still more of hogs, which, being allowed to run wild, acquire a taste of venison; the rabbit also is very common in the mountainous districts. Bees are very common, and the honey they produce is very delicate.

Population estimated by Mr Barrow at 90,000, though some estimates raise it to 110,000, or even to 150,000. The peasants, like most mountaineers, are healthy and vigorous, but wretchedly poor. Beggary is common among them, and is considered no disgrace. The Portuguese gentry live in a proud and retired manner, associating little

with the English, or with strangers. The city abounds in churches; and in the country, at every fifty yards is found a chapel. In the city, the most opulent part of the inhabitants consists of British merchants, established there for the wine trade. The commerce of the island consists almost entirely in the export of its wine. The annual amount is reckoned from 15,000 to 17,000 pipes. There are, besides, four other species, of each of which a limited quantity is made, called genial, sweet malmsey, dry malmsey, and tinto or red wine. In return for wine, Britain exports to Madeira, clothing, household-furniture, and ornament; also provision, particularly herrings, dried fish, and potatoes. The duty on Madeira wine, when imported into Britain, amounts to L.96. 12s. 6d. 9-20ths per tun. For vessels stopping at Madeira, provisions and refreshments are exorbitantly dear.—Adjacent to Madeira is Porto Santo, a small island, and the Desertas, which, with Madeira itself, compose the group of the Madeiras. Funchal, the capital, is in Long. 17. 6. W. Lat. 32. 37. N.

MADELEY MARKET, a market town of England, in Shropshire, near the Severn. The church is a neat and commodious edifice. There are besides, three Methodist chapels, a Roman Catholic and a Quaker's meeting-house. Population of the parish, 5379. 13 miles E. Shrewsbury.

MADERA, a large, abundant, and navigable river of Peru. It enters the Amazon, in Lat. 3. 24. 18. S.

MADRAS TERRITORY. The countries subject to the presidency of Fort St George, or Madras, comprehend nearly the whole of India south of the river Kistnah, and thus extensive province denominated the Northern Circars. Within these boundaries, however, 3 native princes still collect their resources, and exercise a certain degree of authority within their territories. These princes are the rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The rest of the country is under the immediate jurisdiction of the governor and council at Madras; and for the better administration of justice, and collection of the revenue, has been subdivided into the following districts, viz. Arcot, Bellary, Cahara, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Combaconum, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Guntoor, Madras, Madura, Malabar North, Malabar South, Manipalitam, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Salem, Seringapatam, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly, Verdeluchelium, and Vizagapatam, over each of which there is a European judge, and a collector, with the requisite establishments. There are also four provisional courts of circuit and appeal, to which the above mentioned judges are subordinate, and a supreme court of appeal stationary at Madras, consisting of four judges, selected from the company's civil servants.

MADRAS, called by the natives CHENNA-PATAM, a celebrated city and fortress of the south of India, and the capital of the British

possessions in that quarter. It was founded in the year 1640, on a small territory five miles in length by one in breadth. No worse position could have been selected, as it is situated on a flat sandy shore, where the surf runs with extreme violence, and is surrounded by salt-water creeks or rivers, which prevent the introduction of a stream of fresh water into the town. The original fortress was a small square, which now contains the public offices. To the south of this stands the church, near to which is the residence of the governor; and to the north of the old fort is the exchange, on which a light-house has been erected. The French, who took possession of Madras in 1744, entirely destroyed the black town, and every building which stood within 300 yards of the fort; and with the ruins formed an excellent glacis. It was restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, to the British, in 1749, since which period it has been gradually increased and improved, and is now one of the strongest fortresses in India. All the offices of government, and courts of justice, are in the fort, which is called Fort St George; but the governor, and all the principal inhabitants, have houses at a short distance in the country, where they mostly reside. The nabob of the Carnatic has also a palace at a short distance from the esplanade.

The native, or black town, is nearly a mile to the north of the fort. It has some good streets and bazars; but the houses are very irregular. In 1794, the population was estimated at 300,000. The generality of the garden houses are very neat buildings, consisting mostly of only one story, but having a handsome balcony, supported by pillars in front. They have all green Venetian windows; and each house is surrounded by a garden. A college has also been lately instituted, for instructing the junior civil servants in all of the native languages; and they have a mint for coining both gold and silver coin.

Madras carries on a considerable trade, not only with Europe, but with China, Ceylon, Pegue, the Isle of France, New Holland, and different parts of India; but owing to the want of a navigable river, and the difficulty of landing goods, owing to the heavy surf, it labours under great disadvantages. The black town is inhabited by persons from all parts of the world, all of whom are left to the free enjoyment of their religion. It therefore contains an Armenian and Portuguese church, a mosque, and several Hindoo temples. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of an archdeacon, subordinate to the bishop of Calcutta, and 23 chaplains. The climate of Madras is very hot. Long. 80. 25. E. Lat. 13. 5. N.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castle, near the river Manzanares, about 300 miles from the sea on each side, and 2200 feet above its level. It stands on several eminences of small elevation, in the centre of a large plain. The city itself is of an ob-

long form, its circumference nearly six miles. It is surrounded by a high earthen wall, but has no ditch, or any other means of defence. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many others are wide, straight, and regular; and some of them would be suitable to the finest cities in Europe. The squares in Madrid are not fewer than 42, but most of them are very small; the best are the Plaza Mayor, and the Puerta del Sol. The rest of the squares are small and inelegant. The private houses of Madrid are generally low, with grated windows. The houses of the first grandees are distinguished from those of private citizens only by their magnitude. The only exceptions are the palaces of the families of Berwick, Altamira, and Veragua. The houses of the dukes of Infantado, Alba, Medinaceli, and some others, possess valuable collections of paintings. The churches are also distinguished by the same simplicity. The most remarkable churches are that of St Jerome, with a portal richly ornamented with Gothic sculpture; the church of St Isidor, which is large and handsome, with a fine front; that of the mendicant friars, which is one of the largest in the city; the church of the Incarnation, an Ionic building, and one of the handsomest in Madrid; the church of the Visitation, or las Salesas, a large building, richly ornamented with paintings, statues, and marble pillars. The monument of the bishop of Plasencia, in the chapel called del Obispo, the silver tabernacle in the church of St Martin, the altar and monument of Joan of Austria, in the church of the Franciscan nuns, are worthy the notice of a traveller. Of the other public buildings, one of the most remarkable is the Saladero, a large and handsome edifice; also the quarters of the guards, the largest building in Madrid, being a great oblong, with the principal front toward the east, overloaded with ornaments. The other buildings are the custom-house, the post-office, the prison, the council-house. The royal armoury contains a valuable collection of armour of different ages. Of the city gates, three, viz. the gates of the Recolets, of St Vincent, and Alcala, are in the form of triumphal arches, with trophies, inscriptions, columns, and other ornaments. There are three theatres, but none of them are worth notice for their architecture. Madrid contains two palaces on a large scale, the *Palacio Real* at the western extremity of the city, and the *Buen Retiro* at the eastern. Both are insulated buildings: the *Palacio Real* is of a square form, its walls extending each way 404 feet, and having 86 feet in height; the inclosed court is 120 feet square. This palace contains a large collection of paintings by the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain; also the crown, jewels, and other regalia. The *Buen Retiro* is a large regular square; but several parts having since been added without taste or judgment, it is an unharmonious mass; but it has very extensive

gardens, and a large collection of paintings. Of the public walks of Madrid, the principal is the Prado, which runs along great part of the east, and part of the north side of the city. It forms a broad walk, planted with trees for carriages, and an alley on each side for pedestrians. Madrid enjoys almost always a cloudless sky, and a pure and serene atmosphere; but the air is extremely keen, from the great elevation, and from the vicinity of the snowy mountains of Guadarrama. The population of Madrid, including military, clergy, and strangers, is not far short of 200,000. The great school of Madrid occupies a building which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and has 16 masters, who teach the languages and sciences. There is a botanical garden; also a chemical school, and classes for engineering, for anatomy, and the practice of medicine. There are academies for the study of history, and for painting, sculpture, and architecture; also for the Spanish language. The charitable institutions of Madrid are numerous. There are hospitals and institutions for the relief of all classes. There is a saltpetre work on a large scale; also a hat manufactory. There is here also a fabric of Mosaic, one of tapestry, and one of porcelain, like the Gobelins at Paris. There are around Madrid several royal residences, such as the Casa del Campo, a royal hunting seat on the Manzanares; the Pardo, a palace on the river; the Zarzuela, a beautiful rural seat, about six miles to the north of Madrid. Madrid is not an ancient city, its name being first mentioned in history as a castle, sacked by the Moors in 1109. It was occupied early in 1808 by French troops, who were finally obliged to quit it in 1813. The French troops, under the Duke d'Angoulême, again entered it in May 1823. 680 miles S. S. W. Paris, 850 W. by S. Rome. Long. 3. 33. E. W. Lat. 40. 25. 7. N.

MADRID, NEW, a town of the United States, in the state of Missouri, near the bank of the Mississippi.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, 35 miles S. S. W. Valladolid. Population 1230.

MADRIEJOS, a neat and well built town of Spain, in New Castile. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Population 8000.

MADUNA, an ancient city, and capital of a district of the same name, in the south of India, between the 9th and 10th deg. of N. lat.

MADURA, an island in the Eastern seas, situated off the north coast of the island of Java, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the strait of Madura, which is 100 miles in length, by 16 the average breadth. The country throughout is fertile and tolerably cultivated. The Dutch invaded this island about the year 1747, and made slaves of a great number of the inhabitants. Long. 112. 54. E. Lat. 6. 44. to 7. 15. S.

MAELSTRAND, an island on the west coast of Sweden, to the north of Gottenburg.

MAËSE, a large river of Europe, which rises in the French department of the Upper

Marne, enters the Netherlands to the north of Charleville, and falls into the German ocean below Rotterdam. Course 400 miles.

MAESTRICHT, a town of the Netherlands, on the Maese, where that river is joined by the small stream of the Jaer. It communicates with the suburb of Wyck, on the opposite side, by means of a stone bridge of 500 feet in length. Its form, including the suburb, is nearly circular; and it is tolerably well built. The principal street extends from the bridge to the other extremity of the town; it is mostly occupied by shops; but the best dwelling-houses are in a street which runs parallel to it. The market place and the *place d'armes* are two handsome public squares. Of the public buildings, the chief are the town-hall and the church of St. Gervais; the other churches of the city are of little note; but the college, once occupied by the Jesuits, the theatre, and the arsenal, are worth the visit of a traveller. Maestricht is one of the strongest places of the Netherlands. It is surrounded by walls and ditches; but its principal strength consists in a number of detached bastions. The manufactures of this place consist in leather, flannel, stockings, and different kinds of coarse cloth; also in hardware. Here are likewise extensive breweries and distilleries. It was taken by the French in 1794. Population 18,500. 66 miles E. Brussels.

MAETER, a village of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, with 3000 inhabitants.

MAFFALUBRENSE, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Population 2700.

A MAPRA, a town of Portugal, 20 miles N. W. Lisbon. Population 1000.

MAGDALEN RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence.

MAGDALENA, a large river of America, in New Granada, which enters the sea, 63 miles N. E. Carthagena, Lat. 11. 2. N.—The name also of several other smaller rivers.

MAGDALENE ISLANDS, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47. 13. and 47. 42. N.

MAGDEBURG, a government of the Prussian states, in Saxony, comprising an extent of nearly 4400 square miles, and a population of 446,000. It is divided into 16 circles.

MAGDEBURG, a large city of the Prussian states, capital of the above government, in the province of Saxony, on the Elbe. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Germany, being surrounded with a number of out-works, and having a citadel in an island in the river, with an arsenal and store-houses. The town itself is divided into five parts; first, the Old Town, the Neumarkt, and the Friedrichstadt or tower fort; next, the New Town, and the quarter called Sudenburg. Magdeburg having been rebuilt since 1631, is better constructed than cities of old date. Of its squares, or open spaces, the principal are the Cathedral square, which has a number of neat houses; the Old Market, with a statue of the Emperor Otto the Great; and the Prince's Market, adjoining to the public

walks. The most remarkable public buildings are the royal exchequer, the house where the different courts used to assemble; the ducal palace, the regency house, the government house, the new and old arsenals, &c. The cathedral, which is of old date, is built of freestone, with two spires. Magdeburg has also three houses of council or assembly, a Catholic church in the citadel for soldiers, 12 Protestant churches, one Catholic and three Protestant convents, five hospitals, two orphan-houses, a house of correction, and a work-house. The principal public walks are the prince's rampart, the cathedral square, the freemasons' garden, and the banks of the Elbe. The public establishments are, the courts of justice, the offices for civil affairs, a Protestant consistory, a medical board, the Lutheran establishment of Notre Dame, and various schools. Magdeburg has several public libraries and collections of paintings. It has extensive breweries and distilleries. The manufactures are of woollen, linen, stockings, hats, leather, tobacco, soap, and wax. Magdeburg is a town of old date, having been mentioned in history in the reign of Charlemagne. Population 30,250. 75 miles W. S. W. Berlin, 62 N. N. W. Leipzig. Long. 11. 38. 46. E. Lat. 52. 11. 4. N.

MAGDELAINE, LA PRAIRIE DE LA, or LA PRAIRIE, a flourishing village on the St. Lawrence, consisting of 100 well built houses.

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF, a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at the southern extremity of the continent of America, upwards of 300 miles in length, from Cape Virgin, in the Atlantic, to Cape Desire, in the Pacific ocean, in some places several leagues over, and in others not half a league. The straits were discovered, and passed through, in the year 1520, by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain. Long. 70. 10 77. W. Lat. 52. 30. to 54. S.

MAGEROE, an island at the N. extremity of Norwegian Lapland, containing Cape North. Long. 26. 0. 45. E. Lat. 71. 11. 30. N.

MAGGENTA, a town of Austrian Italy. Population 4000. 13 miles W. Milan.

MAGGIA, two rivers of Switzerland and Italy, which fall into Lake Maggiore.

MAGHAREE, or SEVEN HOES, islands on the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Tralee bay.

MAGHERA, a small village of Ireland, county of Derry, 16 miles S. Coleraine.

MAGHERAFELT, a neat village of Ireland, 30 miles S. E. Londonderry.

MAGILLAGON POINT, a cape on the north-west extremity of the county of Londonderry.

MAGINDAMO, the most southerly of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern seas, of an extremely irregular form. It is about 300 miles long, and 105 broad. The Spaniards have been in possession of a large portion of the sea coast, to the west, north, and north-east, where they have planted colonies of Chris-

tians. The interior is intersected by lofty chains of mountains, with intervening plains, which afford pasture for vast herds of cattle. The country is also well wooded, and in many parts towards the sea-coast is covered with impenetrable jungle and forests. There are no ravenous wild beasts on the island; on which account deer, wild cattle, buffaloes, hogs, goats, and horses, multiply fast, the latter being of a small breed, but remarkable for their spirit. Long. 119. 30. to 125. E. Lat. 5. 40. to 9. 55. N.

MAGINDANO, the principal town of the above island, containing 20 houses. It is about six miles up the Pelangy. Opposite stands the town of Selangun, containing 200 houses. Long. 124. 40. E. Lat. 7. 9. N.

MAGNAC LAVAL, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 2800. 24 miles N. Limoges.

MAGNISA, a town of Asia Minor, the ancient *Magnesia*, at one time the capital of the Greek empire. 20 miles N. N. E. Smyrna. Long. 27. 18. E. Lat. 38. 44. N.

MAGNUS BAY, ST., a safe and commodious bay of the mainland of Shetland.

MAGRIE RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence.

MAORA, a river of Italy. It rises in the Apennines, and falls into the Mediterranean.

MAHACKAMACK, a river of the United States, which falls into the Delaware.

MAHANTANGO, a tributary of the Susquehanna, in the United States, Pennsylvania.

MAHANUDDY, a river of Hindostan, which falls into the bay of Bengal in 20. N. lat.

MAHON, a river of Ireland, county of Waterford, which runs into the sea.

MAHONING, a river of the United States, Pennsylvania, which joins the Alleghany.

MAHRATTA TERRITORY, a very extensive country of Hindostan, which, till lately, extended across what is called the peninsula of India; and is mostly possessed by the peishwa, Nagpore rajah, Seindia, Holkar, Guicowar, and a few other inferior chiefs.

MARY RIVER, a river of Hindostan, which falls into the gulf of Cambay.

MARSA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, noted for the defeat of the French by the British, in an action near it, in 1806. Population 3000.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, a village and parish of England, in Wiltshire. Population 520.

MAIDEN CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It joins Schuylkill.

MAIDEN NEWTON, a town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire. Pop. 520.

MAIDENHEAD, a well built market town of England, in Berks, on the Thames, over which is a bridge of 13 semicircular arches. The principal trade is in malt, meal, and timber. 26 miles W. London.

MAIDSTONE, a market and borough town of England, county of Kent, on the Medway, which is here navigable for vessels of 50 or 60 tons, and is crossed by a bridge of five arches. The town consists chiefly of

four principal streets, which cross each other in the market-place, with some smaller ones branching off at right angles. The church extends 227 feet in length, and 91 in breadth. There are besides, meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Independents, Unitarians, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists. The court-hall is a neat and commodious modern building. Here the assizes for the county are held. The new buildings for the county jail, &c. are among the most splendid in the kingdom, covering a space of above 13 acres of land. Here is a small but handsome and commodious theatre; also a free grammar-school, and eight charity schools, besides Sunday schools. Here are also neat and extensive barracks; near to which are handsome and commodious assembly rooms. The archbishop of Canterbury had formerly a palace here, the remains of which are still considerable. There was a college, founded by Archbishop Courtenay, much of which is still remaining, and has been converted into dwelling and warehouses. The principal produce of the neighbourhood is hops; and Maidstone is the first hop market in the kingdom. Linen thread is manufactured; and in the vicinity are various paper mills, a distillery, two iron foundries, and breweries. Maidstone sends two members to parliament; the number of voters is 800. Pop. 12,508. 9 miles S. Rochester.

MAIG, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 7 miles below Limerick.

MAIHIDPORE, a town of Hindostan, in Malwah, on the Soprah, 20 miles N. Oolain.

MAINCOTTA, a town of India, in Mysore. Houses 400. Long. 76. 52. E. Lat. 12. 38. N.

MAINE, DISTRICT OF, forming a part of the state of Massachusetts; bounded N. W. and N. by Lower Canada, E. by New Brunswick, S. E. and S. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire. Long. 66. 49. to 70. 55. W. Lat. 43. 5. to 48. N. Its length on the northern frontier is 200 miles; on the eastern 210. It contains the counties of Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebeck, Lincoln, Oxford, Somerset, Washington, and York. Its chief towns are Portland, Castine, Hallowell, Wiscasset, Paris, Norridgewock, Machias, and York. Population 228,708. Maine is rather an elevated country, having generally a diversified surface. A track commencing on the west side of the district, about 160 miles in length, and 60 in its greatest breadth, is mountainous. There is also a small mountainous track in the northern extremity. The remainder of the district may be considered generally as a moderately hilly country. The principal productions are grass, Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, flax, &c. The climate is subject to great extremes both of heat and cold. The animals are, the deer, which have now nearly disappeared; the wolf and the bear, which are still numerous; the beaver, fox, and squirrel. The principal bays are Casco, Penobscot's, Frenchman's, Englishman's, Machias, and Pasa-

maquoddy. The most noted lakes are Moosehead, Umbagog, Sebago, Schoodic, and several others farther in the interior. The principal article of export is lumber. The district sends 7 representatives to Congress.

MAINE, one of the largest rivers of Germany, formed by the two streams called the Red and White Maine, whose united streams fall into the Rhine, opposite to Mentz.

MAINE, LOWER, a circle or province of the Bavarian states, comprising the territories in Franconia acquired by the treaty of Vienna in 1815, and the exchanges consequent on that treaty. The chief town is Wurzburg.

MAINE, UPPER, a circle or province of the Bavarian states, comprising the principalities of Bamberg and Upper Bayreuth, with the northern part of the Upper Palatinate. Population 434,000. The chief town is Bayreuth.

MAINE AND LOIRE, a department in the west of France, comprising a portion of Anjou, and the western part of the Touraine, and contiguous to the department of the Mayenne, the Sarthe, and the Indre and Loire. Population 404,000.

MAINE AND TAUBER, one of the ten circles of the grand duchy of Baden. Pop. 96,000.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, the largest of the Shetland islands, which extends 60 miles from N. to S., and is from 6 to 18 in breadth. The interior parts are craggy, mountainous, and barren; but along the shores, verdant spots, marshy plains, and indifferently fertile tracks, are interspersed. The coast is deeply indented with inlets of the sea. There are many small fresh-water lakes, and some mineral springs impregnated with iron. Agriculture is little attended to. The hills are mostly covered with heath, and afford good pasture for black cattle and sheep. They have also a very small but hardy breed of horses, called Shetland ponies; and a peculiar breed of swine, the flesh of which is esteemed very delicate. Eagles, hawks, ravens, and other birds of prey, are numerous. Swans, in great numbers, annually visit the small lakes; and geese, ducks, and sea birds, everywhere abound. Mainland is divided into eight parochial districts. Pop. 15,062.

MAIPO, a large river of Chili. It enters the Pacific, Lat. 33. 43. 2. N.

MAIRE, LA, STRAITS OF, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land, about 15 miles long, and as many broad.

MAJSA, a town of Hungary, in Little Cumania, with 4100 inhabitants.

MAISONROIS, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 1900.

MAITEA, a small island in the South Pacific ocean. Long 148. 12. W. Lat. 17. 53. S.

MAIXANT, St., a town of France, department of the Two Seves, on the Sevre Niortoise. Pop. 5000. It has manufactures of cotton caps and stockings. 36 miles S.W. Poitiers.

MAJORCA, the principal of the Balearic isles, a group situated in the Mediterranean, to the

east of Spain, and subject to that crown. It is about 100 miles from the coast of Spain, and 160 from Algiers; its length is about 40 miles; its breadth nearly equal. Pop. 136,000. It is almost surrounded by a chain of mountains, a branch of which penetrates towards the centre of the island. The climate is in general temperate. The chief towns are Palma, Alcudia, Pollenza, Soler, St. Martial, Andracio, Bunola, and a good many villages. There is a number of salt marshes, which might easily be rendered valuable. Coral is found. Game is abundant. The horned cattle are diminutive; but the sheep and hogs are large. A great quantity of sheep and goat milk cheese is made and exported to Spain. The soil is fertile, and produces oranges, vines, olives, and other fruits, which rival those of Portugal. The wool of Majorca is of general of good quality. They have few manufactures. Majorca and Minorca were the Balearic islands of the ancients.

MAJORI, a small town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 2700.

MAKEN, a village and parish of England, 2 miles from Plymouth. Population 3018.

MAKKUM, a town of the Netherlands in Friesland. Population 2000.

MAKO, a market town of Hungary, on the Marosch. Population 7000.

MAKRINITZA, a town of Greece, 40 miles S. E. Larissa. Population 2000.

MALABAR, an extensive province of Hindostan, situated between the 10th and 13th degrees of N. lat. It is bounded N. by the province of Canara, S. by the rajah of Cochin's territories, E. by a chain of lofty mountains denominated the Western Ghats, and W. it is washed by the sea. This province consists either of flat land washed by the sea, or of different ranges of hills, extending to the foot of the mountains. It is intersected by a number of mountain streams. Its chief produce is timber, sandal-wood, cocoa nuts, coir, and black pepper. Its principal towns are Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cananore. The villages are numerous, and neatly built. This country is now under the dominion of the British.

MALABAR CAPE, or SANDY POINT, the south-east part of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. Long. 70. 3. W. Lat. 41. 33. N.

MALABAR POINT, a noted promontory on the island of Bombay, near which is a celebrated temple of the Hindoos.

MALABRIGO, a small river of the province of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.

MALACCA, a considerable country of India beyond the Ganges, consisting of a large peninsula, connected with Siam by the isthmus of Kraw. At all other points it is surrounded by the sea, having on the west the Indian ocean, and the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra; on the east the gulf of Siam and the sea of China. It may be reckoned at 775 miles in length, and 125 of medium breadth. The country is traversed by a chain of very lofty mountains, and covered

with extensive forests and marshes, so that it is very difficult to penetrate into the interior. The fruits are excellent and plentiful; but grain is but scantily produced. Game is also scarce. It is ruled chiefly by numerous petty states, and wars are frequent. In this turbulent system, usurpation, and all kinds of violence, are habitually practised. The influence of these causes, joined with seafaring and piratical habits, has formed a character which renders the Malays the terror of Asia. The Papuas or oriental negroes inhabit the interior. Malacca contains also colonies from several of the neighbouring countries and islands.

MALACCA, the capital of the country above described, situated on the western coast, upon the straits which bear its name. It was visited by the Portuguese in 1508, and afterwards stormed by them. It was then taken by the Dutch, who retained possession of it till 1795, when it was subjected by a British force. After the formation, however, of the settlement at Pulo Pinang, or Prince of Wales Island, the garrison and stores were withdrawn from Malacca, and the whole place dismantled. Its commercial importance is in consequence lost. The town is large; many of the houses are well built of stone; and there are several spacious and handsome streets. Long. 102. 12. E. Lat. 2. 14. N.

MALACCA, STRAITS OF, a narrow sea between the island of Sumatra and the country of Malacca, from the line to lat. 5. N.

MALACA, a large city of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, situated at the inland extremity of a deep bay. The town is commanded by an old Moorish fortress. The city itself is of a circular form, and is surrounded by a double wall, with nine gates, and a number of stately towers. The present city is of Moorish construction, and combines a number of contrivances for mitigating the extremes of heat, and for enjoying the tranquillity of retirement. The streets are narrow, the houses are large, and in general, each has a court into which the windows open. The public buildings are obscured by private houses, and the city does not even contain a good square. The principal buildings are the custom-house and the cathedral. The cathedral is very large. It is partly of Roman, and partly of Moorish architecture, though erected in the 16th century. The interior is finished with exquisite taste. The bishop's palace is in front of the cathedral. The Alameyda or public walk is also very fine. The harbour of Malaga is capable of containing about 400 merchant vessels and 20 ships of the line. A fine mole of 700 yards in length, runs out into the sea, and two smaller ones have been subsequently built. The rivers Guadalmedina and Guadalorce discharge their waters at this place into the ocean. The great export is wine and fruit. Malaga was founded by the Phœnicians. It fell into the hands of the Moors in 714, and was not wrested from them

until 1487. It was taken in 1810 by the French, and remained in their possession till the year 1812. Population 52,000. 55 miles W. S. W. Granada, 203 S. by W. Madrid. Long. 4. 25. 2. W. Lat. 36. 43. 39. N.

MALAN, an irregularly shaped lake in Sweden, N. and W. of Stockholm, 80 miles long.

MALAUCEUNE, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. Population 2600.

MALCHIN, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Population 2600.

MALCHWAY, a river of Wales, in Radnorshire, which falls into the Wye.

MALDEGEM, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles E. Brugge. Population 4700.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small islands formed from coral, in the Indian ocean, extending from the equinoctial line to the 8th degree of northern latitude, and situated between the 72d and 74th of eastern longitude. They are divided into 17 groups, separated from each other by narrow channels, which are unsafe for ships of burden. The greatest breadth of the chain is from 20 to 24 leagues. These islands carry on a considerable trade with each other, and also with the continent of India. Each group has its respective branch of industry. In one group the brewers reside, the goldsmiths in another, and the locksmiths, mat-makers, potters, turners, and joiners, each inhabit their respective group. The climate is intensely hot, and unhealthy for Europeans.

MALDON, or MALDEN WATER, an ancient borough and market town of England, in Essex, on the estuary of the Blackwater. The public buildings are, the principal church of All Saints; St Mary's church, a spacious building, said to have been built before the year 1036; St Peter's, now united to all Saints, near which is the town-hall, a large old brick building. At the west end of the town is an extensive range of barracks. It sends two members to parliament. Population 3193. 30 miles N. E. London.

MALDONADO, a town of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, near the N. entrance of the Plata, and sheltered from the south-east winds by a small island which bears the same name. The Spaniards have a fort here. Long. 55. 36. W. Lat. 34. 50. S.

MALDONADO, a small river of the province of Buenos Ayres, which enters the sea in the bay of Maldonado.

MALENBA, a seaport on the coast of Loango, in Western Africa, belonging to Portugal. The European counting-houses are arranged round a large square. This spot is very unhealthy. 80 miles S. Loango.

MALGRAT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean. Population 3200.

MALNEUREUX ISLANDS, in the gulf of Mexico, in Lake Borge.

MALINHEAD, the most northerly point of Ireland, 23 miles N. Londonderry.

MALIVAGUNGA, one of the principal rivers in the island of Ceylon.

MALLEN, a town of Spain, in Arragon. Population 2400.

MALLEVILLE, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 2300.

MALLICOLLO, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific ocean, 18 leagues long, and 7 wide. Long. of Port Sandwich, 107. 57. 23. E. Lat. 16. 25. 20. S.

MALLING, WEST, a market town of England, in Kent, near a tributary rivulet of the Medway. Pop. 1265. 23 miles S. E. London.

MALLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the Blackwater, over which is an excellent stone bridge. Its chief structures are a fine church, a good market-house, and a horse barrack. It sends one member to the imperial parliament. 32 miles S. Limerick.

MALMEDY, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Recht, 20 miles S. Aix-la-Chapelle. Population 4400.

MALMO, one of the strongest towns of Sweden, on the Sound. It has wide streets, with a spacious square. Pop. 5900. 18 miles E. S. E. Copenhagen.

MALMÖRUS-LAN, one of the new divisions of Sweden. It lies along the Sound and the Baltic, including a great part of the ancient Bohuslen or Scania. Population 137,000.

MALMESBURY, a very ancient market and borough town of England, in Wiltshire, near two tributary streams of the Avon. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Its castle is demolished; but there are some remains of its abbey. Pop. 1332. 23 miles N. E. Bath.

MALOGS, ST, a seaport of France, department of the Ile and Vilaine, on the small island of Aaron, which communicates with the continent by means of a mole. The entrance to the town at the end of the mole is strongly defended. There are also ramparts around the town; and on the north side it is inaccessible, in consequence of rocks and fortifications. It is of an oblong form. The principal public buildings, such as the cathedral, the town-hall, and the episcopal palace, are situated in the market-place. The harbour is large, but difficult of access. It has a considerable trade, and manufactures of thread, woollens, and linen. Pop. 10,000.

MALOI-JAROSLAWITZ, a town of Russia, government of Kaluga, noted as the scene of a most sanguinary action between the French and Russians in October 1812. Population 1650. Long. 36. 14. E. Lat. 55. 0. N.

MALONE, a village of the United States, in Franklin county, New York.

MALPAS, a market town of England, in Cheshire, with a handsome church. Population of the township 1137.

MALPLAQUET, a village of France, department of the North, the scene of a sanguinary battle in 1709, between the French and the allies. Population 1100. 9 miles S. Mons.

MALSTROM, or MOSKE-STROM, a violent whirlpool on the coast of Norway. Long. 10. 40. E. Lat. 68. 8. N.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean, nearly opposite to the south angle of Sicily. Its length is about 20 miles; its greatest breadth 12; its circumference 60; its dis-

tance from Sicily about 50. Its coast is in general steep and rugged. It is well fortified throughout. The two small islands of Gozzo and Cerrino are separated from it only by a narrow channel. The superficial extent of the three islands is about 179 square miles, and the population 90,000, of whom above 75,000 are in Malta. Every spot is cultivated with the greatest care; and soil, when deficient, is supplied in ship loads from Sicily. Most of the productions both of Europe and the tropical climates, which have been tried here, have succeeded. Indigo and saffron are cultivated; and also cotton, which has been exported to a great amount. The south-east wind, called the Sirocco, is always unpleasant, and at times injurious to vegetation. The honey of Malta is in repute. The climate is healthy. Malta was possessed by the Carthaginians, Romans, and afterwards by the Saracens, who were driven out by the Normans. They retained it till its occupation in the 16th century by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who fortified it, and participated in all the attacks made upon the Turks by the Christian powers, both by sea and on the coast of Africa. It was besieged by the Turks in 1565. After losing four months in reiterated attacks, and sacrificing a great part of their army, they were obliged to re-embark, and from that time forward they forbore from all further attempts on Malta. In 1798, Malta surrendered to Bonaparte, and received a French garrison. Being afterwards blockaded by a British squadron, it was forced to surrender, through famine, in 1800; and by the treaty of Paris in 1814, was confirmed to Britain. The chief towns are La Valetta, Civita Vecchia, and Malta or Melita. In no fortress in Europe are the defences more imposing. To garrison it completely would require about 30,000 men. Long. 14. 12. E. Lat. 35. 50. N.

MALTON, a borough and market town of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, which is crossed by a spacious stone bridge. There are two towns, the Old and the New. The houses are mostly of stone, and the town in general is clean and well built. Here are two parish churches. There are, besides, places of worship for Quakers, Presbyterians, and Methodists. There is a theatre and a handsome suite of public rooms. The remains of the castle are still visible. Here is a large, commodious, and well managed work-house. Near New Malton is a mineral spring. Large quantities of corn, butter, and bacon-hams, are exported. There are two iron foundries and two porter breweries; and the manufacture of malt, linen, hats, gloves, hides, and pelts, is carried on. It sends two members to parliament: number of voters 500. Population of Old Malton 1004; of New Malton 4005. 18 miles N. E. York.

MALVERN, GREAT AND LITTLE, two villages of England, in Worcester. The first is noted for its mineral springs. It has a church,

the remains of its once celebrated monastery. Population of Great Malvern 1563. 8 miles from Worcester.

MALVERN HILLS, a range of hills in England, counties of Worcester and Hereford.

MALWAH, an extensive province of Hindostan, situated principally between the 22d and 23d degrees of northern latitude, bounded N. by the provinces of Ajmeer and Agra, E. by Allahabad and Gundwaneh, S. by Khair-elah and Berar, and W. by Ajmeer and Gujerat. It is 250 miles long, and 150 broad.

MALWAN, a seaport of Hindostan, in Bejjapore. Long. 73. 20. E. Lat. 10. 4. N.

MAKERA, a town of France, department of the Sarthe, on the Dive. Pop. 5500.

MAMORE, an abundant river of Quito. It enters the Madera in Lat. 11. 55. S.

MAN, or MAUN, a river of England, in Nottinghamshire. It joins the Medon.

MAN, ISLE or, an island of Great Britain, in the Irish sea, nearly equidistant from the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 30 miles long, and 10 or 12 miles broad, and terminates in a sharp point towards the north; and on the south is a small island, termed the Calf of Man. It is within 4. 17. and 4. 47. W. long. and 54. 4. and 54. 27. N. lat. The interior and central part of the island is mountainous, and some of the hills attain the elevation of 2000 feet. The towns and villages are almost all situated along the coast; and the interior is mostly divided into small farms, or left in a state of nature, covered with heath and gorse. The principal towns are Castletown, the capital; Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey; and the principal villages Saxeby, Balasala, and Kirkmichael. The soil is rather unproductive. No minerals of any consequence occur in the island, except lead, and some copper and iron. There are several quarries of stone and thin blue slate. The climate is generally mild. The animal productions, besides cattle and horses, are badgers, foxes, eagles, and mottled hawks. Immense quantities of sea-fowls breed about the rocks, especially on the Calf of Man, where 5000 young puffins are generally taken in a year. Agriculture has of late years made great progress here; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, turnips, potatoes, flax, &c. Great numbers of cattle are annually fattened for exportation; and nearly 30,000 lbs. of butter are annually sent to England. Poultry of all kinds are numerous and cheap; also eggs and fish. Above 500 boats are regularly employed in the herring fishery. Of the manufactures, coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are made in different parts of the island. Liverpool is the port in England in which nearly all the trade of the Isle of Man centres. The Isle of Man is ruled by a governor, a council of public affairs, and the house of Keys, the representatives of the people, now a self-elected body. The whole island contains 17 parishes or kirks, and is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a bishop, who

is styled bishop of Sodor and Man, and is besides sole baron of the isle, and possesses other important privileges. The duke of Athol was formerly lord proprietor of the island. But in 1765 the sovereignty was purchased of him by the English government, for 1,70,000, to which 1,3000 per annum was added in 1792: Pop. 40,081. The port of Douglas is 60 miles S. E. by S. Liverpool.

MANAAR, an island off the north-west coast of Ceylon. Long. 79. 56. E. Lat. 9. 6. N.

MANAPIRA, a river of Venezuela. It enters the Orinoco.

MANASQUAN, a river of the United States, in New Jersey. It runs into the Atlantic.

MANATOULIN ISLAND, an extensive chain of islands in Lake Superior, 160 miles long,

MANCHA, LA, a province in the central part of Spain, to the south of Old Castile, and to the north of Andalusia. It contains an area of 8000 square miles, with a population of 200,000. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The chief town of the former is Ciudad Real; of the latter Ocaña. The other principal towns are La Guardia, Almagro, Teniblique, and Manzanares. This province is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, forming parts of the Sierra de Oca, the Sierra de Alcaraz, and the well known Sierra Morena. It has, however, no large rivers; for though traversed by the Tagus, the Guadiana, and the Xucar, none of them are of large size in this part of Spain.

MANCHA REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 7 miles E. Jaen. Population 4000.

MANCHE, LA, a department of France, bounded W. and N. by the English channel, S. E. by the department of Calvados; S. by that of Ille and Vilaine. Population 583,600. This department comprises the western part of Normandy. St. Lo is the capital, but Cherbourg the largest town.

MANCHESTER, a market town of England, in Lancashire, the great centre of the cotton trade, and the greatest manufacturing town in the kingdom. It is situated on the Irwell, which has been rendered navigable from Liverpool. The greater part of the town lies on the left or eastern bank of the river; but the district of Salford, formerly a suburb, is built entirely on the western bank, and is joined to the opposite side by five bridges. The town extends two miles in length, and 1½ in breadth; but its dimensions are continually increasing by the erection of new houses and streets. It has within a few years received great improvements. The central parts of the town consist of a great number of streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, all crowded with warehouses, factories, and shops. But towards the extremities of the town, among the more modern buildings, are very handsome and elegant dwelling-houses, either standing alone, or forming rows, places, parades, &c. The churches are sixteen in number, viz. the Collegiate or Christ Church, St Mary's, St Peter's, St Anne's, St Paul's, St James's, St Michael's, St Clement's, St Thomas's, St

George's, St Stephen's, Trinity, &c. besides about twice as many dissenting chapels. The Collegiate or Christ Church, usually called the Old Church, is a fine Gothic structure, richly ornamented in the cathedral style. The whole breadth is 130 feet from E. to W.; the whole length is 216 feet. St Mary's church is in the Doric style. It has a fine spire steeple, 186 feet high, supported by 8 Ionic pillars. St Peter's church is also of Doric architecture, and much resembles a Grecian temple. St Anne's is a handsome building, erected in 1723. St Paul's is a very spacious building, chiefly of brick, with a lofty tower. The dissenting chapels in general are extremely neat and elegant. They belong chiefly to Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. No town is more distinguished by the number of its charitable institutions. Cheetham hospital, commonly called the College, is intended for the maintenance and education of 60 boys, from the age of 6 to 14. The infirmary is a handsome set of buildings, opposite Piccadilly; it includes a large general hospital, a dispensary, and a lunatic hospital and asylum. There is, besides a lying-in-hospital; the Ladies' Auxiliary society, for aiding poor women during their confinement in their own houses; the house of recovery, or fever ward; the Stranger's Friend society, instituted in 1791; an hospital for persons afflicted with diseases in the eye; also a lock hospital and penitentiary; the Manchester poor-house; besides various other charitable institutions and associations for different purposes. The charity schools are numerous in Manchester; also the Sunday schools. There is a royal Lancasterian school, and a smaller establishment on the same plan; also two national schools, on Dr Bell's system. Of the associations for promoting literature and science, the principal is the Literary and Philosophical society, founded in 1781. The Exchange, for the resort of the merchants and tradesmen, is a very fine and spacious building. It is built in the Doric style. In the lower floor is the news-room, a magnificent hall, comprising an area of 4000 feet, and upper rooms, for public dinners, meetings, &c. on a corresponding scale. The New Bailey prison is a large building, founded in 1707. Of the manufactures, the principal, and the source of most of the rest, is that of cotton. Manchester is the centre of this trade, which extends around it in all directions to Furness and Derby on the north and south, and to Leeds and Liverpool on the east and west. It is, besides, the general depot from which the raw material is distributed through all parts of the district, and in which all this scattered merchandise is again collected, when finished, into a centre, to be again expanded over a wider circle; to be sent to Hull, Liverpool, and London, and thence all over the world. The principal articles manufactured at Manchester at present are velvets, fustians, dimitties, calicoes, checks, tickings,

jeans, shirtings, gingham, gullings, handkerchiefs, nankeens, diapers, muslinets, muslins, cambrics, and almost every kind of fancy cotton, and cotton and silk goods. The spinning trade is becoming every year more extensive, and considerable quantities of yarn are annually exported. The cotton being carried to the mill in its rudest state, is made to pass through a succession of rollers, spindles, &c. and to undergo the various operations of cleaning, carding, drawing, stretching and twisting, until the mass of unconnected fibres comes out from this process a continuous thread of the utmost fineness and of very great strength, and with its value augmented one thousand fold. The weaving is also carried on to a great extent; and the invention of power looms, or looms worked by machinery, has been recently introduced, and have extended considerably. But the erection and keeping up of this various and complicated machinery, which is constantly at work, is itself a source of very great business in and around Manchester. This gives rise to great iron foundries, and other works of a similar kind, and to the invention even of new machines to facilitate its operations. Besides the weaving and spinning, the printing, dyeing, and bleaching businesses are carried on to a very great extent in and around Manchester. The hat manufacture is also very extensive, and several well managed sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol works, besides a great number of other manufactories. By means of the canals which proceed from it to different parts of the country, Manchester enjoys a communication by water both with the eastern and western seas, being situated directly in the line of navigation which here extends across the island from shore to shore, while it is equally open to the north and south by various branches from the main trunk. Manchester is governed by a boroughreeve, two constables, a deputy constable, and a number of inferior officers. Although one of the largest towns in the kingdom, it sends no member to parliament. Population, for successive years, of Manchester and Salford:—In 1767, 19,800; 1773, 42,900; 1788, 50,000; 1791, 70,000; 1811, 98,000; 1821, 133,788.

MANCHESTER, a post township of the United States, Vermont. Pop. 1502.—2d, Of Essex county, Massachusetts. Pop. 1197.—3d, A township in York county, Pennsylvania.

MANCILLA, a town of Spain, province of Leon, Population 2500.

MANDAVEE, a large fortified seaport of Hindostan, province of Cutch, on the northeast shore of the Indian ocean. It carries on a considerable trade with Bombay, Arabia, &c. Long. 69. 34. E. Lat. 22. 50. N.

MANDEO, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which falls into the bay of Ferrol.

MANDINGO, or **MANDING**, a mountainous territory in Central Africa, bounded E. by Bambarra, N. by Fouladoo, S. and W. by Gadou and Jallonkadoo. The country is

rocky and barren, and contains no towns of any consequence, except Kaffalia. The whole region is watered by the Niger in its early course. The Mandingoes have now spread themselves over most of Africa.

MANDURIA, an ancient town of Naples, 6 miles N. E. Cassano. Population 4000.

MANEDORF, a village of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich. Population 2100.

MANERBIO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. Population 3300.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. Population 5000.

MANG, a river of Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Kerry.

MANGALORE, called also **COBRIAL BUNDER**, a seaport and fortress of Hindostan, on the eastern shore of the Indian ocean, province of Canara. It is now the station of the judge, collector, &c. of South Canara. Long. 73. E. Lat. 12. 49. N.

MANGAY ISLANDS, in the gulf of St Lawrence, near the south coast of Labrador.

MANHANTANGO CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehannah.

MANHEGAN, an island of the United States, on the coast of Maine.

MANHEIM, or **MANNHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine. Mannheim was a petty village, when it was chosen for the site of a town in 1606, by the reigning elector palatine. It has since advanced rapidly; the present palace was built, and the town fortified, according to the rules of the celebrated Coehorn. It has suffered severely from sieges. In 1795, it was bombarded by the French, to whom it afterwards surrendered; it was afterwards besieged and taken by the Austrians, and in the course of these operations it sustained considerable injury. It presents a very fine view from a distance. It is built with the greatest regularity, and is in fact the finest town in Germany. It is of an oval form, and was surrounded with ramparts. These have been levelled, and laid out in gardens. The town is divided into four quarters. The palace belonging to the grand duke occupies the side next the Rhine. It contains several handsome apartments, with a gallery of paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural history, and a library with 60,000 volumes. The observatory is a noble building, with a curious tower 108 feet in height. The custom-house resembles a palace: it is surrounded with colonades, under which are shops. The other public buildings are the convents of the Augustines and Capuchines, now both secularized; the arsenal, the play-house, the merchant's hall, the theatre, the Lutheran, the Calvinist, and Catholic churches, the three hospitals, the work-house, the orphan-house, and the church that belonged to the Jesuits. It has a gymnasium, with drawing and music schools; also a mercantile school, and other literary institutions. It is noted for its ma-

manufacture of tinsel were resembling gold. The distillation of aromatic waters still continues to be an employment here. The other manufactures are tobacco, ribbons, shawls, linen, and playing cards. There are also an extensive bleaching ground and tanneries. It has a bridge of boats over the Neckar, and a flying bridge over the Rhine. Population 15,200. 36 miles S. by W. Mentz. Long. 8. 23. 0. E. Lat. 49. 29. 18. N.

MANICKPORE, the capital of a district of Hindostan, on the Ganges. Long. 81. 25. E. Lat. 25. 47. N.

MANICOUAGAN, or BLACK RIVER, a river of Lower Canada; also a lake.

MANILLA, a town of the island of Lucon, and the capital of the Spanish settlements in the Philippines, situated on the banks of a bay of the same name, which is 25 miles in circumference, and receives some considerable rivers. It is perhaps one of the most happily situated towns in the world. It is large, and contains many handsome private houses; and notwithstanding the frequent earthquakes, it has some magnificent churches. The largest and best part of the town is occupied by monasteries and convents. Population 38,000, consisting chiefly of mulattoes, Indians, or Chinese, who devote themselves to agriculture, and to the arts of industry. An intercourse is carried on from Manila with the Chinese port of Amoy, and with the north-eastern ports of China. The chief exports are cordage, resinous substances, pitch and tar, cloths, rushes, rattans, indigo of an excellent quality, rice, and cotton, copper, indigo, and cochineal, with a large proportion of treasure. There is a castle or fort which stands at the west end of the city. In the year 1645, great part of this city was destroyed by an earthquake. In the year 1762, Manila was taken by the English, and a million sterling was exacted for its ransom. Long. 120. 54. E. Lat. 14. 38. N.

MANLIUS, a township and village of the United States, Onondago county, New York.

MANNSHAETTERO, a mountain chain in Austria, beginning at the frontier of Moravia, and terminating at the Danube.

MANNINGHAM, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2474.

MANNINGTREE, a market town of England, in Essex, on the Stour. Pop. 1235.

MANOR, a small river of Scotland. It joins the Tweed 2 miles above Peebles.

MANOR HAMILTON, a small neat village of Ireland, 17 miles W. Enniskillen.

MANOSQUE, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, near the Durance. In 1708 it was dreadfully shaken by an earthquake. Pop. 5400. 490 miles S. by E. Paris.

MANSERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Cardener. It has a castle and a church, and manufactures of silk. Population 3000. 29 miles N. N. W. Barcelona.

MANE, L'E., a town of France, department of the Sarthe, near the Sarthe. The streets are wide and clean. The only public build-

ings or institutions worth notice are, the cathedral and other churches, the public library, the museum, and the hospital. It has manufactures of linen, sail-cloth, flannel, serge, and druggets; also leather, gloves, paper, soap, and wax candles. Pop. 18,500. 75 miles W. by N. Orleans.

MANSFIELD, a market town of England, county of Nottingham, on the river Maun. It consists of two principal streets, and three smaller ones. The church is in the later Gothic style. Here are also places of worship for Presbyterians, Calvinists, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists. It has a free grammar school, a charity school, and a small theatre. The trade of Mansfield consists chiefly in corn, malt, cotton spinning, hosiery, and lace-manufactories. It has three iron foundries. Mansfield is a place of great antiquity. The story of the Miller of Mansfield happened in the time of Henry II., or perhaps later. Population 7061. 14 miles N. Nottingham.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, a township of England, in Nottingham. Population 1598. — Mansfield is the name of several townships in the United States.

MANILLA, a town of Spain, 10 miles S. E. Leon. Population 2000.

MANSOURA, a town of Lower Egypt, built by the Saracens as a bulwark against the invasion of the Christians. A fourth part of it is at present in ruins. 24 miles S. S. W. Damietta.

MANTES, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise, on the Seine. Pop. 4300. 31 miles W. N. W. Paris.

MANTILLY, a town of France, department of the Orne. Population 2300.

MANTINGEA, anciently a city of the Morea, famous for the victory and death of Epaminondas, 363 years before the Christian era.

MANTUA, a delegation or province of Austrian Italy, contiguous to the duchies of Parma and Modena. Population 214,000. It is watered by the Po, the Oglio, the Mincio, the Secchio, and a number of smaller streams.

MANTUA, a city of Austrian Italy, situated partly on two islands formed by the waters of the Mincio, and partly on the main land. On the smaller of the islands stands the closely built part of the city: on the larger, called the island of Ceresse, is a number of gardens and old fortifications, but few buildings. On the mainland, to the south, is situated the extensive suburb of Ceresse; to the north, the citadel, and the strongly fortified suburb of St Georgia. Mantua is thus, both by nature and art, one of the strongest places in Europe. It is entered by bridges, flanked with redoubts. The city is built on a plain of tolerable regularity, and is divided by a canal into two nearly equal parts. Most of the streets are broad, regular, and well paved; the houses of stone, and in general well built; and the public squares are spacious and elegant. Of the latter, the most noted is the Piazza di Virgilio, used as a promenade. In its centre stands Virgil's

monument, a column of marble. The principal public edifice at Mantua is the cathedral, a beautiful building, surmounted by a fine dome, and adorned in the interior with rows of Corinthian pillars, and a number of paintings. The other churches of the city are numerous; but the only one that deserves notice is that of St Andrew, the interior of which is beautifully painted. The other buildings are the Corte, with its hall, the Palazzo della Giustizia; the palace of the Gonzaga family; and the one which, from its shape, bears the singular name of the Palazzo di T. Besides these, may be mentioned the university buildings, the arsenal, the Jewish synagogue, the public library, and a number of private mansions, in an elegant style of architecture. Mantua contains likewise several valuable collections of paintings, and a gallery of antiquities, belonging to the academy of arts and sciences. The population and manufactures of this town are said to have declined since the removal of the ducal court in the end of the 17th century. In 1796 and 1799 the population was 30,000; it is now 23,000. The silk manufactures were formerly flourishing, and are still considerable; those of leather and woollens are likewise of importance. Mantua can boast of an antiquity almost equal to that of Rome. It shared the prosperity of that metropolis, suffered under her disasters, experienced all the vicissitudes of the middle ages, and, like other Italian cities, emerged from them into liberty and independence. It was surrendered to the French under Bonaparte, in February 1797; was taken by the allies in 1799; again ceded to the French in 1801, from whose possession it was finally taken in 1814. 70 miles W. S. W. Venice. 70 E. S. E. Milan. Long. 10. 46. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

MANYAN, a river of Wales, Denbighshire.

MANYFOLD, a river of England, in Staffordshire, which runs into the Dove.

MANZANARES, a river of Spain, which joins the Henares 8 miles below Madrid.

MANZANARES, a river of S. America, which enters the sea close to the city of Cumana.

MANZANARES, or MANZANA, a town of Spain, 21 miles E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 6900.

MAONA, or MASSACRE ISLAND, one of the Navigator's islands, in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 189. 1. E. Lat. 14. 22. S.

MARACAIBO, a government or province of the Caracas, in South America, bounded W. by the government of Rio de la Hacha, N. by the Carribean sea, E. by the province of Venezuela. Population 100,000.

MARACAIBO, the capital of the above province, on the lake of this name, at six leagues distance from the sea. There is a great number of houses at Maracaibo, built with chalk and sand, and with a great deal of taste; but the best houses are covered with a sort of reed which grows on the banks of the lake. This mixture of houses, covered with tiles and with reeds, gives to the city the mean air of a village, and exposes it to con-

stant danger from fire. Population 81,000, including 5000 slaves. A bar of quicksand, which has but 10 or 12 feet depth of water, entirely excludes large vessels, and with difficulty admits small ones. 140 leagues W. Caraccas. Long. 71. 46. W. Lat. 10. 30. N.

MARACAIBO, a large lake of the Caracas, in the province of Venezuela. Its length is 50 leagues; its greatest breadth 30; and its circumference upwards of 150.

MARACAY, or MORACAO, a town of South America, in the province and government of Venezuela, on the lake Valencia. Three-fourths of its houses are built of stone, and with as much elegance as solidity. The streets are not paved: the sand is raised in consequence by the wind and is exceedingly inconvenient. A new house of worship, large, and of most regular architecture, serves as a parish church. The inhabitants are active and industrious. Population 8400.

MARAGA, a city of Persia, in the province of Aderbijan, in a low valley, 12 miles from the large lake of Urumen. It is well built, has a spacious bazar, and is encompassed with a high wall. Population 15,000. Long. 46. 25. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

MARAGA, a small town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile.

MARANHAS, or MARANAN, a province of Brazil, which comprehends the island of that name, and part of the adjacent continent. It is bounded E. by the province of Senar, N. by the Brazilian sea, W. by the province of Pam, S. by the country inhabited by the savage Indians. There are several islands annexed to it besides Maranhum.

MARANHAM, a large island of Brazil, at the mouth of the river Marim, Itapiemni, and Momyi, on the north side of the above province. It is 31 miles in length, fertile, and well inhabited. 402 miles N. W. Cape St Roque. Long. 43. 37. W. Lat. 2. 30. S.

MARANO, a town of Naples, 6 miles N. W. Naples. Population 6600.

MARANG, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Population 4700.

MARATEA, a town of Naples, 10 miles S. E. Policastro. Population 4000.

MARATHON, a village on the E. shore of Attica, famous for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians. 20 miles N. E. Athens.

MARAWAR, or MARAWAR, a district of the south of India, opposite to Ceylon, and between the 9th and 10th degrees of N. lat.

MARAZION, a market town of England, in Cornwall, situated on an arm of the sea. It imports timber, coals, and iron, for the use of the neighbouring mines. Population 1253. 3½ miles from Penzance. Long. 5. 17. W. Lat. 50. 7. N.

MARBLEHEAD, a post township of the United States, in Massachusetts. Pop. 5900.

MARBLETOWN, a post township of the United States, in Ulster county, New York, 10 miles W. Kingston. Population 3363.

MARBEUF, a village of France, department of the Eure. Population 1800.

MARBOZ, a town of France, department of the Ain. Population 2500.

MARBRÖCK, a river of England, in Shropshire, which falls into the Severn.

MARBURG, a town of Germany, on the Lahn. It has a Lutheran, a Calvinist, and a Catholic church, an hospital, two infirmaries, an orphan-house and workhouse, a university, and several charitable institutions. Population 6500. 45 miles S. W. Cassel.

MARBURG, a town of the Austrian states, in Styria, on the Drave. Population 5000. 116 miles S. by W. Vienna.

MARCELLIN, St., a town of France. Population 3400. 23 miles W. by S. Grenoble.

MARCELLUS, a post township of the United States, in Onondago county, New York. Population 4725.

MARCEMAT, a town of France, department of the Cantal. Population 2100.

MARCH, a market town of England, county of Cambridge, on the Nen. It has some trade in coals, timber, and corn. The church is elegant and spacious. Population 3850.

MARCHIENNES, a town of France. Pop. 2200. 9 miles W. N. W. Valenciennes.

MARCIANISE, a town of Italy. Pop. 5700. 13 miles N. Naples.

MARCIANTY, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire. Population 2400.

MARCO, St., a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona. Population 3000.

MARCO, St., a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. It has, besides the cathedral, two good churches. Population 7200.

MARCA, a small river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Dendre.

MARCUS HOOK, a post township of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

MARDEN, a village and parish of England, in Kent. Population 2051.

MAREN, a river of Sennaar, in Africa, which falls into the Taccaze.

MAREMEG, a river of North America, joins the Mississippi 40 miles below the Missouri.

MARENGO, a village of the Milanese, on the Bornida, on the border of a great plain, on which, on the 14th June 1800, Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under general Melus. Population 2200. 5 miles S. E. Alessandria.

MARENNE, a town of France. It has a brisk traffic in salt, wine, and brandy. Population 4700. 25 miles S. Rochelle.

MAREOTIS, an extensive lake of Egypt, south of Alexandria, running parallel to the Mediterranean, so as to leave only a narrow strip of land on which that city is situated.

MARGAM, a village of Wales, county of Glamorgan. Population 3047.

MARGARITTA, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. Population 6000.

MARGARITTA, an island in the Caribbean sea, on the coast of Cumana, separated by an arm of the sea, from which it is eight leagues wide. The island is about 30 miles in circumference. Population 5500 whites, 2500 Indians, and 6500 slaves and freed persons. Long. 64. and 65. W. Lat. 10. 56. N.

MARGARITTA, STRAITS OF, the channel which separates the island from Terra Firma.

MARGATE, a seaport town of England, at the mouth of the Thames, and north-eastern extremity of the coast of Kent. In 1724, it was but a trifling fishing town; but being well adapted for sea-bathing, it has gradually grown into importance. The older part of the town stands in a low situation along the shore, and consists of a number of small and irregular streets. The part which formed the village of St John's now forms the High-street. From this the land rises towards the north; and on this slope the New Town has been built, consisting of neat and excellent modern buildings, and several spacious squares. The church, which is situated on the top of the hill, south-east of the town, is a spacious building, containing several ancient sepulchral monuments. Here are, besides, places of worship for Baptists, Catholics, Wesleyans, and Huntingdonites; and the other principal buildings are the assembly-rooms, the theatre, and the bathing-rooms. For the benefit of the poor, a general sea-bathing infirmary was opened in 1796. There are various other charities, and also several schools. Besides the amusements of assemblies, &c. the vicinity abounds with agreeable walks and rides, and the company make frequent excursions by water, to Deal, Dover, and other places; and with Broadstairs and Ramsgate a continual intercourse is kept up. About 1½ mile south-west of the town, is Dandelion, a fine rural spot, encompassed with wood, and formerly much resorted to in summer. There are many other favourite walks and rides; but the stone pier, where the packets or boats land their passengers, is the most fashionable promenade. This pier having suffered greatly from a storm in January 14, 1803, which swept away the bathing-rooms, and part of the High-street; a new pier was built at an expence of L.90,000; and the promenade has a handsome raised and inclosed walk on it. Margate is chiefly supported by the numerous visitors which resort hither in summer, and the business which their residence occasions. It carries on also a considerable trade in corn and fish sent to the metropolis, in coals imported from Newcastle and Sunderland, and in timber, iron, tar, tin, and hemp, from Memel and Riga. Since the invention of steam vessels, the town has wonderfully increased. Six steam packets are employed in the summer season, starting two each day from Margate and London, entirely superseding the original sailing packets. Population of the town and parish, 7343. 72 miles E. by S. London. Long. 1. 23. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

MARGUERITE, a town of France, department of the Gard. Population 2100.

MARIA, a tributary of the Mississippi, in North America.—The name of several other rivers in North America.

MARIA, CAPE St., the south point of Portugal. Lat. 36. 55. 24. N.

MARIA'S ISLAND, an island in the great Southern ocean, off the coast of Van Diemen's Land. Long. 143. 29. E. Lat. 42. 42. S.

MARIA DE DARIEN, St., the capital of the province of Darien, South America, on a river which runs into the bay of Panama. Long. 78. W. Lat. 8. 4. N.—The name of various islands and capes in South America.

MARIA AUDENHOVE, St., a town of East Flanders. Pop. 2000. 16 miles S. Ghent.

MARIA HOOGHEEKE, St., a town of the Netherlands, with 1700 inhabitants.

MARIA MAGGIORE, St., a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Population 7000.

MARIANA, a neat town of Brazil, on the Rio del Carmen, 8 miles E. Villa Rica. Population 6000 to 7000.

MARIANNE ISLANDS, three small islands in the gulf of Mexico, in Lake Borgne.

MARIAS LAS TREZ, three small islands off the intendancy of Guadalaxara, in Mexico.

MARIAS ISLANDS, three islands in the North Pacific ocean, occupying about 42 miles. Long. 233. 54. E. Lat. 21. 28. N.

MARIE, St., a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 2000.

MARIE AUX MINES, St., a town of France. Population 4000. 14 miles N. W. Colmar.

MARIEGALANTE, an island in the West India, discovered by Columbus in 1493, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. It belongs to France. Long. 61. 19. W. Lat. 15. 56. N.

MARIENBERG, a town of Saxony, noted for mines. Pop. 2600. 35 miles S. W. Dresden.

MARIENBURG, a town of West Prussia, government of Dantzic, on the Nogat. Here are extensive breweries and distilleries; also manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton. Population 7200. 26 miles S. S. E. Dantzic.

MARIENWERDER, one of the two governments into which West Prussia is now divided. It is a long track of very irregular form, lying north of Poland, and south of Pomerania and the government of Dantzic. Area 6880 square miles. Pop. 302,000.

MARIENWERDER, a neat town of West Prussia, on the Nogat, 5 miles from the Vistula. It has breweries and distilleries. Population 5100. 43 miles S. Dantzic.

MARIGLIANO, a town of Naples. It has three handsome churches. Population 5500. 12 miles E. N. E. Naples.

MARIGNANO, a town of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 4000. 8 miles W. N. W. Lod.

MARIGNY, a town of France, department of La Manche. Population 3900.

MARIGNY, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Population 2500.

MARIGNY, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 3800.

MARINO, SAN, or St., a very small but independent republic in the north-east of Italy, surrounded by the Papal dominions. Population 7000.

MARINO, SAN, the capital of the preceding, on the side of the mountain. It has 5 churches, and 3 small castles, besides other fortifications. Population 6000. 12 miles S. W. Rimini.

MARION, formerly WILKINSON, a county of the United States, in Georgia. Population 2154. Slaves 318.—2d, Of Alabama, between the Tuscaloosa and Tombigbee.—3d, Of Mississippi, on Pearl river. Population in 1816, 1701. Slaves 686.—4th, Of Ohio, formed in 1820, in the Indian Reservation.—5th, A district of South Carolina. Population 8834. Slaves 2771.

MARIQUITA, a city of South America, in New Granada. Pop. 300. 80 miles S. Santa Fe.

MARIVELAS, one of the smaller Philippines, with a village on it. Houses 40.

MARUROL, a town of European Russia, on the sea of Azoph. Population 2000. 140 miles S. E. Ekaterinoslav.

MARIZA, the ancient *Herbrus*, a large river of European Turkey, in Romania, which falls into the gulf of Enos, in the Archipelago.

MARK, a county of Germany, in the Prussian province of Westphalia, bounded N. by the principality of Munster, and S. and W. by the duchy of Berg. Area 607 square miles. Population 133,000.

MARK, St., a jurisdiction and town of the island of St Domingo, 53 miles S. W. Cape Francois. Long. 72. 45. W. Lat. 19. 4. N.

MARKEN, a small island of the Netherlands, in the Zuider-Zee. Pop. 800.

MARKET DEEPING, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire. Population 1016. 88 miles N. London.

MARKET DRAYTON, a neat market town of England, county of Salop, on the Fern. It has a church, erected in the reign of king Stephen, and two Methodist chapels. In the town are two paper manufactories, and two horse hair manufactories. Population 4426. 11 miles S. E. Whitchurch.

MARKET RAISIN, a market town of England, in Lincoln county, on the Raisin. It has, besides the church, Roman Catholic and Methodist chapels. Population 1160.

MARKET WEIGHTON, a market town of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, at the western foot of the Wolds. It is an improving town. It has a church, and a chapel for Methodists. Population 1724. 108 miles N. London.

MARKINCH, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Population 4661.

MARKISCHE-FRIEDLAND, a town of West Prussia. Population 2000.

MARLAIR, a river of Wales, Pembrokeshire.

MARLBOROUGH, an irregularly built market town of England, in Wilts, on the Kennet. The old church of St Mary displays various styles of architecture. St Peter's is adorned by a lofty square tower, with battlement and pinnacles. There are, besides, several meeting-houses for dissenters, and a charity school. The prison is large and commodious. The town sends two members to parliament. Pop. 3633. 74 miles W. London.

MARLBOROUGH, the name of various townships in the United States.

MARLOW, GREAT, a borough and market town of England, in Buckinghamshire, near

the Thames. The church is a large and ancient building. Here are two charity schools, and six almshouses. It has a trade in coals and timber; also in meal and malt. The manufactures of the town are paper and black silk lace. Marlow sends two members to parliament. Pop. 2532. 31 miles W. by N. London.

MARLY-LE-ROI, a town of France, 5 miles N. Versailles. Population 1200.

MARMAIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Cantal. Population 1900.

MARMAUDE, a town of France, on the Garonne, 34 miles S. E. Bourdeaux. It has manufactures of woollens. Population 6100.

MARMAROSCH, a county in the north-east of Hungary, bounded S. by Transylvania, N. E. by Galicia and the Bukowine. Its area is 3770 square miles; its population 115,000.

MARMORA, an island in the small sea called from it the sea of Marmora. It is about 30 miles in circumference.

MARMORICE, a seaport of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, with a fine harbour. Long. 28. 31. E. Lat. 36. 52. N.

MARNE, a river of France, joins the Seine.

MARNE, a department in the north-east of France, including part of the province of Champagne and the district of Brie, and contiguous to the departments of the Ardennes, the Meuse, and the Aube. Territorial extent 3200 square miles. Wine is the great product of this department. Pop. 311,000.

MARNE, UPPER, a department in the north-east of France, including the southern part of Champagne and Brie, and contiguous to the departments of the Meuse, the Vosges, and the Upper Saone. Area, 2560 square miles; population 238,000. Its surface is elevated and mountainous. Wine is the chief product.

MARNES, a town of France, department of the Two Seves. Population 2200.

MARONI, or **MARAVINA**, a small river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Long. 55. 14. W. Lat. 5. 52. N.

MAROSCH, of **MAROS**, a large river of the Austrian states, which falls into the Danube.

MAROSCH, a district of Transylvania, on both sides of the Marosch. Pop. 50,000.

MAROS VASARHELY, the capital of the above district. It has several fine buildings, and among others, the palace of Count Teleky. Pop. 10,000. 52 miles N. E. Carlsburg.

MARPACH, a town of Germany, 11 miles N. by E. Stuttgart. Population 2100.

MARPLE, a township of England, in Cheshire. Population 2646.

MARO EN BARCEL, a town of France, 3 miles N. E. Lise. Population 2600.

MARQUESAS, **MARQUIS** or **MENDOZA'S ISLANDS**, or **MENDOZA ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Mendana, a Spanish navigator, in 1595. Captain Cook touched at these islands in 1774; and they have been since visited by several navigators. They are five in number: San Pedro, or O-Niteo, in the language of the country; Santa Christina, or

Wahitaho; and La Dominica, or O-bivahoa, forming a group; La Madalena, and Hood's island. This group extends from 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ of W. long. and from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. lat. The inhabitants are savage. Pop. 50,000.

MARN, a district of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, between the rivers Dee and Don.

MARRAT, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 2400.

MARSAC, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 5000.

MARSALA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Muzzara, at the western extremity of the island. It exports wine, oil, wheat, and barrilla. Pop. 10,000. 45 miles S. W. Palermo.

MARSDEN, a populous village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2330.

MARSEILLAN, a town of France, department of the Herault. Population 3200.

MARSEILLES, a large and commercial city in the south of France, the capital of the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, on the Mediterranean. The city, with its environs, is inclosed by a succession of rocky hills, extending in the form of a half moon, until each extremity reaches the sea. The form of Marseilles is nearly square; and the port, entered by a narrow passage from the sea, is almost in the centre of the town. The city is surrounded by walls, and is divided into the Old and New Town, the former composed of narrow and dirty streets, the latter equal in beauty to any town of France, and separated from the Old Town by one of the finest streets in Europe. Its length is a mile; and towards the centre of the town, this street expands into a beautiful promenade, planted with trees, and adorned with fountains. Marseilles has several public squares, planted with trees, and ornamented with fountains. The public buildings are the town-hall, situated on the quay, a finished model of architecture; the arsenal, constructed in 1690, remarkable for nothing but its extent; the ancient cathedral, a Gothic edifice, said to have been built on the ruins of a temple of Diana. The other churches are not remarkable. Of the three theatres, the finest is a late structure, built on the model of the Odeon at Paris. Of the many religious houses, the most noted is the royal abbey of St Victor. The other buildings of interest are the numerous hospitals, the governor's palace, the concert-hall, &c. One of the finest public institutions is the Lazaretto, outside of the town, about 200 paces to the north. The literary institutions of Marseilles are, an academy of sciences, a medical society, a philosophical and navigation school. The public library contains about 90,000 volumes. The subject of natural history, and the botanical garden, are both worth visiting; and the observatory affords a most picturesque view of the town, the port, and the surrounding country. The port of Marseilles may be called a small salt water lake, half a mile in length, and nearly a quarter in breadth, completely sheltered

from all winds. The entrance does not exceed a hundred yards, being confined by two projecting rocks, one on each side; on which are situated two forts for the defence of the harbour. The harbour is farther protected by other works. It is not of sufficient depth to float ships of war. It is completely surrounded by quays. Marseilles has long enjoyed a large share of the foreign trade of France. It exports light woollens, silk, and colonial produce, to the Levant and the north coast of Africa. It is likewise a central point for the trade with Spain and Italy. Its exports to the latter consist in the woollens of Languedoc and Dauphiny; in linens, liquors, oil, hardware, and lead. It has extensive transactions with Holland, England, the Baltic, North America, and the West Indies. To England and other northern countries the exports consist of wine, brandy, olive-oil, preserved fruit; in soap; also in silks, gloves, French shawls, &c. Marseilles suffered from the troubles and wars which followed the revolution. Bonaparte endeavoured, as far as a state of war permitted, to revive these great sources of national wealth; but all was ineffectual, till the return of peace in 1814; since which Marseilles has regained its former activity. The most important of the manufactures of Marseilles are of soap; of these there are 75 separate establishments. The manufactures of coral articles are pretty extensive. The other manufactures are rich silk and embroidered stuffs, woollens, cotton, and chintz, plain and coloured linen, hats, caps, leather, and sail-cloth; also china, earthenware, alum, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and lead. Marseilles has likewise refineries for sugar, and manufactures of vinegar and liquors. Another branch of industry is the pickling and preparing for exportation of capers, olives, and other fruits, as well as large quantities of fish. Marseilles is one of the most ancient towns of France. Pop. 110,000. 149 miles S. by E. Lyons, and 450 S. S. E. Paris. Long. 5. 22. 15. E. Lat. 43. 17. 40. N.

MARSHFIELD, a market town of England, in Gloucestershire. Its trade is chiefly in malt. Pop. 1569. 105 miles W. London.

MARSHWOOD, a village of England, in Dorsetshire. Population 532.

MARSCO NUOVO, a town of Naples, Principato Citra. Population 6800.

MARSCO VECCHIO, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata. Population 2650.

MARTABAN, a seaport in the Birman empire. Long. 97. 30. E. Lat. 16. 30. N.

MARTEL, a town of France, department of the Lot. Population 2800.

MARTHA, SANTA, the capital of a province of the same name, in New Granada, near the river Guaira, with a large and convenient harbour. Its trade is but trifling. 100 miles N. E. Marthasena. Long. 74. 4. 30. W. Lat. 11. 16. 2. N.

MARTHA BRAE HARBOUR, a small town on the north-east of the island of Jamaica.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of the United States, in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of New England. It is 19 miles long, and from 2 to 10 broad. 12 miles W. S. W. Nantucket.

MARTHALEN, a town of Switzerland, canton of Zurich. Population 1000.

MARTY, or **MARTY**, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais. Pop. 2000.

MARTIGUES, LES, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, on the lake of Berre, or Martigues. Pop. 3000, who are employed in fishing, and trading in wine, brandy, and salt. 22 miles N. W. Marseilles.

MARTIN, or **ISLE MARTIN**, a fishing village of Scotland, in Ross-shire.

MARTIN, ST., an island in the West Indies, about 5 leagues in length, and four in its greatest breadth, chiefly valuable for its salt pits and salt-water lakes. It now belongs to the French. Long. 63. 8. W. Lat. 18. 4. N.

MARTIN DE COURTESOLLE, a town of France, department of Marne. Pop. 2200.

MARTIN DE RHE, ST., a strongly fortified town of France, on the island of Rhe. Its trade is considerable. Population 3000. 9 miles W. N. W. Rochelle.

MARTIN DE VALLANAT, ST., a town of France, department of the Ardeche. Population 2100.

MARTINACH, a small town of the Swiss canton of the Valais.

MARTINENGO, a town of Italy, 25 miles N. E. by E. Milan. Population 3000.

MARTINICO, an island in the West Indies, and one of the largest of the Caribbees, being 50 miles from north-west to south-east, about 15 broad, and 140 in circumference. It is intersected in all parts by a number of hills, above which three mountains rise. The highest bears the indelible marks of a volcano. The woods with which it is covered continually attract the clouds, which occasions noxious damps, and contributes to make it horrid and inaccessible, while the two others are in most parts cultivated. The principal productions of the island are sugar, coffee, cassia, cotton, indigo, cocoa, ginger, &c. It was restored to the French at the general peace in 1814. Population in 1810,—Slaves, 70,677; free persons of colour, 8630; number of white inhabitants, 9206; total, 90,413. The principal towns of Martinico are Port Royal, the capital, and St Pierre.

MARTINICO, LITTLE, one of the Grenadine islands, in the West Indies.

MARTINSBOROUGH, a township and village of the United States, in New York state.

MARTINSBURGH, a town of Berkeley county, Virginia, with 80 houses.

MARTINSVILLE, a town of Guildford county, North Carolina, with 40 houses. Here the Americans were defeated by Lord Cornwallis in 1781.

MARTINSVILLE, a town of the state of Louisiana, on the Teche, in Lat. 30. 10. N.

MARTOCK, a market town and parish of England, in Somerset. The church is large and elegant. Near the market-place stands a handsome fluted column. Pop. 2500. 4½ miles W. S. W. Ilchester.

MARTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1397.

MARTORELL, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 9 miles N. W. Barcelona.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles W. Jaen. Pópulation 6000.

MARVEJOLS, a town of France, department of the Lozere, on the Colange. Population 3700.

MARVELLA, a walled town of Spain, in Granada, with a small harbour. It has a neat square, with a fountain in the centre. Pop. 8000. 34 miles N. N. E. Gibraltar.

MARWAR, an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, between the 26th and 28th degrees of N. lat.

MARY'S, St., a county of the United States, Maryland. Pop. 12,794, including 6000 slaves.

MARY'S, St., a river of the United States, which, dividing Georgia from East Florida, runs into the sea, Long. 81. 40. W. Lat. 30. 43. N. An inconsiderable town of the same name is situated at its mouth.

MARY'S RIVER, St. or St MARY'S STRAITS, a river or strait of North America, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior.

MARY'S ISLANDS, St., in the gulf of St Lawrence. Long. 60. W. Lat. 50. 20. N.

MARYBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, near the Barrow. It has woollen manufactures. 43 miles S. W. Dublin.

MARYBURGH, a thriving village of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, near Fort William, which, with Maryburgh, contain 1200 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the fisheries.

MARYKIRK, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Kincardine. Pop. 1839.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Delaware, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, S. W. and W. by Virginia. It is intersected from north to south by Chesapeake bay, along which, on each side, it extends 196 miles in length to the northern line which separates it from Pennsylvania and Delaware. It is 120 miles broad, and is of a very irregular form. It is situated between 38. and 39. 43. N. lat. and between 75. 10. and 79. 20. W. long. The principal rivers are the Potomac, which divides this state from Virginia, the Susquehannah, the Patuxent, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke. It is divided into 36 counties. The country on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, with the exception of a small part of the northern extremity, is an extensive plain, low and sandy, and much intersected by rivers and creeks, having but few springs, and abounding, in many places, with stagnant water. The western part of the peninsula included between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, is much lower and more uniformly level than

the Delaware part. It is also more intersected by rivers and creeks, and the land is of better quality. The soil is well adapted to raising tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. The country on the western shore of the Chesapeake, below the falls of the river, is similar to that on the eastern shore. Above these falls the country becomes gradually uneven and hilly, and in the western part of the state it is mountainous. The country produces good crops of wheat, Indian corn, hemp, and flax. Here are also fine orchards; and apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, are abundant. The most considerable export from this state is that of flour; and next to this, is that of tobacco. The other exports are iron, lumber, Indian corn, pork, flaxseed, beans, &c. This state abounds with mines of excellent iron ore, and has also some coal. There is a number of glass works, paper mills, &c. Value of exports in 1791, 2,239,691 dollars; in 1801, 12,707,530; in 1810, 7,338,767. Colleges, academies, and schools, are established in various parts of the state. It sends nine representatives to congress. Population in 1810, 380,546. Slaves 111,502. Free blacks 33,927. The increase of whites during the last ten years was 13,119, or 5 9-11ths per cent.; that of blacks 17,753, or 14 per cent. Annapolis is the seat of government, though Baltimore is much the largest town. The other most considerable towns are Fredericktown, Hagerstown, Easton, Cumberland, Snowhill, Chestertown, and Williamsport.

MARYPORT, a market town and seaport of England, county of Cumberland, at the mouth of the river Ellen, which divides it into two parts. The inhabitants are mostly employed in trade and fisheries. The place is greatly resorted to for sea-bathing. It exports coals to Ireland, and imports timber, flax, and iron from the Baltic. It has an extensive cotton manufactory, an iron-work, glass-house, salt-works, and a pottery. Ship-building is also carried on. Population 3514. 7 miles N. W. Cockermouth.

MARZANO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Population 3800.

MASAFUERO, an island in the South Pacific ocean, west of Juan Fernandez, 12 miles in circumference. Long. 80. 46. W. Lat. 33. 45. S.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine islands, lying due south of the island of Licon.

MASCALI, a town of Sicily. Val di Demona, at the spot of Mount Etna, 15 miles N. by E. Catania. Population 4000.

MASCAT, a large seaport of Arabia, the most considerable of all those situated on its eastern coast. In 1507, it was taken by Albuquerque, and for nearly 160 years after continued in possession of the Portuguese. About the year 1648, however, it was retaken by the natives, who have ever since remained masters of it. It trades with the British settlements in India, the Malay peninsula, the Red sea, and the east coast of Africa. The government of the kingdom is the most civilized

and orderly off any either in Persia or Arabia. Britain favours the flag of Mascat, recognising it as neutral; and it is accordingly resorted to as a sort of magazine for goods by vessels from every port in Persia and Arabia. English vessels sailing between India and Bassorah usually stop there. It carries on also a very large trade by caravans with the Arabs of the interior. The town is walled round and strongly fortified, and none but Arabs and Banians are allowed to reside without it. The harbour is defended by three forts, and a large fleet may moor there in safety. Long. 59. 15. E. Lat. 23. 38. N.

MAS D'AZEL, a town of France, department of the Ariège. Population 2800.

MASEYCK, an inland town of the Netherlands, on the Maase. Population 3400.

MASHAM, a market town of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1171.

MASKINONGE RIVER, a considerable river of Lower Canada, joins the St Lawrence.

MASON, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 1091. Slaves 249.—2d, Of Kentucky, on the Ohio. Population 12,450. Slaves 2423.—3d, A township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 34 miles S. Concord. Population 1077.

MASOVIA, a palatinate of the interior of Poland, bounded N. and E. by the Vistula, S. by the palatinates of Sandomir and Kalisch, and W. by Prussian Poland. Area 4630 square miles. Population 310,000.

MASSA, a well built town of Italy, the capital of the duchy of the same name, 2 miles from the Mediterranean. The public edifices, and many of the private houses, are constructed of Carrara marble. The public buildings are the cathedral, which contains some good pictures, and the government palace, with its gardens. Population 10,000. 30 miles N. by W. Leghorn.

MASSA, a small town of Italy, 40 miles S. E. Leghorn.

MASSA-CARRARA, a duchy in the central part of Italy, situated on the south side of the Apennines, and inclosed on its respective frontiers by Modena, Tuscany, Lucca, and the Mediterranean. Population 58,000.

MASSACHUSETTS, forming, with the district of Maine, one of the United States of America, is bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. by New York. At its N. boundary it is 130 miles in length, and on the S. 190 miles. Its general breadth is about 60 miles, its greatest breadth 100, and near Cape Cod it contracts to about 15 miles. It includes within its area 6250 square miles. Its situation is between 41. 13. and 42. 52. N. lat. and between 2. 30. and 6. 55. E. long. It contains 14 counties. The face of the country is very diversified, the western parts being intersected with different ranges of mountains. The middle part of the country is agreeably diversified with hill and dale; and the coast is indented with bays, studded with

islands. The soil is exceedingly various, comprising every description, from the most fertile to the most unproductive. The climate is liable to extremes of heat and cold. The thermometer in winter marks 20 degrees below zero; in summer 77 degrees; sometimes 86 and 90, and rarely 100 degrees. The country is well watered by a number of small rivers, some of which fall into Connecticut river; others run northward to Merrimack river; others pass into Connecticut and Rhode Island. There are iron ores in different parts of the state. A vein of lead ore is wrought. Black lead has also been found; and marble of various colour, and rather coarse texture. There is a quarry of slate in Franklin county; and limestone abounds in Berkshire. The principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, pease, beans, buck wheat, potatoes, hops, flax, and hemp. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese, are abundant in most parts of the state, and of excellent quality. The state abounds with orchards, in which are apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, and currants. Of the wild animals, the panther, the wild cat, the wolf, and the bear, seldom appear in the low country. Grey, striped, and flying squirrels, are numerous. The bays and rivers abound with salmon, mackerel, and other kinds of fish. Of late years, the manufactures of this state have greatly increased, and they consist of almost every article of domestic use, in metals, wood, &c. The United States have an extensive establishment for the manufacture of fire-arms. Breweries and distilleries have been long established. Ship-building is prosecuted with more ardour than in any other state. The whale fishery is prosecuted with great activity and success by the inhabitants of Nantucket. Value of the exports from Massachusetts in 1701, 2,610,651; in 1802, 13,492,332; in 1810, 18,613,048. There are colleges and academies established in different parts of the state, some of them well endowed. Population in 1781, 120,000, including blacks; in 1784, 357,510; blacks 4377; in 1810, 472,040; blacks 6737. Boston is the chief town. The other most considerable maritime towns are Salem, Newburyport, Marblehead, Beverley, Gloucester, Charlestown, Plymouth, and New Bedford. There are, besides, many other pleasant and flourishing inland towns. There are no slaves. All denominations of Christians are to be found in this state.

MASSACHUSETT'S BAY, a large bay on the coast of the United States, between Cape Ann on the north, and Cape Cod on the south.

MASSACRE, a small island on the coast of West Florida.

MASSARA, a strong town of Naples, in the Terra di Otranto. Population 7000.

MASSA LUBRESE, a town of Naples, 13 miles S. by E. Naples. Population 2700.

MASSYLEH, a river of Wales, Cardiganhire.

MASSERANO, a town of Piedmont, 40 miles N. N. E. Turin. Population 3600.

MASSILARGUES, a town of France, 16 miles E. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 3000.

MASSINGHAM, GREAT, a village of England, in Norfolk. Population 748.

MASTASSIN, LAKE, a lake of North America, 200 miles in circumference.

MASVAUX, a town of France, 10 miles N. E. Delfort. Population 2200.

MASUAGH, the principal seaport of Abyssinia, situated on a small island, separated from the continent by a narrow channel. Some of the houses are of stone; they are in general, however, built of poles and bent grass. Under the barbarous government of the Turks, the trade has greatly decayed. Its intercourse is chiefly with Mocha and Jidda, and the imports consist chiefly of spices, piece goods, lead, iron, copper, tin, and European manufactures. The exports are rhinoceros' horns, gold, ivory, honey, slaves, and wax. Long. 39. 37. E. Lat. 15. 34. N.

MASULIPATAN, a considerable seaport of Hindostan, with a good harbour, in the northern circars, and district of Condapilly. It has been long celebrated for the fineness and brilliant colour of its cotton cloths, called chintz. It carries on a very considerable traffic with China, Pegue, Bengal, Persia, and Arabia. It belongs to the British. Long. 81. 10. E. Lat. 16. 10. N.

MATA, a seaport of Spain. It exports large quantities of salt. 22 miles S. S. W. Alicant.

MATAN, one of the Philippines, where Magellan was killed in 1521.

MATARIA, a village of Egypt, 5 miles N. E. Cairo.

MATARIEN, a large village of Lower Egypt. Population 3000.

MATABO, a large town of Spain, in Catalonia, 20 miles E. N. E. of Barcelona, near the sea. The Old Town is of great antiquity. The New Town lies between the Old Town and the sea, and is built in the modern taste. Pop. 25,000. The inhabitants manufacture calico, laces, silk and cotton stuffs, and velvets, ribbons, and silk twist; also canvas and leather. Bay salt is collected along the shore.

MATELICA, an ancient town of Italy, 30 miles S. W. Ancona. Population 6000.

MATERA, a town of Naples, with a cathedral and six convents. Population 12,400.

MATHEO, SAN, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Baranca. Population 2700.

MATHERN, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Tivy.

MATHIEU, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Population 2000.

MATHURA, a celebrated town of Hindostan, province of Agra, much venerated by the Hindoos. It is situated on the Jumna, and is one continued street of temples, the resort of innumerable pilgrims from all parts of India. Long. 80. 40. E. Lat. 27. 32. N.

MATIA, a small island in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 147. 53. W. Lat. 15. 43. S.

MATLOCK, a village of England, in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, chiefly noted for its

hot springs and romantic scenery. Population of the parish 2020. 7 miles N. Derby.

MATSAI, a large town, the capital of the island of Jessa. Population 40,000.

MATTHEWS, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 4227.

MATTO GROSSO, a province of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of Para, S. by that of St Paul, W. by the vicereignty of La Plata, E. by the province of Goias, between the 52d and 64th deg. of W. long. and between the 10th and 23d of S. lat.

MATURA, a town and fortress near the S. extremity of the island of Ceylon.

MAUSRUOR, a fortified town of France, on the Sambre. It has a manufacture of arms. Population 4800. 13 miles S. Mons.

MAUGELINE, a town and parish of Scotland, 10 miles E. Ayr. Population 2057.

MAULE, a province of Chili, 138 miles from north to south, and 80 from east to west. Population 12,000. The capital is Talca. Lat. 34. 47. S.

MAULE, a river of the above province, which enters the Pacific ocean, Lat. 34. 50. S.

MAURA, SANTA, anciently called *Leucadia*, an island in the Ionian sea, on the west coast of Greece, 50 miles in circumference. Its surface is mountainous and rugged, and it is subject to frequent earthquakes. Its most important production is bay or sea salt. Pop. 20,000. Long. 20. 39. E. Lat. 39. 4. N.

MAURA, SANTA, the capital of the above island. The port is tolerably good; but the town is ill built and dirty. Population 6000.

MAURNA, a town of France, department of Ille and Vilaine. Population 4100.

MAURE, ST, a town of France, on the Maine, 22 miles S. S. W. Tours. Pop. 2100.

MAUREPAS, a lake of Louisiana, W. of Lake Ponchartrain, 12 miles long, and 8 broad.

MAURIAE, a town of France, department of the Cantal. Population 2600.

MAURICE, ST, a town of Savoy, on the Isere. Population 2000.

MAURIOX, ST, a considerable river of Lower Canada, which joins the St Lawrence.

MAURILLY DES PONT DE CE, ST, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, on the Loire, which communicates opposite with St Aubin des Pont de Ce, by a bridge. Population of the two, 3000.

MAURITIUS, or the ISLE OF FRANCE, an important island in the Indian sea, about 600 miles to the east of Madagascar. It was first discovered in 1605, by the Portuguese. In 1712, the French formed a regular colony in it; and it became their chief naval station in the Indian seas. It surrendered to a British expedition in 1810, and was restored to the peace of 1814 by this country. Mauritius is of a circular form, and about 144 miles in circumference. It is composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, rising usually into points or pinnacles. It contains iron mines. It produces little grain, or any other useful vegetable, except the potatoe. It depends for provisions almost entirely upon

Bourbon, which is considered as its granary; while it is, on the other hand, the port of Bourbon. The exports consist of coffee, cotton, indigo, raw sugar, and cloves. The havens are two, Port Louis or North-west Port, and Port Bourbon. North-west Port is the capital of Mauritius. The principal town is called the Camp. End of the S. W. point, $20^{\circ} 18' S.$ Lat. $20^{\circ} 27' S.$

MAURO, St., a town of France, in the Dauphiné. Population 2800.

MAURS, a town of France, department of the Cantal, on the Basse. Population 2100.

MAYRY, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. Population 10,358.

MAUVESIN, a town of France, department of the Gers. Population 2000.

MAWES, St., a borough of England, Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament.

MAXIMIN, St., a town of France, department of the Var. Population 3300.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, in the mouth of the frith of Forth.

MAY, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Erne.

MAY, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which falls into the Irish channel.

MAY, CAPE, the most southerly point of the state of New Jersey, in the United States.

MAY, LE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Population 2800.

MAYHOLE, a town and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Population of parish 5204.

MAYEN, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine. Population 2200.

MAYENFELD, a town of Switzerland, in the Grison country. Population 900.

MAYENNE, a department of France, comprising the north-west portion of the province of Maine, and part of Anjou, and bounded by the departments of the Orne, Sarthe, Maine, and Loire. Pop. 340,000. The chief rivers are the Mayenne, the Colmont, the Oudon, and the Vaise.

MAYENNE, a town of France, in the above department. It has considerable linen, thread, and woollen manufactures. Population 9100.

MAYENNE, a river of France, which falls into the Loire.

MAYER, an inland town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 3200.

MAYNE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which runs into Lough Neagh.

MAYNOOTH, a neat modern built town of Ireland, county of Kildare. It has a college, instituted in 1795, for the education of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. Here is also a lay college, and a Protestant charter school. 12 miles N. by N. Dublin.

MAYOTTE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded S. by Galway, W. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by Sligo, E. by Roscommon. From north to south it extends 54 miles in length, and is 48 in breadth. It contains, according to Dr Beaufort's estimate, 796,600 acres. The soil varies prodigiously, from the bleak and rugged mountain to the fertile and cheerful

plain. The best lands are almost exclusively occupied in grazing. The lakes in this county are Loughmask, Carra, Balacoon, and Loughcum, besides numerous small lakes, which, in a district less watered, would be deemed considerable. The most extensive rivers are the Moy, the Guishendon, the Deal, the Owenmore, the Awenmore, the Abbe, besides other inferior streams. The coast is lined with islands, and possesses excellent harbours and bays, such as Killeney harbour, Newport bay, Blackrod or Clair bay. The principal towns are Castlebar, Killala, Ballinrobe, Ballena, Newport, and Killala. The county sends two members to the imperial parliament. Population 140,000, of which not more than 1750 are Protestants.

MAYO, a village of Ireland, in the above county, 9 miles S. E. Castlebar.

MAYO, one of the Cape de Verde islands, off the western coast of Africa, 21 miles in circumference. It abounds in salt; but water is extremely scarce. 30 miles S. Bonavista. Long. $23^{\circ} 8' W.$ Lat. $15^{\circ} 10' N.$

MAYORGA, a town of Portugal, 15 Estremadura, 6 miles N. Lisbon.

MAZAGONG, a town of Hindostan, on the island of Bombay, chiefly inhabited by Portuguese. It has two Roman Catholic churches, and a good dock.

MAZANET, a town of France, department of the Tarn. It has extensive woollen manufactures. Population 5500.

MAZAN, a town of France, department of Vaucluse. Population 3300.

MAZANDERAN, a province of Persia, situated along the S. shore of the Caspian sea. MAZATECÁN, a town of Mexico, intendancy of Sonora, on a river of the same name. Long. $106^{\circ} 46' W.$ Lat. $23^{\circ} 15' N.$

MAZE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Population 3000.

MAZERAC, a town of France, department of the Gironde. Population 3000.

MAZERES EN FOIX, a town of France, department of the Ariège. Population 2000.

MAZZARA, a town of Sicily, on the south-west coast. It has numerous churches and convents. 45 miles S. W. Palermo.

MAZZARA, VAL DI, one of the three provinces of Sicily, comprising the western part of the island. Population 650,000.

MAZZARINO, an inland town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. Population 8000.

MEAO, a great city of Nippon, in Japan, formerly the metropolis of the whole empire. It is still the ecclesiastical capital, and the residence of the daimo, or spiritual sovereign. Some of the temples are of extraordinary magnificence, and the imperial palace forms a city by itself. Meaco is the centre of all the literature and science of the empire. A number of the finer manufactures, particularly japan-work, painting, carving, &c. are carried on here. Population 477,000. Long. $153^{\circ} 30' E.$ Lat. $35^{\circ} 24' N.$

MEADOW RIVER, in North America, joins the Mississippi 30 miles from its source.

MEATH, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N. by the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, and Louth; E. by the Irish channel and the port of Dublin; S. by the county of Kildare; and W. by West Meath. It extends from north to south 36 English miles, and from east to west 44½. It consists in general of rich flat pasture land, having few bogs or hills, and these but of inconsiderable height. The soil is in general a rich fertile loam. It is noted for grazing and tillage. There is a number of dairy farms, especially in the south-eastern part. Some marshes on the Moynalty river feed an immense number of horses in the summer season; and the Killew hills in the western angle adjoining Cavan, are remarkable for fattening sheep. Agriculture has of late years extended much. The crops commonly cultivated are wheat, oats, barley, rye, clover, flax, and potatoes. The manufacture of dowlas sacking, and coarse linen, extends into this county. In the north-western parts, linen of a finer texture is made. Meath is well watered. The principal river is the Boyne; also the Black Water, the tributary streams of the Nanny, the Rye-water, and Moynalty. Population 112,400. Pop. of Catholics to Protestants, 40 to 1.

MEAUX, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne, 32 miles N. E. Paris, divided into two parts by the Marne. The principal public building is the cathedral, the choir of which passes for a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. Here is the tomb of Bossuet, bishop of Meaux. It has some trade in corn and wool. Population 7000.

MECCA, a large city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hedjas, and celebrated over all the east, as the birth-place of Mahomet, and the first seat of his power. It is situated in a narrow valley, dry, barren, and rocky, about a day's journey inland from the Red sea. The houses follow the windings of the valley, and are built partly on the declivities upon each side. The streets are regular, and rather handsome, being level and convenient; and the fronts are extremely neat. This handsome external appearance is carefully preserved, as the livelihood of the inhabitants depends much on the letting of apartments to pilgrims, who flock to this place from every part of the Mahometan world, extending on one side to the frontier of China, and on the other to the states on the Niger. This resort has now greatly diminished, partly from the decay of religious zeal, partly also from Mecca being now continually exposed to the rude incursions of the Wahabees; so that the population, which was at one time 100,000, is not now supposed to amount to more than 16,000 or 18,000 people. The chief ornament of the place is the famous temple, in the interior of which is the Kaaba, or the house of the prophet. This is contained in a square, which is entirely surrounded by the temple. The most sacred relic in the

Kaaba is the stone said to be brought by the angel Gabriel, to form the foundation of the edifice. Longitude 16. E. Lat. 21. 18. 2. N.

MECHLIN, or **MALINES**, a large town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp, divided by the Dyke into two parts. The streets are broad, and bordered in many places by good buildings. The public square and the market-place are both spacious and regularly built. The cathedral has a tower 366 feet high. The interior is elegant. The other buildings are the arsenal, the town-house, a Franciscan monastery, and an asylum for 800 widows and elderly women. It has manufactures of fine Brabant lacc and linen, besides damask, and silk and woollen stuffs. It has likewise breweries. Population 90,000. 13 miles N. by E. Brussels.

MECKLENBURG, a grand duchy in the north of Germany, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Pomerania, S. by Brandenburg, and W. by Lubeck and Luneburg. Territorial extent 6430 square miles. Pop. 370,000.

MECKLENBURG, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 18,443, including 10,264 slaves.

MECKLENBURG, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Population 14,272, including 3404 slaves.

MEKONG, a large river of Asia, flowing to the sea through the country of Cambodia.

MEDEBACH, a town of Westphalia. Population 1900.

MEDELLIN, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, on the Guadiana, 19 miles E. Merida.

MEDELPAD, a province of the north of Sweden, between the gulf of Bothnia and the inland province of Jamtland, 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. Pop. 32,000.

MEDEWBLIK, a town of North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 28 miles N. by E. Amsterdam. Population 2000.

MEDINA, a city of Arabia, one of the two rendered celebrated and sacred by a connection with the founder of the Mahometan faith. It is distinguished as containing the tomb of the prophet. Medina in no degree rivals Mecca for extent and splendour. It consists of about five hundred houses, most of which are very poorly built. The tomb of Mahomet is placed between two others, containing the ashes of the first caliphs, Abubeker and Omar. The building which incloses it is hung with silk, which is renewed every seven years. The mosque founded by the prophet is said to be very magnificent, being supported by four hundred columns, and containing three hundred lamps always burning. Jeddah, on the Red sea, serves as the port of Medina.

MEXIMA, a county of the United States, in the state of Ohio. Chief town Mecca.

MEDINA DE LAS TORRES, a town and castle of Extremadura. Population 2000.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, an inland town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 37 miles N. W. Segovia. Population 6000.

MEDINA DEL RIO SECO, an old and ill-built town of Spain, province of Leon. The

town contains three parish churches, four convents, and three hospitals. Population 8000. 25 miles N. W. Valladolid.

MEDINA SIBERIA, a very ancient town in Andalusia. It has two churches and six monasteries. Pop. 5000. 17 miles S. E. Cadix.

MEDITERRANEAN, the great sea which forms the Southern boundary of almost the whole of Europe, and is the largest expanse of water in the world that does not come under the name of ocean. It is bounded E. by Asia, S. by Africa, and W. it terminates at a point at the straits of Gibraltar. Its length from east to west is about 3000 miles; its breadth varies greatly, being in one part fully 800 miles, but its general breadth is from 400 to 600.

MEDLING, a town of Lower Austria, 8 miles S. Vienna. Population 3200.

MEDMANN, a town of Germany, 6 miles E. N. E. Dusseldorf. Population 4000.

MEDWAY, a considerable river of England, which rising in Surrey and Sussex, unites its various branches in Kent, runs eastwards to Tunbridge and Maidstone, thence northwards to Rochester, and falls into the Thames in a large estuary at Sheerness.

MEDWIN, a small river of Scotland, in Lanarkshire.

MEERHOUT, a town of the Netherlands, 24 miles N. E. Louvain. Population 2800.

MEER, LES, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps. Population 2000.

MEFFERSDORF, a large village of Upper Lusatin. Population 2300.

MEGANTIC, a lake of Lower Canada.

MEGARA, a town of Greece, in the isthmus of Corinth, 16 miles W. Athens.

MEGEVE, a town of the Sarlinian states, in Savoy. Population 3100.

MEGGAT, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which falls into the Esk.

MEONA, a river of Bengal, is formed by the junction of numerous streams. The principal of these is the Brahmapootra. Below the city of Dacca it is joined by the Isamutty, Dullahary, Luckin, and Ganges, after which it pours its immense volume into the bay of Bengal.

MEHANE, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Meuse above Huy.

MERAKET KEBER, a considerable trading city of Lower Egypt, on one of the canals of the Nile. It has manufactures of cloth and sal ammoniac.

MEREMER, a town of East Prussia, 35 miles S. Elbing. Population 2200.

MERLINO, a town of Lower Austria, 10 miles S. by W. Vienna. Population 3200.

MEROGH, a village of Egypt, to the south of Gize, 52 miles S. Cairo.

MERZ, a river of England, in Salop, which falls into the Severn.

MERZ, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Lichart.

MERZLY, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on a small rivulet of the same name. Pop. 847. 12 miles N. W. Dundee.

MERON CREEK, in the United States, in Ohio. It joins the Muskingum.

MERTON, a village of New Zealand, on the lake of Taupo. Population 2000.

METZAR, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2000.

MEIMAC, a town of France, department of the Corrèze. Population 2000.

MEIMUND, a rich village of Egypt, to the south of Gize. Population 10,000.

MEINUNGEN, a principality of Germany, in Saxony, forming the territory of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Population 60,000.

MEINUNGEN, a town of Saxony, on the Weisse. Population 4200.

MEISNA, or **MISNIA**, a circle of Saxony, extending along both sides of the Elbe, from Bohemia to Prussian Saxony. Population 208,000.

MEISSEN, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe, noted for its porcelain manufacture. Population 4100. 15 miles W. N. W. Dresden.

MEISSEN, UPPER and LOWER, two villages of Germany. Population 2000.

MEJERDAH, a large river of Tunis, the *Bahrat* of the ancients, which falls into the Mediterranean at Porto Farina.

MEKRAH, a large maritime province of Persia, on the shore of the Indian sea. On the east it extends to the province of Scind, and on the west and north it has Kerman and Seistan.

MELANGE, a seaport on the N. coast of Sicily. It exports wine, olives, and olive oil. Population 8000. 100 miles E. Palermo.

MELCOMBE REGIS, a borough and market town of England, in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the Wey, opposite Weymouth, where is a handsome bridge, which unites it to Weymouth. It has sent members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. See *Weymouth*.

MELDRUM, OLD, a town and parish of Scotland, 17½ miles N. W. Aberdeen. Population 1772.

MELFI, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata, near the Ofanto. It contains a cathedral. Pop. 7800. 52 miles E. by S. Salerno.

MELFORD, LONG, a village and parish of England, in Suffolk. Population 2288.

MELBAM, or **MELOUNA**, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire. It falls into the Isla.

MERILIA, a seaport of Morocco, on the coast of the Mediterranean.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Eastern Africa, with a capital of the same name on the sea coast. It was long tributary to the Portuguese; but being taken by the Arabs, it has ever since remained in their possession. It is a large and handsome town, the houses built of stone, many of them magnificent and richly furnished. There are numerous mosques. The exports consist of gold, ivory, copper, wax, and drugs. The ruling people are Mahometans. Long. 41. 2 E. Lat. 3. 6 N.

MELIPILLA, or **St. JUAN DE LOS RIOS**, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, not far from the Mapo. Long. 76. 1 W. Lat. 32. 52. N.

MELITTO, a town of Italy, 4 miles N. Naples. Population 2500.

MELLESHAM, an irregularly built market town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon. The church is large and spacious. It has manufactures of broad cloth. Pop. of the parish 5776. 95 miles S. London.

MELLAVOUH, a pretty little city of Upper Egypt, 120 miles S. Cairo.

MELLON, a township of England, in Derbyshire. Population 3090.—2d, In Lancashire. Population 1981.

MELLRICHTADT, a town of Bavarian Franconia. Population 2000.

MELLYNDYDER, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Conway.

MELROSE, a town of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, on the side of a fertile vale, intersected by the Tweed. Near it is the abbey, one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom. It is reckoned one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in Great Britain; from the height and embellishment of its columns, the elegance of its sculpture, and the symmetry of its parts. It was founded in 1136 by King David. The following are the dimensions of what is yet standing: length 258 feet, breadth 137½, and the circumference 943; the south window is 24 feet high by 16 wide; the east window, at which was the great altar, and which is of beautiful sculpture, 34½ by 15½. The height of the tower is 75 feet, but the greater part of it is broken down. A few years ago the parish church was removed from the abbey to a new building. Population of the town and parish, 3467. 35 miles S. Edinburgh.

MELSSEN, a town of Germany, on the Fulda, 14 miles S. S. E. Cassel. Pop. 2850.

MELTHAM, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2000.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a market town of England, in the county of Leicester, on the river Eves, over which are two handsome stone bridges. The church is a fine structure, and the tower in the centre high and elegant. Pop. 2815. 30 miles S. E. Nottingham.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island in the Polar sea, about 135 miles long and from 40 to 50 broad, discovered by Captain Parry. Cape Dundas, its most western point, is in Long. 113. 57. 35. W. Lat. 72. 27. 50. N.

MELUN, a town of France, on the Seine. It has manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs. Pop. 6700. 32 miles S. E. Paris.

MEMEL, a town of East Prussia, on the small river Dange, adjacent to the Curische Haff, which joins the Baltic here by a narrow strait. It is strongly fortified, and consists of the town and three petty suburbs, one of which lies beyond the Dange. There is here also a fort. It exports timber, which is brought down in floats; also hemp, flax, and corn. The other articles are hides and skins, tallow, bristles, wax, feathers, and Lithuanian yarn. The harbour is capacious. Population 6000. 130 miles N. E. Dantzic. Long. 21. 5. 26. E. Lat. 55. 42. 15. N.

MEMMINGEN, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Iller. It has various manufactures of cottons and linen; also woollens. Population 6500. 28 miles S. by E. Ulm.

MEMPHIS, a lake of N. America, in Canada and Vermont, 35 miles long, 3 broad.

MENAI, STRAITS OF, in Wales, dividing the island of Anglesey from the other parts of that principality. A chain bridge has been thrown over this strait.

MENDE, a town of France, capital of the department of the Lozere, on the Lot. Its cathedral is a plain building, with two towers. Population 5000.

MENDIP HILLS, a noted mineral range in England, in the county of Somerset.

MENDLESHAM, a decayed village and parish of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 1250.

MENDOZA, a city of Buenos Ayres, in the province of Cuyo, in a plain at the foot of the Andes. It contains four convents, a college, and a church. The river Mendoza flows by this town, and finally enters the Atlantic, under the name of Colorado. Pop. 6000.

MENDY, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Ganges.

MENEBOULD, St., a town of France, 45 miles E. S. E. Rheims. It has manufactures of lace and linen. Population 3400.

MENESTREVOL, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 2000.

MENGALAY, one of the Hebrides, 10 miles from Barra, two miles in length and breadth.

MENIN, a fortified town of West Flanders, on the Lys. It has manufactures of table linen, lace, and silk stuffs; also of oil, soap, and tobacco. It has undergone a great number of sieges. Pop. 4600. 11 miles N. Lisle.

MENS, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the Van. Population 2000.

MENSKINSK, a town of European Russia, government of Orenburg. Population 2400.

MENSTRIE, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 5 miles N. E. Stirling.

MENTONE, a town of Nice, with a castle and a small harbour. Population 3300.

MENTZ, or MAYENCE, a city of the west of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse, on the left bank of the Rhine, immediately below the influx of the Maine. It is built nearly in the form of a semicircle, of which the Rhine is the basis. It is the strongest fortress of the empire; towards the river less defence is necessary, and the works are simple; but on the land side they are extensive and complicated, and would require a garrison of nearly 30,000 men. There is a bridge across the Rhine to Cassel. The interior of the town is by no means handsome. Most of the streets are crooked, narrow, and gloomy. The principal buildings are the electoral palace, used as a military hospital since 1793, and now much decayed; the house of the Teutonic knights, and the arsenal; the residence of the families of Stadion, Ostein, Bassenheim, and Elz. The principal churches are the Dom, or cathedral, built in the 12th century; the church of St Ignatius, which is a

model of architecture, and ornamented in the ceiling with good paintings; and the ancient church of St Stephen, the steeple of which commands an extensive view. The public library contains a collection of 80,000 volumes; a cabinet of coins and medals; a cabinet of natural history; a collection of philosophical and mechanical instruments; a museum of Roman monuments, said to be the most complete of any out of Italy; and a gallery of pictures. The establishments for education are a seminary, a lyceum, schools of medicine, midwifery, and farriery. Along the banks of the Rhine is a beautiful walk; also a quay or harbour for landing goods. But the greatest attraction of Mentz is in its environs and its beautiful prospects. Its trade is chiefly in wines. The site of Mentz was occupied by the Romans as a military position. In the 13th and 14th centuries, Mentz was a place of some note for literature and the arts. In the 30 years war, it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1688 by the French, and restored at the subsequent peace. In the end of 1792 it surrendered to the French. Next year it was taken by the Austrians. By the peace of Lunéville (1801) it was formally ceded to France. Population 25,000, among whom are several thousand Jews. 37 miles S. E. Coblenz, 90 N. by E. Strasburg. Long. 8. 11. 0. E. Lat. 49. 50. 50. N.

MENDI, or **MENOUR**, an ill built city of Lower Egypt, on the side of a canal formerly navigable. Pop. 10,000, or according to some, 4000 or 5000. 22 miles N. N. W. Cairo.

MENZALEH, an extensive lake of Lower Egypt, extending along the coast, to the east of the Damietta branch of the Nile. It is 60 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

MENZALEH, a town on the above lake, partly ruined, with manufactures of silk and sail-cloth. Pop. 2000. 20 miles S. S. E. Damietta.

MEPPET, a town of the Netherlands, on the Havelter Aa. Population 4700.

MEQUINENZA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. Pop. 1000. 19 miles S. S. W. Lerida.

MEQUINEZ, a large city of Morocco, frequently the residence of the emperors. It is situated in a fine plain, watered by numerous rivulets. The *seraglio* is a very extensive quadrangular edifice. Long. 5. 50. W. Lat. 33. 56. N.

MER, a town of France, 21 miles S. W. Orleans. Pop. with its parish, 4300.

MERAN, a town of the Tyrol, 42 miles N. Trent. Population 2300.

MERANZ, a town of Saxony. Population 2200. Long. 12. 21. E. Lat. 50. 49. N.

MERAWI, a considerable town of Nubia, on the Nile, in the territory of Dar Sheyya, above Dongola, remarkable for the ruins of Diabel-el-Berkel and of El Belid, in its vicinity.

MERCER, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Population 8277.

MERCER, a county of the United States,

in Kentucky. Population 12,430, including 3284 slaves.

MERCHTEN, a town of South Brabant, 9 miles N. N. W. Brussels. Population 3500.

MENOCCHIANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 3000.

MERCURY ISLAND, in the South Pacific ocean, near the east coast of New Zealand.

MERDIN, a city of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey. The houses appear old, and have small windows, grated with iron. Population 11,000, Armenians, Jews, Turks, Arabs, and Kurds. 45 miles S. Diarbekir.

MERDRIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2200.

MERTON, a market town of England, in Wiltshire. It has manufactures of bed-ticking. Pop. 1250. 23 miles W. by N. Salisbury.

MERTON, a township of England, in Cheshire. Population 566.

MERGTENREICH, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, on the Tauber. Pop. 3000.

MENOURI, a seaport town of the Birman empire, province of Lower Siam. It is six miles up the Tannaserim river. Its exports are ivory, tutenague, rice, and other provisions. Long. 98. 23. E. Lat. 12. 12. N.

MEROUY ARCHIPELAGO. These islands extend 135 miles from north to south, along the coast of Tannaserim, and the isthmus of the Malay peninsula, with a strait between them and the mainland of 16 to 30 miles broad, having good anchorage.

MERIDA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Guadiana, across which there is a large bridge. It was founded by Augustus. It now presents but a feeble picture of its former prosperity. Its antiquities, however, scattered in all directions, are interesting. Population about 4500. 30 miles E. Badajoz.

MERIDA, an intendancy of the province of Mexico, comprehending the great peninsula of Yucatan, situated between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras. It is bounded S. by the kingdom of Guatemala, E. by the intendancy of Vera Cruz, N. by the English establishments, which extend from the mouth of the Rio Honda to the north of the bay of Hanover, opposite the island of Ubeno. Population 465,000.

MERIDA, the capital of the province of Merida, or Yucatan. It lies ten leagues from the sea, in an arid plain. Population 10,000.

MERIEUXAC, a town of France, 6 miles from Bourdeaux. Population 2000.

MERIONETH, a maritime county of North Wales, on the northern extremity of Cardigan bay, in the Irish sea. It is bounded N. by the counties of Caernarvon and Denbigh, S. by Cardigan, from which it is separated by the estuary of the Dovy; W. by Cardigan bay; and E. by the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery. From the Dovy to Llangelen, it extends 45 miles, with a medium breadth of 15. It is comprised within the meridians of 3. 12. and 4. 8. W., and the parallels of 52. 33. and 53. 4. N.; contains about 670 square miles, or 430,000 acres, with 46

inhabitants to each; is divided into six hundreds, in which are four market towns, viz. Harlech, the capital; Bala, Dolgelly, and Dinasmouthy; and 37 parishes. It sends but one member to parliament, and that for the county. The aspect of Merionethshire is extremely wild and mountainous, and the country everywhere abounds with the most romantic and sublime scenery. Cader Idris is the most noted mountain, being 2914 feet above the sea. Arran Fowdday is still higher, its height being 2905 feet. The other principal mountains are Arrenig, 2009 feet; Cader Ferwyn, 2503; Arran Benllyn, &c. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Maw or Mawddach, the Dovv or Dyff, and the Glaslyn and Dwyryd. The principal lakes are Llyn Tegid, near Bala, and Llyn Talyllyn, at the foot of Cader Idris. Merionethshire is both an agricultural and a manufacturing county, though by no means noted for either. The manufactures are chiefly those of wool. Strong cloths, druggets, flannels, kerseymeres, stockings, Welsh wigs, &c. are made at different places. Population 34,383.

MERMENTAU, MEXICANA, or MENTOU, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the gulf of Mexico, about 200 miles to the west of the Mississippi. Long. 93. 3. W.

MERRIMACK, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, falls into the Atlantic.

MESCH, two small towns, one of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine; the other of the Netherlands. Pop. of each, 1700.

MESSE, or **MANCH**, one of the three greater divisions of Berwickshire.

MESSEBURG, one of the new divisions or governments of the Prussian states, containing that part of Prussian Saxony which lies to the south of Aushalt, and to the east of the government of Erfurt. Population 471,000.

MESSEBURG, the capital of the preceding government, on the Saale, 15 miles W. Leipzig, with narrow and crooked streets, but clean and well paved. Its most remarkable buildings are the cathedral, and the palace of the bishops and dukes. Population 6800.

MESSEY, a considerable river of England, which rises on the borders of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, and falls into the western sea, in a large estuary at Liverpool.

MERTHYR TYDVIL, a market town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, in the valley of the Taaf, 9 miles from its source. It is very irregularly built, and presents the appearance of a poor straggling heap of cottages. The church is a plain modern building. There is a chapel of ease, and meeting-houses of different descriptions; also a theatre. Merthyr Tydvil derives importance from its iron works. Population 17,464. 21 miles N. by W. Cardiff.

MESTOLA, an ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Guadiana. Pop. 3000.

METTON, a village of England, county of Surrey, on the Wandia. It has calico manufactures and bleachfields. Population 1177. 7 miles S. London.

MERVILLE, a neat town of France, on the Lys, 15 miles W. Lille. Population 5300.

MESCHEN, a city of Korassan, capital of the Persian part of that province. Five of its twelve quarters are now in ruins; its population is still 50,000. It is distinguished by a very splendid reputation, in which repose the ashes of the Imam Raza, and of the Caliph Haroun Al Raschid. The bazar is 3 miles in length. The houses are meanly built. Velvet of the finest quality is manufactured here; and its fur pelisses are much esteemed. Long. 57. E. Lat. 37. 25. N.

MESCHEN ALI, a celebrated town of Irak Arabi. The town is well built, defended by a good wall, deep ditch, and lofty towers, lately renewed, in consequence of the dreaded attack of the Wahabees. The most conspicuous object is the tomb and mosque of Ali. 90 miles S. Bagdad.

MESCHIZ, a town of Upper Egypt, called anciently *Ptolemis*, where the barks between Cairo and the cataracts usually stop.

MESCH, a town of European Russia, on a river of the same name, which falls into the White sea. Population 2000. 138 miles E. N. E. Archangel.

MESERITSCH, GREAT, a town of Moravia. Population 3400.

MESERITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, 65 miles W. Posen. Population 3600.

MESSENE, formerly a city of Greece. The walls are still in fine preservation. The modern village of Maumati stands nearly in the centre of the ancient city. 33 miles W. N. W. Misitra.

MESSINA, a large city in the N. E. of the island of Sicily, situated on a strait called from it the Faro di Messina, which separates Italy from Calabria, and, opposite to the city, is only from two to three miles wide. The town of Messina runs parallel with this strait. The finest part of the city is the Marina, a long line of buildings facing the harbour, and running parallel with it for more than a mile. A broad quay separates it from the water. The town forms a fine sweep along the swelling eminences, and rises in gradation, so as to present almost every public edifice in a good point of view. The whiteness of the buildings forms a beautiful contrast to the dark green of the forests behind. The town was nearly overthrown by a great earthquake in 1783; but it has been rebuilt with regularity and elegance. The public establishments of Messina consist of no less than 30 convents, 1 hospital, 4 seminaries of education, 6 asylums for the poor, and 2 ban banks. The public prison is a fine structure, but the interior shows a total want of comfort and convenience. Among the churches, which, great and small, amount to nearly 60, there are several beautiful buildings, containing a number of admired paintings. The cathedral has a fine Gothic front, and a granite pillar which supports the roof. The royal palace, the senate-house, and the episcopal palace, are all buildings of interest. The harbour of Mes-

sina is the finest in the Mediterranean. The exports consist of Faro wine, oil, fruit, and corn. Silk worms have long been cultivated with success. Messina is a place of great antiquity, having been known not only to the Romans, but to the Greeks. Population 36,000. 50 miles N. N. E. Catania. Long. 15. 48. 48. E. Lat. 38. 11. 12. N.

MESSINA, a town of West Flanders. Population 3200.

MESTRE, a town of Austrian Italy, 34 miles N. E. Padua. Population 2000.

MESURACA, a town of Calabria Ultra, 23 miles N. E. Nicastro. Population 1300.

MESURADO, a considerable river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, on the Grain coast.

META, a large and abundant river of New Granada, in South America, which has its rise opposite to Santa Fe de Bogota, and falls into the Orinoco, about 450 miles from its source, in Long. 67. 45. W. Lat. 6. 10. 30. N.

METHILL, a small seaport of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, 1 mile W. Leven.

METHVEN, a village and parish of Scotland, 8 miles W. Perth.—2d, Also a small river in Lanarkshire.

METZ, a large fortified town of France, in Lorraine, the capital of the department of the Moselle. It is situated at the confluence of the Scille and Moselle, and is surrounded by ramparts, and defended by a great number of bastions, and other works. The circumference of the whole town and fortifications together, is between three and four miles. The breadth of Metz is nearly equal to its length, so that its form is compact, though by no means a regular square. Two quarters, viz. the east and north, are insulated by intersections of the rivers: the latter are bordered in some parts with quays, and crossed by a number of small bridges. Some of the streets of Metz are tolerably straight and wide; but laid out, as in other old towns, on no uniform plan. The public squares are small. The esplanade is a fine walk, planted with trees, and separating the town from the old citadel. The public buildings are, the governor's residence, situated on the esplanade to the east of the citadel, a fine edifice; the cathedral, forming one of the sides of the small square called the *Place d'Armes*; the theatre, the town-hall, the residence of the intendant, the hospitals, and a number of churches and religious houses. Here are likewise extensive barracks. For education, the chief establishments are a college royal, or provincial school; and an artillery and engineer's school. Metz has manufactures of cotton, linen, muslin, gauze, fustian, chintz, calico, and different kinds of woollens. There is a number of tanneries. Population 41,000. 96 miles W. N. W. Strasburg. Long. 6. 10. 30. E. Lat. 49. 7. 10. N.

METZENHAUSEN, UPPER and LOWER, two neighbouring towns of Hungary, 16 miles S. Szepesdorf. Population 1600—3100.

MEUDON, a village of France, 6 miles S. W. Paris. Population 2200.

MEULAN, a town of France, on the Seine, 23 miles N. W. Paris. Population 2100.

MEULENBERG, a town of West Flanders, 14 miles S. by E. Bruges. Population 7000.

MEUX, a town of France, department of the Loiret, on the Loire. Population 4300.

MEUXA, a town of the Prussian states, 10 miles N. N. W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2200.

MEURTHE, a department of France, composed of a part of Lorraine, and bounded by the departments of the Moselle, the Vosges, and the Meuse. It is watered by the Moselle, the Sille, the Meurthe, the Mortagne, and a number of smaller streams. Pop. 365,400.

MEURTHE, a tributary of the Moselle, in France.

MEUSE, a department of the north-east of France, including the former duchy of Bar, and the bishopric of Verdun, and bounded by the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and the departments of the Moselle, the Vosges, the Marne, and the Ardennes. Pop. 285,000.

MEWE, a town of West Prussia, on the Vistula. Population 2100.

MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN, generally designates that vast extent of country over which the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Mexico extends, and of which the parallels of the 30th and 10th degrees of latitude may be considered as the northern and southern limits; while W. it is washed by the Pacific ocean, E. by the gulf of Mexico, and S. E. by the Atlantic ocean. The limits which ought to be assigned to Mexico on the north and east, are not accurately defined. The mission of St Francis, to the south of Cape Mendocino, and the village of Taos in New Mexico, may be considered its northern boundary. The boundaries of the intendancy of San Luis Potosi, which to the east border on Louisiana, are disputed; the Americans confining them to the right bank of the Rio del Norte, while the Spaniards comprehend, under the denomination of the province of Texas, the savannahs or meadows which extend to the Rio Mexicano, to the east of the Rio Sabina. Mexico is divided into twelve intendancies, to which must be added three other districts, which have preserved the simple denomination of provinces. 1st, The province of New Mexico, along the parallel of the Rio del Norte, to the north of the parallel of 31 degrees. 2d, The intendancy of New Biscay. 3d, The province of New California. 4th, The province of Old California. 5th, The intendancy of Sonora. 6th, San Luis Potosi. 7th, Of Zacatecas. 8th, Of Guadalupe. 9th, Of Guanajuato. 10th, Of Valladolid, or Michoacan. 11th, Of Mexico. 12th, Of Puebla. 13th, Of Vera Cruz. 14th, Of Oaxaca. 15th, Of Merida. About one half of Mexico is situated under the burning sky of the tropics, while the other half lies within the temperate zone. This is owing partly to the general and prodigious elevation of the land. It has been estimated that about three-fifths

of the viceroyalty of Mexico is spread out in extensive plains of from 6000 to 8000 feet in height. In these plains, the climate is comparatively temperate, the average heat not exceeding that of Rome or Naples. Towards the west, the descent from the table land is much more steep than towards the east. The eastern declivity of the Cordillera is so regular and uniform, that when once the traveller begins to descend from the great central plain, he continues the descent until he arrives at the eastern coast. The western coast is followed by four very remarkable oblong valleys, of which the respective heights above the level of the sea are 3217, 1635, 557, and 513 feet. The road to Asia from Mexico differs in this manner from the road to Europe. For the space of 72 leagues, the distance in a straight line from Mexico to Acapulco, there is a continual ascent and descent, and every instant the traveller arrives from a cold climate, to regions excessively hot. On the contrary, of the 84 leagues from the capital to the port of Vera Cruz, the greater part belongs to the vast plain of Anahuac. From the singular construction of the country of New Spain, it happens that the coasts alone possess a warm climate. These are distinguished by the appellation of the *Sierres Calientes*, or the warm regions, and produce in abundance sugar, indigo, cotton, and bananas. In this region the climate, more especially in populous cities, is exceedingly fatal to Europeans, who, not seasoned to it, are liable to be seized with the yellow fever. On the declivity of the Andes, at an elevation of from 3336 to 4920 feet, there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which never varies more than seven or nine degrees. The natives give to this region the appellation of *Temperate*. The third region is distinguished by the name of the *Cold Region*, and comprehends the plains which are elevated more than 7000 feet above the level of the sea. Here the temperature is mild and agreeable. Above this, the climate is rude and disagreeable, even to an inhabitant of the north. The inhabitants of Mexico are less disturbed by earthquakes and volcanic explosions than the inhabitants of Quito. There are, however, five burning mountains in New Spain, namely, Orizaba, of the height of 17,371 feet; Popocatepetl, of the height of 17,716 feet; and the mountains of Tuxtla, Jorullo, and Colima. Earthquakes are by no means rare on the coasts of the Pacific ocean, and in the environs of the capital.

Mexico possesses all the necessary materials of an extensive exchange with other nations, yielding in abundance sugar, cacao, cotton, coffee, wheat, hemp, flax, silk, oils, and wine. Innumerable herds of cattle run wild in the savannahs and woods, whose skin and fat form an important article of commerce. There are also deer, elk, buffalo, carib, the grisley black bear, and wild horses. Sheep are numerous; but their wool is of little value. Among the birds may be reckoned those of

the domestic kind, goldfinches, nightingales, and upwards of 20 species of singing birds; pigeons, parrots, paroquets, eagles, vultures, pelicans, ravens, and macaws. Serpents are numerous, as likewise scorpions, spiders, ants, and mosquitoes and locusts, which are sometimes exceedingly destructive. In the rivers, in the lakes, and on the coasts, is found a variety of fish, and a great number of alligators.

The mountains of Mexico contain ores of every kind of metal; and there are abundant mines, not only of the precious metals, but also of mercury, iron, copper, lead, tin, alum, crystal, vitriol, and different kinds of precious stones. In the province of Zacatecas, about 200 miles N. W. of Mexico and San Luis de Potosi, there are silver mines, formerly deemed the richest in the world; but the most important mines at present are situated in the province of Guanajuato, about 100 miles from Mexico, and about 50 to the north-west of the city of Queretaro. This celebrated mining station is on the Sierra Madre, as were the former mines of Zacatecas, that chain being perhaps the richest in the universe, even to its northern extremities in Sonora and Pimeria. There are, besides, numerous other mining stations scattered throughout the country. Among the forest trees are cedar, brazil-wood, mahogany, and every sort of timber, either for use or ornament. The fruits are, pine-apples, plums, dates, water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, chestnuts, and grapes. In the markets of Mexico there are sold, exclusive of European fruits, about sixty different sorts of native productions. The country also produces a great variety of valuable drugs, such as copal, anime, tacmalac-caramia, liquid amber, balsam of Tolu, gusiaron, Mechoacan root, sarsaparilla, &c. Other productions are cochineal, cacao, dyeing-woods, tobacco, and indigo.

The progress of national industry is greatly favoured, by the convenient situation in which nature has deposited the precious metals in Mexico. In Peru, the most considerable mines, those of Potosi, Pasco, and Chota, are immensely elevated, very near the region of perpetual snow. In working them, men, provisions, and cattle, must all be brought from a distance. Cities situated in plains, where water freezes all the year round, and where trees never vegetate, can hardly be an attractive abode; and it is only the hope of suddenly amassing immense wealth, that can determine the inhabitants to relinquish the delicious climate of the valleys, for the desolation that reigns in the higher Andes. But in Mexico, the richest seams of silver, those of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Tasco, and Real del Monte, are in moderate elevations of from 5576 to 6361 feet. The mines are surrounded with cultivated fields, towns, and villages; the neighbouring summits are crowned with fo-

rests; and a combination of circumstances facilitates the acquisition of this subterraneous wealth.

Mexico suffers in general from the want of water and of navigable rivers. The great river of the south, Rio Bravo del Norte, and the Rio Colorado, are the only rivers worthy of fixing the attention of travellers, either for the length of their course, or the mass of water which they pour into the ocean. The other rivers are the Rio Gunsaculco, and the Rio Alvarado, both in the south-east of Vera Cruz; the Rio de Moctezuma, which carries the waters of the lakes and valley of Tenochtitlan, to the Rio de Panuco; the Rio de Zacatula, the great river of Santiago, which falls into the Pacific ocean. The most remarkable lakes are the lake of Chapata in New Galicia, 160 square leagues; the lake of Pattecuaro, and the lakes of Mexitlan and Patras in New Biscay; the lakes of Texcuco and Chalco in the vale of Mexico. The western coast of New Spain possesses some excellent harbours, namely, San Francisco in New California, San Blas in the intendancy of Guadalupe, near the mouth of the river of Santiago, and especially Acapulco, which are magnificent ports. The last is one of the most admirable basins in the whole world. There are several others of less importance. The eastern coast of Mexico does not, however, possess the same advantages as the western coast. Vera Cruz is merely a bad anchorage between the shallows of La Calleta, La Gallega, and La Lavandera. The whole coast of Mexico is also beset with sand-banks, which are raised by the continual and uniform action of the trade winds, on the agitated ocean. Another very serious inconvenience is common both to the eastern coast, as well as to the western coast, which is washed by the Pacific ocean. They are rendered inaccessible for several months, by violent tempests, which effectually prevent all navigation. The north-west winds blow in the gulf of Mexico, from the autumnal to the spring equinox. Both coasts are also exposed to the serious inconvenience of these winds, which frequently burst forth in the most furious tempests.

Mexico is improving, both in her agriculture and trade. This is evident in respect to agriculture, from the increase of the tithes. In time of war, the want of communication with the mother country, and the regulations prohibiting commerce with neutrals, have favoured the establishment of manufactures of cottons, calicoes, fine cloth, and whatever is connected with the refinements of luxury. In the cotton manufactures of Queretaro, the annual consumption of cottons is estimated to amount to 300,000 lbs. With the exception of a few stuffs of cotton mixed with silk, the manufacture of silks is at present next to nothing in Mexico. The manufacture of tobacco was formerly a royal right; but with

the acquisition of independence, all these monopolies have been abolished. There is a royal manufactory of gun-powder at Santa Fe, which produced, according to Humboldt, in the year 1801, nearly 800,000 pounds of powder. The working of gold and silver, and the coining of money, may be reckoned among the most important manufactures of New Spain. Chandeliers and other ornaments of great value are frequently executed with great taste and elegance; and although the finest carriages driven through the streets of Mexico and Santa Fe de Bogota, come from London, very handsome ones are finished in New Spain. The cabinet-makers also execute articles of furniture, remarkable for their form, and for the colour and polish of the wood; and in the internal provinces, at Durango for example, harpsicords and piano fortes are manufactured. The Indians display an indefatigable patience in the manufacture of small toys in wood, bone, and wax.

The exports are, gold and silver, in coin, bullion, and plate, amounting to 17,000,000 dollars; cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, being the produce of New Spain, salt meat and other provisions, tanned hides, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, soap, legwood, pimento. The imports are, bale goods, including woollens, cottons, linens, and silks; paper, brandy, cacao, quicksilver, iron, manufactured and unmanufactured, steel, wine, and bees wax. Value of exports 21,790,000 dollars; imports 14,000,000. The agriculture of New Spain has kept pace with its commerce. The agricultural products of this country are, in the warmer regions, the plantain or banana tree, the cassava root, the farina of which, called *manine*, is made into bread; maize, of which the cultivation is extensive and important. In the temperate region is cultivated European grain, such as wheat, barley, oats, and rye. The absolute want of rain during the summer months, is very injurious to the agriculture of Mexico; and the inhabitants are in consequence compelled to have recourse to artificial irrigation. In places which are not artificially watered, the Mexican soil yields only pasturage to the months of March and April. Mexico now possesses all the garden stuffs and fruit trees of Europe. The central table land produces, in the greatest abundance, cherries, prunes, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, melons, apples, and pears. The olive tree was formerly rarely to be met with in Mexico. The court of Madrid has always looked with an unfavourable eye on the cultivation of the olive and the mulberry, hemp, flax, and the vine, in the new continent; and at one time orders were sent out violently to root out the vines in the northern provinces of Mexico, because the merchants in Cadiz complained of a diminution in the consumption of Spanish wines. Now that the country has become independent of Old Spain, it will be freed from the unnatural restraints of this odious policy, and will be at liberty to turn its

industry to whatever it may most abundantly produce.

But the metallic produce of Mexico forms one of the most important objects of its industry. The American mines are well known to be distinguished by the abundance of their produce above all others ever before known, while at the same time the mineral ore which they contain is remarkable for its poverty, a quintal, or 1600 ounces of ore, affording only three or four ounces of pure silver. The same quantity of mineral in the silver mines of Mannerberg, in Saxony, yields from 10 to 15 ounces. Such, however, is the great abundance of the ore, and such the facility of working it, that the produce of the American mines is only limited by the want of mercury for the extraction of the silver from the substances with which it is found mixed. It is calculated that Mexico sends annually to Europe and Asia, from the ports of Acapulco and Vera Cruz, about 1,500,000 pounds of silver, the greater part of which is produced by a very small number of mines. The half of this sum is supplied by the mines of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and Catorce. The vein of Guanajuato supplies more than a fourth part of the whole silver of Mexico, and a sixth part of the produce of all America. The following, according to Humboldt, is the order in which the richest mines of New Spain follow one another, arranging them according to the quantity of money drawn from them. Guanajuato, in the intendency of the same name; Catorce, in the intendency of San Luis Potosi; Zacatecas, in the intendency of the same name; Real del Monte, in the intendency of Mexico; Bolanos, in the intendency of Guadalajara; Guadalupe, in the intendency of Durango; Sonibrete, in the intendency of Zacatecas; Tasco, in the intendency of Mexico; Batopilas, in the intendency of Durango; Zimapan, in the intendency of Mexico; Fresnillo, in the intendency of Zacatecas; Ramos, in the intendency of San Luis Potosi; Parral, in the intendency of Durango. The whole annual produce of the American mines is estimated by Humboldt to be equivalent to 43,500,000 dollars, which being converted into English money, amounts to £9,515,625. The quantity of silver annually extracted from the mines of Mexico is ten times greater than what is furnished by all the mines of Europe; and, on the other hand, gold is not much more abundant in New Spain than in Hungary and Transylvania. These two last countries annually throw into the circulation about 3500 pounds of gold, and the gold delivered into the mint of Mexico only amounts in common years to about 4670 pounds. The Mexican gold is for the most part extracted from alluvial grounds, by means of washing. Another part of the Mexican gold is extracted from the veins which intersect the mountains of primitive rock. More than three-fourths of the silver obtained from America is extracted from the

ore by means of quicksilver; and the loss of the quicksilver in this operation is immense. The quantity required by New Spain is about 16,000 quintals, of 1600 ounces each per annum; for the whole of America 25,000 quintals are annually exported; a great part of this supply being derived from Europe.

The population of Mexico was estimated in 1793, at 4,403,529. From the great progress the country afterwards made, Humboldt estimated it in 1803, at 5,900,000; and in 1808, at 6,500,000. The Mexican population is composed of seven races: 1st, The whites born in Europe; 2d, The Spanish Creoles, or whites of European extraction, born in America; 3d, The *Mestizos*, descendants of whites and Indians; 4th, The *Mulattoes*, descendants of whites and negroes; 5th, The *Zambos*, descendants of negroes and Indians; 6th, The Indians, or copper coloured indigenous race; and 7th, The African negroes. Abstracting the subdivisions, there are four casts; the whites, comprehended under the general name of Spaniards; the negroes, the Indians, and the men of mixed extraction from Europeans, Africans, American Indians, and Malays; for from frequent communication between Acapulco and the Philippine islands, many individuals of Asiatic origin have settled in New Spain. Of this class, the whites are estimated at 1,100,000. They are divided into whites born in Europe, and descendants of Europeans born in the Spanish colonies of America, or in the Asiatic islands. The Spanish laws allow the same privileges to all whites; but those who have the execution of the laws, endeavour to destroy an equality which shocks European pride; and the European whites, under the government of the mother country, monopolised all offices of emolument and distinction, to the injury and degradation of the other classes. Of the mixed races in Mexico, there were, according to Humboldt, in 1804, 2,331,000, of whom seven-eighths were *Mestizos*. The Indians amount to 2,500,000; and their actual condition is a striking illustration of the inefficacy of laws to afford protection, where those for whom they provide have no controul over their execution. In no courts is there a class of men better defended by a law against injustice, than the Indians in Mexico; and no people have suffered more severely from rapacity and oppression.

Mexico, after having been long engaged in a struggle with the mother country, and having been subjected to her authority after having thrown it off, has again apparently succeeded in establishing her independence. An adventurer, Iturbide, seized the supreme power. But he has since been dethroned, and it does not yet appear what form of government will arise on the ruins of old establishments.

MEXICO, the capital of the kingdom of New Spain, and the oldest city in America of which we have any account. The original city of Mexico, or, as it was called, Tenoch-

tlalan, was founded by the Mexicans in the year 1325, and was situated in the valley of Mexico, on a group of islands in lake Tezcuco, and connected with the mainland by three principal dikes or causeways, formed of stone and earth. The ancient city of Mexico was taken by Cortez in the year 1521, and was completely destroyed: the present city has risen out of its ruins. The situation is exactly the same; but owing to the diminution of the waters in lake Tezcuco, modern Mexico is situated on dry land, about a league distant from the lake in which it was formerly built. The valley of Mexico is surrounded with mountains, which inclose it like a wall. It is the most populous city of the new continent. It forms a great square, extending from north to south, and from east to west, about four English miles. The ground on which it stands is quite level; the streets are drawn at right lines from each other, and being very spacious, appear in general rather deserted. The town is surrounded with a wall of uncemented stones; and the channels which lead from the lake disperse their waters in various smaller canals, which flow through some beautiful streets, and are covered with craft and canoes, which appear every day loaded with supplies of fruit, flowers, and other produce, and make their way as far as the walls of the viceroy's palace, situated in the great square. The city is entered by seven stone causeways, three of which were built by the Indians. The others are the work of the Spaniards. The public buildings are magnificent, and some of them of the most beautiful architecture. Those which chiefly attract the attention of the traveller are, 1st, The cathedral, of which a small part is in the Gothic stile. The principal edifice, which has two towers ornamented with pilasters and statues, is of very beautiful symmetry, and very recent construction. 2d, The treasury, adjoining to the palace of the viceroys, from which, since the beginning of the 16th century, gold and silver have been issued to the amount of more than 270 millions of pounds sterling. 3d, The convents, among which is particularly distinguished the great convent of St Francis, which, from alms alone, possesses a revenue equal to L.20,000 sterling. This vast edifice was founded in the year 1531. 4th, The hospital, or rather the two united hospitals, of which the one maintains 600, and the other 800 children and old people. This establishment, in which order and cleanliness may be seen, though but little industry, has a revenue equal to L.10,000 a-year. 5th, The *acordada*, or prison, of which the apartments for the prisoners are generally spacious and well aired. 6th, The school of mines, a newly begun edifice; and the old provisory establishment, with its fine collections in physics, mechanics, and mineralogy. 7th, The botanical garden, in one of the courts of the viceroy's palace. It is very small, but extremely rich in vegetable productions, ei-

ther rare or interesting with a view to commerce. 8th, The edifices of the university and public library, which is unworthy of so great and ancient an establishment. 9th, The academy of fine arts, with a collection of ancient casts. 10th, The equestrian statue of King Charles IV. in the great square; and a sepulchral monument consecrated to Cortez, in a chapel of the *Hospitale de los Naturales*. 11th, The mint of Mexico, which is the largest and richest in the whole world, is a building of very simple architecture, belonging to the palace of the viceroys; and its interior arrangements well deserve the attention of travellers, from the order, activity, and economy which prevail in all the operations of coining.

The manufactures carried on in Mexico have been of late years on the increase. The printing of calicoes has made considerable progress. There are, besides, manufactures of cloth, hard soap, and tobacco, which latter is held as a royal monopoly. At Santa Fe, about 9 miles from Mexico, there is a great manufacture of gunpowder, which is also monopolised by the crown. The working of gold and silver in all its branches, is carried to great perfection in Mexico, as well as various other arts dependent on luxury and wealth. The population may be estimated as follows:

White Europeans,.....	2,500
White Creoles,.....	65,000
Indigenous copper coloured,.....	33,000
Mestizoes, mixture of whites and Indians,.....	26,000
Mulattbes,.....	10,000

Total inhabitants,.....136,500

The clergy of Mexico form a numerous and powerful body, amounting, including all descriptions of ecclesiastics, to 2392 individuals. The archbishop possesses revenues equal in amount to L.18,000 per annum.

Nearly in the middle of the plain in which Mexico is situated, lie the fine lakes of Zumpango, St Christoval, Tezcuco, Xochimilco, and Chalco, extending nearly from north to south about 90 miles; and Mexico being situated at the extremities of the lakes Tezcuco and Xochimilco, is abundantly supplied, by means of boats, with all the productions of the surrounding country. The houses are not loaded with useless ornaments. Two sorts of hewn stone, one a porphyry, give to the Mexican buildings an air of solidity, and sometimes of magnificence. The general appearance also of the capital of Mexico is much heightened by the beautiful character of the scenery by which it is surrounded. The eye sweeps over a vast plain of carefully cultivated fields, which extend to the very foot of the colossal mountains, covered with perpetual snow, which inclose the valley, among which the famous volcanoes of La Puebla, Popocatepetl, and Iztaccihuatl, are the most distinguished. The first of these forms an enormous cone, of which the crater, continually inflamed, and

throwing up smoke and ashes, opens in the midst of eternal snows.

Owing to its low situation, Mexico is exposed to the danger of being inundated by the overflowing of the lakes in the vicinity of which it is built. The valley of Mexico being surrounded by a circular range of high mountains, the Mexican lakes are so many recipients, in which the torrents deposit all the moisture of the surrounding ground. The lake of Zumpango, which is the most northerly of the five lakes of the valley, swelled by the extraordinary increases of the Rio de Guantitlan, and the influxes from Pachuca, flows over into the lake of San Christoval. The lake of San Christoval bursts the dike which separates it from the lake of Texcuco. Lastly, the water of this lake rushes over the intermediate ground, and flows with impetuosity into the streets of Mexico. Since the arrival of the Spaniards, several destructive inundations have been experienced, namely, in the years 1563, 1580, 1604, 1607, and 1620. This last inundation lasted five years. The water rose in the streets to 3½ feet, and the communication was carried on by means of boats. Wooden bridges were also constructed along the sides of the houses, for foot passengers. To protect the capital against this calamity, various imperfect contrivances were resorted to. At length the vast project was adopted of diverting the course of the Guantitlan, which flowed into Lake Zumpango, and of carrying off its waters through a subterraneous passage, which was to be pierced in the adjacent mountains. This work was commenced in the year 1607, and completed in eleven months. Its length was about 21,000 feet, and the aperture was 158 square feet. This passage, however, being continually liable to be choked up by the crumbling of the earth, it was at length resolved to take off the top of the vault, and to make an immense cut through the mountain, of which the old subterraneous passage was merely to be the water-course. This work was accordingly commenced; but in the year 1702 there was still at the farther extremity about a mile and a half of the passage which had never been converted into an open trench. It was not till the year 1789, that the canal was completed, at an expence equal to L.166,000; and the whole expence laid out on these great works, from the year 1607 to 1689, is calculated at L.1,201,770. The cut through the mountain is from 202 to 228 feet in breadth, and from 131 to 164 feet in perpendicular depth. The water course, however, is only of its original breadth. As a farther security against the risk of inundation, in 1790 and 1798, two canals were constructed, the one from Zumpango, and the other from San Christoval, for the purpose of carrying off their superfluous waters to the Rio de Tula; and it was proposed to construct a canal for draining Lake Texcuco by the same channel. In 1804, the viceroy gave orders for

the commencement of this work, the expence of which is estimated at L.125,000.

Mexico is distant, in a straight line, from Vera Cruz, its European port, 69 leagues, and from Acapulco, the port on the western shore, from which the trade with Asia could be carried on, it is distant 69 leagues. Long. 90. 0. 30. W. Lat. 19. 25. 45. N.

Mexico, an intendancy in the viceroyalty of Mexico. It lies chiefly within the tropics, extending from 16. 34. to 21. 57. of N. latitude. It is bounded N. by the intendancy of San Luis Potosi, W. by the intendancies of Guanajuato and Valladolid, E. by those of Vera Cruz and Puebla. It is washed towards the south by the Pacific ocean. Its greatest length is 136 leagues; and its greatest breadth 92 leagues. Pop. 1,511,800.

MEXICO, GULF OF, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending N. to S. from the coast of Florida to the coast of Tabasco and Yucatan, about 600 miles, and E. and W. from Cuba to the coast of Mexico, about 700.

MEYNIAC, a town of France, department of the Correze. Population 3000.

MEYVERIS, a town of France, department of the Lozere. Population 2100.

MEYSSAC, a town of France, department of the Correze. Population 2100.

MEZE, a town of France. Pop. 2500. 18 miles S. W. Montpellier.

MEZIERES, an ancient and well built town of France, 14 miles S. E. Rocroy.

MEZIN, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 2500.

MEZINGEN, a neat town of Germany, 17 miles S. by E. Stutgard. Pop. 3100.

MEZO-TUR, a town of Hungary. Population 4000. 58 miles S. W. Debreczin.

MEZZENILE, a town of the Sardinian states, province of Turin. Population 3100.

MEZZOVO, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. Population 7500.

MOLIN, a town of European Russia, 72 miles N. N. W. Novgorod-Sieverakoi. Population 5100.

MIAMI, a county of the United States, in Ohio. Population 5910.

MIAMI, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of the United States, which enter the Ohio.

MIAMI OF THE LAKES, a river of the United States, which rises in Indiana, and flows into Lake Erie.

MIANO, a village of Naples, near the capital. Population 2600.

MIAVA, a town of Hungary. It has manufactures of woollens and lins. Population 10,000. 45 miles N. E. Presburg.

MICHAEL'S, St. a town and borough of England, in Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament. Pop. in 1811, 178.

MICHAEL, St. a river of the United States, in Maryland. It joins the Chesapeake, in Long. 76. 22. W. Lat. 38. 50. N.

MICHAILOVA, a town of European Russia, government of Kurk. Population 6000.

MICHEL DEAN, or GREAT DEAN, a market town of England, in Gloucester. The

tower of the church. 155 feet high, contains some fine remains of painted glass. Population 556. 12 miles W. Gloucester.

MICHEL EN THIERACHE, a town of France, department of the Aisne. Population 2360.

MICHELSTOWN, a small town of Ireland, county of Cork, 26 miles S. S. E. Limerick.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY, a district belonging to the United States. It is a large peninsula, and is bounded N. by the straits of Michillimackinack, N. E. by Lake Huron, E. by St. Clair's river and lake, by Detroit river, and Lake Erie, S. by Ohio and Indiana, and W. by Lake Michigan. It is 250 miles long from N. to S. and 150 broad; containing about 30,000 square miles. The population, which is rapidly increasing, is supposed to exceed 12,000. Long. 82. 7. to 85. 20. W. Lat. 41. 45. to 45. 34. N.

MICHIGAN LAKE, a lake of North America, included in the territories of the United States. It is 262 miles in length, and 55 in breadth. It has a communication with Lake Huron, by the river or channel of Michillimackinack. Long. 84. 40. to 87. 8. W. Lat. 41. 15. to 45. 35. N.

MICILLIMACKINACK, a strait which joins Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. 6 miles wide, and from 20 to 30 long.

MICILLIMACKINACK, an island, fort, and village, in the above strait, about 7 miles in circumference, with 100 or 150 houses.

MICKERY, a small island in the frith of Forth, 8 miles N. W. Leith.

MIDDELHARNIS, a village in the Netherlands. Pop. 2200. 18 miles S. W. Rotterdam.

MIDDLE CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Susquehanna. —Also a branch of the Kentucky.

MIDDLE ISLAND, an island off the south coast of New Holland. Long. 123. 10. E. Lat. 34. 7. S.—Also several small islands in the Eastern seas.

MIDDLE MARK, one of the five marks or provinces into which the German part of the Prussian dominions was divided until the new arrangement in 1815. It lies between the Elbe and the Oder, and now forms part of the province of Brandenburg, and governments of Potsdam and Berlin.

MIDDLE RIVER, a river of the United States, in Maryland. It joins the Chesapeake.

MIDDELBURG, a large and well built town of the Netherlands, the capital of the province of Zealand, situated in the small island of Walcheren. It is no longer fortified, but has round it a circular mound of earth. Some of its streets are wide and handsome, and it is on the whole tolerably regular. The market-place forms a spacious square; and part of the town is traversed by canals, across several of which are draw-bridges. The public buildings are, the town-house, the churches, and a high spire. There are also public walks. Pop. in 1796, 18,000; now 15,000. It was the head-quarters of the British army in the expedition of 1809, and in autumn is very unhealthy. 4 miles N. Flushing, 46 S. W. Rotterdam.

MIDDLEBURY, a post township of the United States, in Vermont. Population 2138.

MIDDLEHAM, a market town of England, in Yorkshire, on the Ure. Here are the ruins of a once magnificent castle. Population 880. 36 miles N. W. York.

MIDDLESEX, an inland county of England, which comprises the cities of London and Westminster, of which an account will be found under their respective titles. It is bounded S. by Surrey and part of Kent, N. by Hertfordshire, W. by Buckinghamshire, and E. by Essex. The Thames divides it from Surrey and Kent, the Colne from Buckinghamshire, and the Lea from Essex. With Hertfordshire it has no natural boundary. It lies within 0. 0. and 0. 31. W. Long. and 51. 23. and 54. 42. N. Lat. It contains about 300 square miles, or 192,000 acres. It is divided into six hundreds, and 98 parishes, exclusive of the divisions in London and Westminster, and the Tower hamlets; contains, besides its two cities, seven market towns, Brentford, Chipping-Barnet, Edgware, Enfield, Hounslow, Staines, and Uxbridge, and various considerable villages, of which Chelsea, Kensington, Twickenham, Hampton, and Harrow-on-the-Hill, are the chief. It sends eight members to parliament, two for the county, chosen by the freeholders; four for the city of London, chosen by the liverymen; and two for Westminster, chosen by the householders.

Middlesex presents in general a gently waving surface, with considerable inequalities in some parts, and extensive levels in others. The ground rises from the banks of the Thames towards the north; and within a few miles of London there is a range of eminences, namely, Hampstead, Highgate, Muswell-hill, and others; and a yet higher and more extensive ridge runs north-eastward in Edgware and Barnet, to the forest scenery of Enfield chase. The Thames, the Lea, and the Colne, form the boundaries of the county. The Brent is the chief river. The New River supplies great part of the metropolis with water. There are besides, the Grand Junction, the Paddington, and the Regent's canals, which greatly assist the internal communications of the county.

The prevailing soils in Middlesex are loam and clay, or sand and gravel, more or less intermixed with loamy clay. There are few mineral substances in this county, and they are chiefly argillaceous. Clay forms an important product for the making of bricks. A considerable quantity of ground has been dug up for this purpose, and yields to its proprietors a rent of about £. 500. In Middlesex, the chief, and almost the only business, consists in providing articles of necessity for the metropolis. Of these, hay, milk, and vegetables, are the chief, and therefore the capital objects of the Middlesex husbandry. The greatest portion of the lands is in meadow and pasture; about one-fifth of the whole is occupied with nurseries, gardens, and plea-

suregrounds; and not more than one-fifth is in tillage. The corn crops raised are chiefly wheat and barley; the green crops very various, viz. beans, pease, turnips, cabbages, white and red clovers, rye-grass, &c. The raising of willows for the basket-makers is practised to a considerable extent, and forms a very lucrative branch of cultivation. The extensive tracks of waste land, uncultivated heath, and commons, such as Hounslow-heath, Finchley-common, Enfield-chase, &c. which not long ago existed in this county, are now mostly inclosed, and in the way of improvement. The woodlands and coppes scarcely amount to 3000 acres, chiefly on Hampstead and Highgate-hills, Finchley-common, and Ruislip. Population 1,144,631.

MIDDLESEX, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts, bounded N. by New Hampshire, E. by Essex county, S. E. by Norfolk county, and W. by Worcester county. Its length is 52 miles, its breadth 42. It is watered by five principal rivers, the Merrimack, Charles, Concord, Nashua, and Mystic, besides smaller streams. Pop. 52,780. The chief towns are Charlestown, Cambridge, and Concord.—2d, A maritime county of the United States, in Connecticut, bounded N. by Hartford county, E. by New London county, S. by Long Island sound, and W. by New Haven county. 30 miles long, and 19 miles broad. Pop. 20,723.—3d, A county of the United States, in New Jersey. Population 20,381. Chief towns, New Brunswick and Amboy.—4th, A county of the United States, in the east part of Virginia. Population 4414. Slaves 2476.

MIDDLETON, a market town of England, county of Lancaster. Besides the church, there are two chapels of ease; and in the town are two Methodist chapels and a free grammar school. The progress of this town is entirely owing to the cotton manufacture. Here is also a twist manufactory. Pop. 5809. 7 miles N. Manchester.—Also the name of various parishes in England.

MIDDLETON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 13 miles E. Cork.

MIDDLETOWN, a post township of the United States, in Vermont. Population 1207.—2d, A city, port of entry, and capital of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the Connecticut river. Population 2014.

MIDDLEWICH, a market town of England, in Cheshire. The chief trade of the town is in salt. Pop. 1212. 18 miles E. Chester.

MIDOLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2207.

MIDHURST, a well built market town of England, in Sussex. It has sent two members to parliament since the 4th of Edward II. Population 1335. 11 miles N. Chester.

MIDNAPORE, a district of Bengal, in the province of Orissa. It contains upwards of 6000 square miles. Population 1,500,000.

MIDNAPORE, capital of the above district. It is the station of the British judge, collector, &c. Long. 87. 25. E. Lat. 22. 25. N.

MIEDZYAZYCZ, a town of European Russia, in Volhynia. Population 2000.

MIFFLIN, a county of the United States, in the centre of Pennsylvania. Population 12,132. Chief town Lewistown.

MIGUEL, St., capital of a district of the same name, in Mexico, 153 miles N. N. W. Mexico. Population 3000.

MIGUEL, St., a town and district of Guatemala, 50 miles E. St Salvador.

MIRUEL, St., a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua, 100 miles S. E. Leon.

MIHEL, a town of France, on the Maese, containing 5600 inhabitants.

MIIT KAMAR, a neat commercial town of Lower Egypt, on the Nile, 24 miles N. Cairo.

MILAN, **DUCHY OF**, or **MILANESE**, an extensive country in the north of Italy, situated between the Alps N. and the Appennines S., having Piedmont W. and the Venetian territory E. This country fell into the possession of Austria in 1706, and, with the exception of the Sardinian Milanese, it continued subject to the Austrian dominion, during 90 years, until the victories of Bonaparte in 1796. On the formation of the Cisalpine republic, the whole of the Milanese, divided into four departments, was comprised in it; but on the reinstatement of the old order of things in 1814, the part belonging to the king of Sardinia was restored, and the remainder incorporated with Austrian Italy, or, as it is styled in diplomacy, the Lombardo Venetian kingdom. It there forms, along with the duchy of Mantua, and the Valtelline, the government of Milan, or more western of the two great divisions of Austrian Italy. Its superficial extent is about 7700 square miles. It is divided into eight delegations, viz. those of Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Como, Sondrio, Bergamo, Brescia, and Mantua. Of these, the delegation of Milan contains 670 square miles, and 427,000 inhabitants. The Sardinian Milanese, situated to the west of the Austrian Milanese, or government of Milan, and separated from it by the Ticino, contains 556,000 inhabitants. These countries, particularly the Austrian part, form one of the finest tracks in Europe. The north contains a number of mountains, but the far greater part of the territorial surface consists of fertile vallies and luxuriant plains, yielding in abundance, corn, rice, maize, vicia, mulberries, &c. It is watered by the Po, and by its various rivers, viz. the Sesia, the Gogna, the Olona, the Ticino, the Lambro, the Adda, the Oglio, and a number of smaller streams. The principal lakes are called respectively, Maggiore, Como Garla, and Iseo. The pastures are excellent, and the cheese called Parmesan, made in the neighbourhood of Lodi, is esteemed throughout the whole of Europe. Population 2,083,000. See *Italy, Austrian*.

MILAN, a large and fine city, the capital of the Austrian kingdom of Italy, situated on the small river Olona, between the Ticino and the Adda. Its form is compact, and near-

ly circular. The circumference of the closely peopled part is nearly five miles: that of the outer wall is not less than ten miles. It is built with little regard to regularity. The private houses are tolerably built: they are generally from three to five stories in height. The public edifices display all the richness and magnificence of Italian architecture. Of these, the first is the cathedral, the grandest and most imposing specimen of Gothic architecture extant. It is built of white marble, and is remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction. It is 400 feet long, 298 broad, and 260 high. Several of the other churches are worth attention, both for their architecture, and the statues and paintings of celebrated masters which decorate their interior. The hospitals and charitable institutions of Milan are numerous, and amount in all to about 30. The great hospital is an immense edifice, capable of containing 1200 patients, besides working convalescents. The great foundling hospital receives about 4000 children. The lazaretto, outside of the city, is likewise on a vast scale, but is opened only in the case of an epidemic disease. Of theatres, there are in Milan no less than eight or nine: most of them are small, but that called the *Scala* rivals in size and magnificence the famous theatre of Naples. The residences of the great families, though less grand than those of Rome and Genoa, display a similar architectural luxury. Several of them possess valuable collections of paintings. A triumphal arch, on the road leading from Milan to the Simplon, was begun by Bonaparte, but not finished. In the esplanade, or *Piazza di Castello*, is an arena, in imitation of the amphitheatre of the Romans: it was made in 1806, by order of Bonaparte. Of the literary and scientific institutions of Milan, the first is the Ambrosian college, with its valuable library. The latter contains 60,000 volumes, and about 15,000 manuscripts, together with a fine gallery of paintings, statues, antiques, medals, and curiosities. The university of Milan was constituted by the empress Maria Theresa in 1766. The college of Brera, a seminary in which are taught painting, sculpture, drawing, architecture, and engraving, is of vast extent and considerable magnificence, containing formerly about 1200 students. It has a library, an observatory, and a fine gallery of paintings, formed by the French government, out of the property of dissolved monasteries. The *Collegio Helveticum*, or Swiss college, is also an interesting institution on a smaller scale. Milan contains likewise an academy of arts and sciences, academies of sculpture, architecture, and agriculture, a conservatory of music, a museum, a cabinet of natural history, and, at the mint, a collection of coins and medals. The trade of Milan is not extensive, being confined to the import of articles of consumption, and to the export of a few manufactures. It is noted for its porcelain manufactures which may vie with almost any in Europe, for elegance

of form and beauty of design. There are various other manufactures on a small scale. Milan is one of the few cities of Italy which survived the devastation of ages, and brought down its celebrity to modern times. It suffered much during the wars of the middle ages; but it always rose with new lustre from its misfortunes. In 1796, the French, under Bonaparte, made themselves masters of the town: they were driven from it in 1799, by the Austrians and Russians. After the battle of Marengo, it again was possessed by the French, and continued the seat of their viceroy until the fall of Bonaparte in 1814. Population in 1805, 120,000; in 1806, 125,000; in 1808, 129,000; and at present between 135,000 and 140,000. 75 miles E. N. E. Turin, 280 N. W. by N. Rome. Long. 9. 11. 45. E. Lat. 45. 21. 2. N.

MILBORNE PORT, an irregularly built borough town of England, in Somersetshire. The guild-hall is a very ancient building; also the church, which is in the form of a cross. It has some manufactures of woollen, linen, and hosiery. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 1440. 2 miles N. E. Sherborne.

MILBOURNE, a small river of England, in Northumberland. It joins the Tyne.

MILDENHALL, **ST ANDREW'S**, a market town and parish of England, in Suffolk. The church has a tower 100 feet high. Pop. 2974. 70 miles N. N. E. London.

MILE END, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, in the neighbourhood of London.

MILERUS, an ancient city of Asia Minor.

MILFORD, the name of numerous townships in the United States.

MILFORD NEW, the name of several townships in the United States.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the sea, in Wales, county of Pembroke. Several plans have been proposed at different times, for improving its accommodations. These plans have given rise to the new town of Milford, or

MILFORD HAVEN, a town which was founded in 1790, on the northern shore, and has risen with great rapidity. The houses are built with neatness, and even elegance. It has a church with a lofty tower, a custom-house, a plain but commodious building, and a dock-yard, which forms a principal feature in the plan. An establishment of packets has been formed here, under excellent regulations, for conveying the mail and passengers to Waterford, in Ireland. An establishment has been also formed for the southern whale fishery. There is also an extensive establishment of quarantine. 6 miles W. by N. Pembroke.

MILFORD HAVEN, on the coast of Nova Scotia; also one on the coast of Virginia.

MILHAU, a town of France, department of the Aveyron, on the Tarn. Pop. 6100.

MILK, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which falls into the Annan.

MILK, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 4 miles N. W. Maccabee bay.

MILL CREEK, two rivers of the United States, which run into the Ohio.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a post town of the United States, in Baldwin county, Georgia, on the Ogeechee. Population 2000.

MILLESTRO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Monterrat; the scene of severe fighting between Bonaparte and the Austrians. Population 1200.

MILFORD, a village of England, county of Derby, with two cotton mills.

MILHOUSE, a manufacturing village of Scotland, 3 miles N. Dundee.

MILLOM, a village and parish of England, in Cumberland. Population 1815.

MILLTHORPE, a market town of England, in Westmoreland, on the Belth. Pop. 1401.

MILTO, the ancient *Melos*, an island of the Mediterranean. Pop. 1000. Long. of the town of Milo, 21. 13. 32. E. Lat. 36. 42. 30. N.

MILTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the Bavarian states. Population 2700.

MILTON, a fishing village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.

MILTON, a market town of England, county of Kent. The church contains some curious monuments. Population 2012.

MILTON, two hamlets of England, in Oxfordshire and Hampshire. Pop. 667-702.

MILTON, LOWEN, a village of England, county of Worcester. Population 2544.

MILTON, a post township of the United States, in Massachusetts. Population 1264. —2d, Of Chittenden county, Vermont. Pop. 1516. —3d, Of Strafford county, New Hampshire. Pop. 1005. —Also the name of several other townships and villages.

MILVERTON, an ancient market town of England, in Somersetshire. It has an extensive manufacture of flannels. Population 1650. 7 miles W. Taunton.

MINERE, a river of England, in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Bean.

MINAS GERAES, a province or capitania of Brazil, which extends from 600 to 700 miles from north to south, and about the same distance from east to west. It is bounded N. by the capitania of Bahia, W. by that of Goyaz, S. by the river Paranaíba, which divides it from the capitania of Rio de Janeiro. Population 360,000.

MINCHINGHAMPTON, an irregularly built market town of England, in Gloucestershire. The church is in the form of a cross, with side aisles and a tower. It has a manufacture of cloth. Pop. 4907. 10 miles W. Cirencester.

MINCIO, a large river of Italy, which flows southward from the lake of Garda, and falls into the Po, eight miles below Mantua.

MINDELHEIM, a well built town of Bavaria, on the Mindel, a tributary of the Danube. 27 miles S. S. W. Augsburg. Population 1400.

MINDEN, a town of Westphalia, on the Weser, over which is a bridge 800 feet in length. It has three Lutheran, one Calvinist, and two Catholic churches; a gymnasium, an orphan-house, four hospitals, and 6800 inhabitants. Here are various manufactures, woollen, linen, leather, &c. all on a

small scale. It is noted for the defeat of the French near it in 1759, by the British. 34 miles W. Hanover.

MINDORO, one of the Philippine islands, 110 miles in length, by about 25 in average breadth. Long. 120. 24. to 121. 24. E. Lat. 12. 21. to 13. 30. N.

MINNE, a river of the United States, in the Illinois territory. It joins the Illinois.—2d, Of Louisiana, which joins the Missouri.—3d, Of North America, joins the Mississippi.

MINEHEAD, a borough, market, and seaport of England, in Somersetshire, now greatly declined from its former state. It sends two members to parliament. Population 1239. 24 miles W. Bridgewater.

MIXEO, an inland town of Sicily, 32 miles N. W. Syracuse. Population 5300.

MINGHELIA, a large country of Asia, situated on the southern side of the Caucasian mountains, between the Caspian and the Black seas. 1) On the N. it has Georgia, E. Immeretia, S. the river Phasis, W. the Black sea. Population estimated at four millions.

MINUO, a large river of Spain and Portugal, enters the Atlantic, 15 miles S. W. Tuy.

MINIET ESN KASSI, a handsome and considerable town, and capital of a district, in Upper Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile. It contains a manufactory of earthen vessels.

MINORCA, the second of the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, is situated 37 miles E. Majorca, and 120 miles from the coast of Spain. It is in the form of an oblong, intersected by the parallel of 40. N. lat. Its area is 240 square miles; its population 31,000. Its chief towns are Ciudadella the capital, Port Mahon, Mayer, and Mercadal. The surface of the island is very uneven. It contains, however, no mountains except the central one called Toro. Vegetation is in general luxuriant. The British took possession of Minorca in 1703. It remained in their possession until 1758, when it was retaken by a French fleet and army. At the peace of 1763, Minorca was restored to Britain, but in 1782 it was retaken by the Spaniards. It was once more taken by the British in 1798, but restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802.

MINSK, an extensive province of European Russia. It extends from the Dwina on the north, to the province of Volhynia on the south, occupying from 25. 40. to 30. 0. of E. long. and from 51. 20. to 54. 40. of N. lat. and it is divided into ten circles. Population about 360,000.

MINSK, the capital of the above government, on the Swiatlitz. Population 2000. 310 miles E. N. E. Warsaw.

MINSE, a large lake of Norway, to the north of Christiania, 60 miles in length.

MINIOW, a small desert island, 8 miles S. W. of Cape May, in Newfoundland island. It is the most westerly of the three islands of St Pierre, or St Peter. About 9 miles W. Cape May.

MINA, a town of Italy, on the Brenta, 8 miles W. Venice. Population 3000.

MIRABELLA, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 5300.

MIRAMICHI, or **MIRACHI**, a port, bay, and river, on the N. E. coast of New Brunswick.

MIRANDA, a river of Spain, separates Asturias from Galicia, and falls into the Atlantic.

MIRANDA DE CORVO, a town of Portugal, 12 miles S. E. Coimbra. Population 2700.

MIRANDA DE DOURO, a town of Portugal, on the Douro. Population 1200.

MIRANDA DE ERO, a town of Spain, on the Ebro, 32 miles N. E. Burgos. Pop. 1400.

MIRANDELA, a fortified town of Portugal, 22 miles S. W. Braganza. Population 4700.

MIRANDOLA, a regularly fortified town of Italy. It contains a cathedral, 15 churches, and 6200 inhabitants, who manufacture silk and linen. 16 miles N. N. E. Modena.

MIRANO, a town of Austrian Italy, 11 miles N. E. Padua. Population 3200.

MIREKANT, a town of France, 12 miles N. N. E. Poitiers. Population 2000.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, 30 miles S. Nancy. Population 6100.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, department of the Arriège. Population 2900.

MIROPOLIE, a town of European Russia, to the south of Moscow, in the government of Kursk. It contains seven churches, and 6300 inhabitants. 38 miles N. N. W. Charkov.

MIRZAPUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. It is a flourishing trading town, being the chief mart for silk and cotton between the British and Mahratta territories. It has also a manufacture of carpets, and some iron works. Long. 83. 35. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.—Also a town in the province of Berar.

MISITRA, a ruinous town of European Turkey, in the Móra. Population 4000. 23 miles S. S. E. Tripolizza.

MISKOLCZ, a large and well built town of Hungary, county of Borschod. Population 13,000. 33 miles W. Tokay. Long. 20. 37. E. Lat. 48. 5. 56. N.

MISSELAN, a large river of Central Africa, supposed to fall into Lake Fittre.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the United States of America, erected into a state in 1817, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama territory, S. by the gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, W. by Pearl and Mississippi rivers, which separate it from the state of Louisiana. It is 312 miles long from north to south, and 160 from east to west, and contains about 45,000 square miles. It is divided into 18 counties. Monticello is the present seat of government. Natchez is the largest town, and Washington is next to Natchez in size. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Pearl, Pascagoula, Yazoo, Black, Tennessee, and the western branches of the Tombigbee. Cotton is the staple production of the state. Peaches and figs are the fruits most easily produced. Apples, plums, lemons, and oranges, are common. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians possess a large portion of the territory of this state. Population in 1810,

40,352; in 1816, 75,610, of whom 30,340 were slaves.

MISSISSIPPI, a celebrated river of North America, which, for the length of its course, and the quantity of water which it pours into the ocean, may justly be ranked among the greatest rivers of the globe. It is the common channel by which all the waters that fall on that immense valley between the Rocky mountains on the west, and the Allegany mountains on the east, are carried to the ocean. It has its source in Upper Red Cedar lake, in Lat. 47. 42. 40. N. and in Long. 95. n. W.; and it falls into the gulf of Mexico by six outlets, the west, south-west, south, main, or north-east, also called the Balize, the north, and Pass a Loutre, which have from 12 to 9 feet of water on their respective bars. From its source to its mouth, its length has been estimated, including the windings of its course, at 3000 miles. It varies greatly in its width, from 300 to 900 yards in the upper part of the stream, and 2000 or 2500 yards opposite the Missouri. At New Orleans it is rather less than 1500 yards; though the general width of it along the Delta is somewhat less. At New Orleans, and below it in dry seasons, the depth is about 120 feet; it is said to be more than 200 feet at the distance of 100 miles above that city; from thence to the Arkansas it may average nearly 50 feet; and between that and the Missouri from 25 to 35 feet, in the lowest state of the water. The Mississippi has two annual floods; the first, in ordinary seasons, about the new year; the second, or great spring inundation, which begins in April, commencing with the first flood of the Missouri, which is usually in March, on the breaking up of the ice; this is followed by the Mississippi above its junction with that river, afterwards by the Ohio, the Illinois, and all the other tributaries. The great flood of the Missouri begins in June; on the 15th of the same month the Mississippi attains its greatest height at Natchez, which is about 400 miles from its mouth; and on the first week of July the highest flood takes place at New Orleans. At this time the waters of the Mississippi are spread over New Orleans, to an extent of from 80 to 100 miles. The breadth of the inundation gradually diminishes, the higher we ascend the river; but even at the mouth of the Ohio, which is 1000 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, it still extends over a space of 30 miles. Considerable variations, however, occur in the periods, as well as in the extent of the inundation. As it approaches the sea, the Mississippi has three outlets from its right or west bank, namely, La Fourche, 166 miles from its mouth; the Plaquemines, about 31 miles higher up; and the Chafalia, 123 miles above the Plaquemines. On the east side, 120 miles above New Orleans, is the Iberville, which is one of the outlets of that river during the inundations; and its waters flow into Lake Maurepas. The principal streams which fall into

the Mississippi, on the west side, are the Red river, 300 miles from its mouth; the Washita, the Arkansas, 660 miles from its mouth; the St Francis, the White river, the Missouri, 1200 miles from its mouth; the Riviere des Moines, and the St Peter's. On the east side, there are the Yazoo river, the Ohio, which enters 1000, and the Tennessee, 1060 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi; the Wabash, a tributary of the Ohio; and the Illinois, which enters 18 miles above the Missouri. About 250 miles above the mouth of the Missouri the navigation is difficult, and obstructed by rapids. About 60 miles higher up occur the falls of St Anthony, above which the water is 627 yards wide; and it falls perpendicularly 16½ feet. Below the falls it is only 200 feet in breadth. Above the Arkansas the current at low water runs at the rate of about two miles an hour, and at high water at the rate of four miles an hour. As the river approaches the sea, the velocity of the current diminishes to one-third, and afterwards to one half. The river is now ascended by numerous steam-boats.

MISSOURI TERRITORY, one of the divisions of the United States, which in its most extended sense includes all Louisiana not comprised within the state of Louisiana. It is now limited, however, to where the Americans have settlements. Of this region, 92,600 square miles lie south, and about 16,000 north of the Missouri river, the entire area spreading over 108,600 square miles. The southern section is the most extensive, and contains at least as great a portion of good land as the northern. The former is watered by the streams of Red, Washita, Arkansas, White, Mississippi, and St Francis; the latter by the Osage, Missouri, Merrimack, and Mississippi rivers. Wheat, rye, and other small grain, are here abundantly produced. There is abundance of coal, brick, and potter's earth; and inexhaustible supplies of salt.

The territory of the Missouri, while it was in a state of nature, abounded with wild animals. These are the buffalo, and the great brown bear, which is a terrible animal, both from its size, strength, and extreme ferocity. Wild horses, deer, elk, bears, wolves, panthers, and antelope, are numerous. The grizzly or white bear is found on the head branches of the Missouri, and is equally ferocious as the great brown bear. The settlements in this territory are generally near the navigable rivers. They are increasing rapidly. Population in 1810, 21,845; in 1817, 50,000. The chief towns are, New Madrid, Girardeau, St Genevieve, and St Louis.

MISSOURI, one of the greatest of the American rivers, whose course was but little known, until it was explored in 1804, 1805, and 1806, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, who sailed up the river to its source. At the distance of 2850 miles from its mouth, it is divided into three branches; the most northern of which, namely, Jefferson's river, being ascended 240 miles, the party reached the

extreme navigable point of the Missouri, making the total distance to which they had navigated its waters 3096 miles, of which 429 lay within the Rocky mountains. The Missouri falls into the Mississippi, in Lat. 38. 55. 19. N., and Long. 89. 57. 45. W. 18 miles below the mouth of the Illinois, 130 above the mouth of the Ohio, and about 1200 miles from the mouths of the Mississippi, in the gulf of Mexico. The navigation of the Missouri to the falls, which is a distance of 267½ miles, may be generally deemed good. These falls present a very grand spectacle. The river, immediately at its cascade, is 300 yards wide, and is pressed in by a perpendicular cliff on the left, which rises to about 100 feet, and extends up the stream for a mile; on the right the bluff is also perpendicular for 300 yards above the falls. For 90 or 100 yards from the left cliff, the water falls in one smooth even sheet, over a precipice of at least 80 feet. The remaining part of the river precipitates itself with a more rapid current; but being received as it falls, by the irregular and somewhat projecting rocks below, forms a splendid prospect of perfectly white foam 200 yards in length, and 80 in perpendicular elevation. Above these, the Missouri meets with various other interruptions, and another fall to the depth of 19 feet, over a ledge of rocks, so irregular that Captain Lewis gave it the name of the Crooked Falls. There is another irregular rapid above this, and another beautiful fall over a rock, which, without a single niche, and with an edge as straight and regular as if formed by art, stretches itself from one side of the river to the other, for at least a quarter of a mile. Over this it precipitates itself in an even uninterrupted sheet, to the perpendicular depth of fifty feet.

MISTAKEH, POINT, the south-east point of the island of Newfoundland.

MISTELBACH, a town of Lower Austria, on the Zaya. Pop. 3000. 24 miles N. by E. Vienna.

MISTROTTA, a town of Sicily, Val di Demona, 50 miles E. by S. Palermo. Pop. 6000.

MITTAU, a town of European Russia, capital of Courland, on the Aa, province of Semigallia. Here is a Catholic, a Calvinist, and two Lutheran churches. Population 12,000. 140 miles N. Konigsberg.

MITTWEYDA, a town of Saxony. It has manufactures of cotton, muslin, &c. Population 3800.—Old Mittweyda is adjoining. Pop. 380. 32 miles W. by S. Dresden.

MISKENHEAD, the south-west point of Ireland, county of Cork.—Also a cape on the east coast of Ireland.

MOBILE, a town of North America, formerly in West Florida, now the capital of Mobile county, in the Alabama territory, on the river of the same name, at its entrance into Mobile bay. It contains about 300 houses. 170 miles E. New Orleans.

MOBILE, a deep, broad, and navigable river of North America. It enters Mobile bay in the gulf of Mexico, in Lat. 30. 15. N.

MOCHA, an extensive city of Yemen, in Arabia, the principal port on the Red sea. The appearance of the town from the sea is handsome, having all its buildings white washed, and three minarets of considerable height; while the dead line of the flat roofs which are employed in all Mahometan cities, is broken by several tombs, which form handsome structures. The interior is, however, filthy, and many of the habitations are in a decayed state. The residence of the Dola, the principal edifice, is large and lofty, having one front to the sea, and another to a square. Another side is filled up by the official residence of the secretary of state, and by an extensive serai built by the Turks, while they were masters of Mocha. The best houses in general are those facing the sea. The main and almost sole staple of Mocha is coffee, for which this part of Arabia is famed; also gum arabic, myrrh, frankincense, balm of Gilead, senna, sharks' fins, rhinoceros' horns and hides, acacia and civet. Pop. 6000. Long. 43. 30. E. Lat. 13. 30. N.

MOCKWAPPORE, the capital of a district in Hindostan. Long. 86. 16. E. Lat. 27. 28. N.

MODBURY, a market town of England, in Devonshire. The church is spacious. It has woollen manufactures. Pop. 2194. 14 miles E. Plymouth.

MODENA, a duchy in the north of Italy, situated between the Po on the north, and the Appennines on the south, and extending from 9. 54. to 11. 30. of E. Long. and from 44. 0. to 44. 55. of N. Lat. It is bounded E. by the States of the Church, and W. by Parma. It is an inland tract of country, 84 miles long, with a medium breadth of 25; extent 2060 square miles, and 370,000 inhabitants. The principal towns are Modena, Reggio, Massa, Mirandola, Novellara, and Correggio. The principal rivers are the Crostolo, the Panaro, and the Secchia. The products are corn, wine, fruit, olives, mulberry-trees, hemp, &c. In 1796, the Duke of Modena was expelled from his dominions by the French. In 1814, the congress of Vienna restored to his son, the archduke Francis of Este, the territory of Modena.

MODENA, the capital of the above duchy, situated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Panaro and Secchia. It has a citadel, and is surrounded with ramparts. The houses are well built; the streets clean and regular. The Strada Maestra is the finest in the town; but almost all the streets are bordered with arcades, under which the foot passengers walk. The finest public building in Modena is the ducal palace, situated in a large square. The cathedral is a mean building in the Gothic style, remarkable for nothing but its marble tower. There is here a college. The other objects of interest are the hospitals, the citadel, the theatre, and some good scientific collections. The trade is not considerable. Population 20,000. 23 miles W. N. W. Bologna. Long. 11. 12. 30. E. Lat. 44. 34. & N.

MODICA, the capital of a district of the

same name, in Sicily, near the river Scicli. Pop. 23,500. 30 miles W. S. W. Syracuse.

MODURNO, a town of Naples, province of Bari. Population 4600.

MOEN, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic. Population 7000.

MOFFAT, a parish and small well built town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. The principal, or rather the only street, is spacious, with two good inns and lodging-houses. The church is a handsome building. Moffat has been long celebrated for its mineral waters. Pop. 2218. 31 miles N. E. Dumfries.

MOGNARO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, with 3800 inhabitants.

MOGADOR, a considerable seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic. The place is built on a low flat desert of accumulating sand, which separates it from the cultivated country. Mogador has a very beautiful appearance from the sea, the houses being all of stone, and white; but, as usual in Mahometan towns, the streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses present chiefly a mass of dead wall. Those of the foreign merchants, however, are more spacious. There are two towns, one of which may more properly be called a citadel, containing the custom-house, treasury, the residence of the Alkaid, and the houses of the foreign merchants. The harbour is formed by an island to the south of Mogador. The town is defended both on the side of the land and sea by batteries. The imports consist chiefly of European manufactures. Population 10,000. Long. 9. 20. W. Lat. 31. 50. N.

MOQUEA, a town of Spain, province of Seville, on the Tinto. Population 5000.

MOHAWK, a river of the United States, in New York. It joins the Hudson.

MOHILEV, an extensive government or province of the west of European Russia, to the east of the government of Minsk, lying between 28. 50. and 32. 40. of E. Long. and 53. 5. and 55. 10. of N. Lat. Area 18,500 square miles; population 800,000. The chief rivers are the Dnieper, Druzh, and Susha.

MOHILEV, a town of European Russia, on the Dnieper. In the centre of the town is a large octagonal square, surrounded with fine buildings. The government offices, the magazines, and the archbishop's palace, are fine edifices. Pop. 12,500. 330 miles S. W. Moscow.

MOHILEV, a town of European Russia, on the Dnieper. Population 7000.

MORILLA, a small island in the Indian sea, between Madagascar and the coast of Africa.

MOIRANS, a town of France, department of the Isere. Population 2000.

MOVATSK, a town of Russia, near the Moskwa. 63 miles W. Moscow. Population 4000.

MOXSCHAK, a town of Russia. Population 4100. Long. 44. 50. E. Lat. 58. 40. N.

MOZA, a town of Naples, 37 miles N. W. Naples. Population 2000.

MOZA, a town of Naples, on the Adriatic, with a good harbour. Population 7700.

MOLD, or **MOULD**, a market town of Wales, in Flintshire. It consists chiefly of

one long street. The church is a very handsome building. Some towers of its strong and ancient castle still remain. Population of the parish 7320. 12 miles W. Chester.

Moldau, a large and rapid river of Bohemia, joins the Elbe, a little above Melnik.

Moldau, or **Moldavia**, a considerable river which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and joins the Sereth.

Moldavia, a province in the north-east extremity of European Turkey, situated between 26. 16. 45. and 28. 30. 15. of E. Long., and 45. 25. and 48. 13. of N. Lat. It is bounded E. by Russia, S. by Turkey, W. by Transylvania, and N. by Austrian Poland. Length from north to south 200 miles; breadth about 120; superficial extent 17,000 square miles. It is divided into Upper Moldavia, or *Zara de Suss*, and Lower Moldavia, or *Zaru de Schoss*. The former is subdivided into four, and the latter into nine districts. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Pruth, and the Sereth. The chief lakes are those of Bratetsch and Dorohoe. The principal products of Moldavia are wheat, barley, millet, maize; also wine and tobacco in considerable quantities. To the rearing of horses, and to the breeding of horned cattle and sheep, the Moldavians give considerable attention; and large quantities of these are exported. Moldavia has no manufactures but for home consumption. Population 300,000. At the treaty of Bucharest, in May 1812, the part of Moldavia to the north of the Pruth, was retained by Russia.

Mole, a river of England, in Surrey. It joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court.

Molt, *Tine*, a port in the N. W. part of the island of St Domingo, 2 leagues E. Cape St Nicholas. Long. 73. 26. W. Lat. 19. 51. N.

Molpetra, a town of Naples, on the Adriatic. It has a cathedral, and a number of churches. Population 11,500.

Molieres, a town of France, department of the Tarn and Garonne. Population 2500.

Molina, a town of Spain, on the Molina, 60 miles N. N. E. Cuenca. Pop. 4400.

Molina, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 7 miles N. by W. Murcia. Population 3200.

Molise, a small town in a province of the same name, 48 miles N. N. E. Naples.

Molitero, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 5900.

Moll, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. Population 3800.

Molstein, a town of France, on the Bruch, 10 miles N. E. Strasburg. Pop. 2500.

Molton, *Sothry*, a market town and parish of England, in Devonshire, on the Mole. It has manufactures of serge, &c. Pop. 3314.

Molucca, or *Sprae Islands*, in the East Indies; namely, Amboyna, Banda, Ceram, Ternate, &c. &c. chiefly famous for the production of spices, particularly nutmeg and cloves. They were taken by the British during the late war, from the Dutch, to whom they were restored in 1814.

Mono, a flourishing town of New Gra-

nada, province of Carthagera, on the river Magdalena. 110 miles S. S. E. Carthagera.

Monia, a small island of the West Indies, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

Monaco, a petty principality of Italy, in the Sardinian states, bounded by the county of Nice, the duchy of Genoa, and the sea. Population 6000. The only towns are Monaco and Mentone.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. It is bounded N. by Tyrone, E. by Armagh, and S. E. by the counties of East Meath and Louth. Length 30 miles; greatest breadth 19 miles; area 268,500 English acres, and 450 square miles. The whole is divided into 21 parishes. Although this county is much encumbered with bogs and mountains, still great portions of it are highly cultivated and improved. In most parts the surface is hilly, but no part is inaccessible to the plough. Potatoes and oats are successfully cultivated, but there is very little wheat. The linen manufacture, which flourishes extensively, is the great staple. The Sliebh-Blaught mountains, which extend into this county from Tyrone, though they are an uninteresting waste, have, however, beds of the richest limestone, and abundance of marl; and indications of coal have also been observed. There is also lead ore of the richest quality. There are in this county 184 lakes, of which 30 are considerable sheets of water. The principal rivers are the Ballyhays, the Annalee, the Lagan, the Fane, the Myrvale, the Fin, and the Blackwater.

Monaghan, the capital of the above county. Here was an ancient abbey. 40 miles S. W. Belfast.

Monance, *St*, a town and parish of Scotland, 12 miles S. Cupar.

Monasterivan, a town of Ireland, in Kildare, on the Barrow, 32 miles S. W. Dublin.

Monastir, or *Bistolia*, a town of Macedonia, on one of the tributary streams of the Vistritza, or Hebrus. Population 15,000. 95 miles W. N. W. Salonica.

Monavar, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles W. Alicant. Population 8000.

Monbercello, a town of Piedmont, 35 miles E. S. E. Turin. Population 2500.

Monelanc, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 17 miles N. Taragona. Population 3600.

Monbu, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia. Population 2000.

Moncalieri, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 4 miles S. Turin. Population 7300.

Moncalvo, a town of Piedmont, 30 miles E. Turin. Population 3400.

Moncarrat, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 2500.

Monchique, a town of Portugal, 15 miles W. Silves. Population 4800.

Monconso, a town of Portugal, province of Trás os Montes. Population 1300.

Moncrivello, a town of Piedmont, province of Vercelli. Population 2300.

Moncu, a town of France, department of the Lot. Population 3000.

MONDARDIER, a town of France, department of the Gard. Population 2500.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, province of Beira, which falls into the Atlantic.

MONDEGO, CAPE, on the W. coast of Portugal. Long. 8. 53. S. W. Lat. 40. 12. 6. N.

MONDONEDO, a walled town of Spain, in Galicia, tolerably well built, with regular streets. Pop. 6000. 75 miles W. Oviedo.

MONDONEDO, SIERRA DE, a chain of mountains in the north-west of Spain.

MONDOVI, a town of Piedmont, near the river Ellero. It is divided into four parts; the town proper, called Piazza, on the mountain; and the three suburbs, Carassone, Broff, and Piano della Valle, built at the bottom. The town proper has a small citadel, and contains a great number of religious houses and churches. The suburbs have manufactures both of woollen and muslin, as well as tanneries and iron forges; but the chief branch of its industry is the spinning of silk. Population 20,000. 45 miles S. S. E. Turin.

MONDRAGON, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, on the Deva, 30 miles S. S. W. St. Sebastian.

MONDRAGON, a town of Naples, 23 miles N. W. Naples. Population 1800.

MOVENS, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the river Baïse. 9 miles W. Pau. Population 5200.

MONESTIER, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps. Population 2000.

MOONEYMORE, a considerable village of Ireland, in Derry, on the Bigoney.

MONFALONT, a well built town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile. It has a good trade in grain, and a very large cloth manufactory.

MONFAUCON, a town of France, department of the Lot. Population 1900.

MONFLANQUIN, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne. Population 5000.

MONFORTE, two small towns of Portugal, 33 miles W. Braganza, 18 S. Portalegre.

MONGHIEN, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name. It is situated on the Ganges.

MONGOLIA, an extensive region in the northern part of Central Asia, to the N. and N. W. of China, and filling most of the space between that empire and Asiatic Russia. The country is chiefly distinguished as being traversed by the wandering herds of that Nomadic race which, under the name of Mongols, or Moguls, has been so celebrated.

MONGRANDE, a town of Piedmont, between Vercelli and Biella. Population 3200.

MONHEIM, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg. Population 2000.

MONIKENDAM, a port of North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. Population 2100.

MONISTROL, a town of France, department of Upper Loire, on the Plat. Pop. 4000.

MONISTROL, a considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, 14 miles W. Mataro.

MONITO, a small island of the West Indies, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

MONKTON, a township of England, in Durham. Population 424.

MONMOUTH, a county of England, on the borders of Wales, one of the smallest in the kingdom, but in many respects extremely interesting, being equally distinguished as a rich agricultural, and a great mining and manufacturing district. It is remarkable also for the number of its antiquities and historie remains. It is bounded S. by the Bristol channel, N. by the counties of Hereford and Brecknock, W. by Glamorgan, and E. by the county of Gloucester and part of Hereford. Its figure is nearly quadrangular, extending at a medium 24 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. It lies within the meridians of 2. 35. and 3. 14. W. long. and the parallels of 51. 30. and 51. 58. N. lat. It contains 618 square miles, or 330,000 acres, with 124 inhabitants to each mile. It is divided into six hundreds and 127 parishes, and has one borough and county town, Monmouth, and six market towns, Abergavenny, Cierleod, Chepstow, Newport, Pontypool, and Usk; and sends three members to parliament, two for the county, and one for Monmouth. The aspect of Monmouthshire is extremely diversified, and comprehends every variety of scenery, from the wildness and sublimity of the Alpine region, to the richness and beauty of a highly cultivated country. The chief rivers are Monnow, Wyo, the Usk, the Ebbw, besides a number of smaller streams. The soil is various, but on the whole fertile, more especially in the eastern part of the county, and all along the course of the river Usk. The southern part of the county consists partly of large tracks of moor or marsh lands, of a deep rich loamy soil in some places, and a black peaty earth in others. The marsh lands along the coast are many of them subject to inundations of the sea; and great dykes have been raised for their protection, chiefly in the extensive levels of Caldecot and Wentloog. In the western and hilly part of the county, the soil is barren, and of a thin peaty nature. The low or marsh lands are principally in a state of pasture, and the uplands under a mixed kind of husbandry, between pasture and arable. The crops raised are wheat, barley, and oats, pease and beans, and the artificial grasses, clover, ryegrass, and trefoil. Monmouthshire is chiefly noted for its mineral riches. It abounds with iron-stone, and with coal, to extract the purer metal. Numerous iron, and several tin works, have accordingly been erected; and the coal is also exported in considerable quantities. Limestone of the finest kind is found in every part of the county. Breccia for mill-stones, and valuable building stones, also abound in this county, and lead ore occurs in some places. Birmingham has become the great place for the manufacture of japanned goods. Monmouthshire has also some woollen manufactures. The inland navigation has been improved by two canals; and several rail-roads have been constructed. The Welsh language is much spoken, though the English is mostly used in the towns. Population 71,833.

MONMOUTH, chief town of the county of Monmouth, at the confluence of the rivers Monnow and Wye, which are crossed by three bridges. There are still some remains of its ancient castle; also of a Benedictine priory. St Thomas's church is a small but very ancient building. The new town-hall stands in the market-place. The county jail is a new building, constructed and managed on the most approved plan. A considerable quantity of bark is exported. In conjunction with Usk and Newport, it sends one member to parliament. Population 4164. 21 miles W. by S. Gloucester.

MONMOUTH, a large maritime county of the United States, in New Jersey. Pop. 22,150.

MONMOUTH, the capital of the above county, 63 miles E. N. E. Philadelphia.

MONOMANIA, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 12,793. Slaves 351. Chief town Morgantown.

MONOPOLI, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic. It is well built, contains a cathedral, and a number of churches. It has manufactures of hemp and cotton stuffs. Pop. 15,000. 26 miles E. S. E. Bari.

MONREALE, a neatly built town of Sicily, 2 miles W. S. W. Palermo. Pop. 8000.

MONROE, a county of the United States, in the state of Ohio. Population 1200.—2d, Of Virginia. Population 8444. Slaves 376.

MONS, a large and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of Hainault, divided into two parts by the Trouille. It is a well built town, with several squares, and tolerably regular streets. The market-place is spacious, and contains the government-house; also the house of the provincial council. The town-hall is a large old building, with a fine steeple erected in 1716. The churches of the town are in general well built; and there are various charitable institutions. It has manufactures of woollens, cotton, linen, and lace; also iron foundries, along with works for salt, earthenware, oil, and soap. It has been frequently besieged and taken; in 1709 by the allies under Marlborough and Eugene; in 1746 by Marshal Saxe; and in the war of the French revolution (in 1792, 1793, 1794), by the French and allies. Population 20,000, 23 miles E. N. E. Valenciennes.

MONSELICE, a town of Austrian Italy, in Padua. It has manufactures of woollen and linen. Pop. 3000. 19 miles S. S. W. Padua.

MONTA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Asti, with 2500 inhabitants.

MONTAGNAC, a town of France, 31 miles W. S. W. Montpellier. Population 2700.

MONTAGNANA, a town of Austrian Italy. It has manufactures of silk thread. Population 6200. 20 miles S. W. Padua.

MONTAGNANO, a town of Naples, province of Melfe. Population 2700.

MONTAQUE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, fifty miles long. Long. 147. to 149. W. Lat. 59. 50. to 60. 30. N.

MONTAIGUT, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 4100.

MONTALCINO, a town of Tuscany. Population 2700. 45 miles S. S. E. Florence.

MONTALTO, a town of Italy, near the mouth of the Fiora. 55 miles N. W. Rome.—2d, Another town, 40 miles S. Ancona; and a third in Naples, in Calabria Citra. Population 4000.

MONTALVAO, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Tagus.

MONTARANO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Turin. Population 3500.

MONTAUBAN, a well built town of France, department of the Loiret. The public buildings are the churches, a small theatre, and an old castle. Pop. 6400. 40 miles E. by N. Orleans.

MONTAUBAN, a regular and well built town of France, capital of the department of the Tarn and Garonne, on the Tarn. It consists of three parts, two on different sides of the river from the third; with which they communicate by a bridge built of brick, remarkable for the boldness of its construction. In the centre of the town is a square, surrounded with good buildings, and presenting a double range of arcades, adorned with pilasters of the Doric order. This square forms the point of junction of eight streets. The most remarkable object at Montauban is the elevated public walk called the Falaise, which has an extensive view. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the college. Here is also an astronomical observatory, a society of arts and sciences, and a public library. Its celebrated Protestant university, suppressed in 1029, was re-established by Bonaparte in 1810. The manufactures of Montauban consist of silk stuffs and stockings, linen, serge, and other woollen stuffs. Population 24,000. 30 miles N. Toulouse.—2d, A town of France, department of the Ile and Vilaine. Pop. 2800.

MONTAUD, a town of France, department of the Loire. Population 2000.

MONTBAUT, a town of France, in Burgundy. Population 2200. 84 miles N. W. Dijon.

MONTBELLARD, a town of France, department of the Doubs. Population 3700.

MONT-BLANC, the loftiest mountain of Europe, in Savoy, in Long. 6. 44. 37. E. Lat. 45. 41. 52. N. Elevation above 15,000 feet.

MONTBRISON, a town of France, capital of the department of the Loire, on the Vigez. Pop. 5200. 40 miles S. S. W. Lyons.

MONT DAUPHIN, a fortified town of France, department of the Upper Alps.

MONT DE MARSAU, a town of France, 79 miles S. Bourdeaux. Population 4500.

MONTMORIS, a town of France. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Population 4200. 15 miles S. E. Amiens.

MONTMURILLO, a town of Austrian Italy. Population 1500. 20 miles E. N. E. Verona.

MONTMUSSEU, a town of France, department of Calvados. Population 2400.

MONTREALVO, a town of Naples. Population 4500. 16 miles E. N. E. Benevento.

MONTRECH, a town of France, on the Garonne. Pop. 2300. 25 miles N. by W. Toulouse.

MONTECHIARO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Chiessa. Pop. 6000. 10 miles S. E. Brescia.

MONTE CHIARO, a town of Piedmont, with 1900 inhabitants.

MONTE CHRISTI, a town of South America, 110 miles N. W. Guayaquil.

MONTEFALCONE, a town of Naples. Pop. 2400. 18 miles N. E. Molise.—**3d**, A town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 3600.

MONTE-FIASCONI, a town of Italy. Population 3000. 50 miles N. N. E. Rome.

MONTEFORTE, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 5000.

MONTE-FOSCOLI, a town of Naples. Population 2700. 7 miles S. S. E. Benevento.

MONTIGLIO, a town of Piedmont. Population 2600. 20 miles W. by N. Turin.

MONTIGO BAY, a flourishing seaport town of Jamaica, on the north coast of the island, in a bay which gives name to the town. In 1795 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Houses 230. Long. 77. 50. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

MONTE GRANDE, a town of Piedmont, on the Vionna. Population 3200.

MONTE LIGONE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. It was almost entirely overthrown by an earthquake in 1783. Population 8000. 12 miles N. N. E. Nicotera.

MONTÉLIART, a town of France, département of the Drome, on the Rhone. Its streets are broad, and there is a pleasant public walk along the walls. It has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton. Population 6400. 100 miles S. Lyons.

MONTELLA, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 5800.

MONTÉLUPO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany. It has a manufacture of vases, urns, &c.

MONTÉLOVEZ, a city of Mexico, and capital of the province of Cohahuila. Population 3500. Long. 103. 30. W. Lat. 26. 33. N.

MONTE-MAGGIORE, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara. Population 4000.

MONTÉMOR O NOVO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Canha. Population 4000.

MONTÉMOR O VELHO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego. Pop. 4000.

MONTENEGRO, a mountainous district on the western frontier of European Turkey, having Albania to the south, and the large province of Herzegovina to the north. Population 40,000.

MONTENOTTE, a mountain of Italy, having on its side two small villages, Montenotte Superiore and Inferiore, noted as the scene of the first exploit of Bonaparte in 1796.

MONTESANO, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata. Population 5800.

MONTESAU-VAULT YONNE, a town of France, département of the Seine and Marne. Population 3500.

MONTE ST GIULIANO, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara. Population 6000.

MONTESANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 4600.

MONTE ST SAVINO, a town of Tuscany, district of Florence. Population 3000.

MONTEARCHIO, a town of Naples. Pop. 5000. 25 miles E. N. E. Naples.

MONTESQUIOU DE VOÛRESTRÉ, a town of France. Pop. 2800. 33 miles S. Toulouse.

MONTE VIDEO, a well fortified town of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, on the north side of the river Plata, in a small bay. A mountain overlooks the place, on which is a light-house. The harbour, although shallow, and quite open to the western winds, is the best in the Rio de la Plata. The town occupies the whole of a peninsular promontory, that forms the eastern point of the harbour. It makes a handsome appearance from the harbour, as it is built upon an ascent, and the houses appear interspersed with gardens and trees. The houses are of stone and brick, only one story high, except a few. The roofs are flat, and the floors of brick, though some have only earth. The great square contains the cathedral, which is a handsome edifice, the town-house, and the public prison; but the streets are unpaved, and consequently either always dusty or muddy. The chief trade of Monte Video is in hides, tallow, and dried beef. Monte Video was taken in 1806 by the British; it was evacuated the following year. Population between 15,000 and 20,000, consisting of Spaniards, creoles, and slaves. 120 miles E. N. E. Buenos Ayres. Long. 56. 14. 30. W. Lat. 34. 54. 48. S.

MONTENX, a town of France, département of the Vaucluse. Population 3300.

MONT-FERRAND, a town of France, in Auvergne. Population 4000.

MONTFERRAT, a duchy in the north of Italy, forming a part of the Sardinian states, and bounded by Piedmont, Genoa, and the Milanese. Population 186,000.

MONTFORT L'AMARÉ, a town of France. Population 2700. 28 miles W. Paris.

MONTGAILLARD, a town of France, near the Adour. Population 2400.

MONTGOMERY, a county of North Wales, bounded E. by Shropshire, W. by part of Merioneth, and Cardigan shires, S. by Radnorshire, and N. by Denbigh and part of Merioneth. Its form is oblong, approaching to a square, and extending 33 miles by 25. It contains, according to a recent survey, about 492,000 acres, or 708 square miles, and is comprehended between the parallels of 2. 56. and 3. 56. W. Long. and within the meridians of 62. 31. and 62. 33. N. Lat. It is divided into nine hundreds, viz. Llanfyllin, Deudwr, Pool, Cawre, Mathrafal, Machynlleth, Llanfyllies, Newton, and Montgomery, comprising 47 parishes and 7 market towns, viz. Montgomery, a borough and the county town, Welsh Pool, Llanfyllin, Llanfair, Machynlleth, Newton, and Llanfyllies. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the borough of Montgomery. The aspect of Montgomeryshire is considerably diversified; but in the whole mountainous. These mountains have, in general, a milder character, and less of

that rugged wildness and sublimity which prevails in the adjacent county of Merioneth. The chief rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Virnwy, and the Tanat, on the eastern side of the main ridge of mountains, and the Dovy and its tributary streams on the west. The climate of Montgomeryshire varies considerably with the elevation of the ground. The air of the hills is bleak; in the valleys it is milder, but frequently very boisterous. The narrow valleys among the mountains are friendly to vegetation, and highly productive both in corn and grass; but the finest arable land lies on the eastern side of the county, bordering on Shropshire. On the whole, Montgomeryshire, though barren and mountainous in many parts, has yet a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain than several of the other Welsh counties. The mineral riches of this county have long been considerable. A remarkably rich lead mine was many years since opened at Llanynnog, which was at length inundated by water. Other promising veins have been opened. This county abounds with slates. Limestone occurs, but not very abundantly. Coal is almost entirely wanting in this county. Agriculture is the chief business of Montgomeryshire, together with some manufactures which depend immediately of its great production of wool. The arable lands are chiefly confined to the vales, while the uplands are devoted to the pasturage of sheep and cattle. A breed of horses, peculiar to this county and that of Merioneth, is much used here. They are a kind of small ponies of a very hardy race. The ordinary crops raised in this county are oats, barley, wheat, and rye: green crops to alternate with these have been long introduced. Montgomeryshire is the best wooded county in North Wales. The manufactures of Montgomeryshire are chiefly those of wool. Population 59,899.

MONTGOMERY, the chief town of Montgomeryshire, near the Severn. It is well built, and the streets are clean. The ruins of Montgomery castle stand on an eminence north of the town. Montgomery sends one member to parliament. Population 1082. 26 miles S. W. Hereford.

MONTGOMERY, a county of the United States, in the central part of New York. Population 41,906.—3d, In the south-east part of Pennsylvania. Population 20,703.—3d, In Maryland. Population 17,980. Slaves 7572.—4th, In Ohio. Population 13,700.—5th, In the south-west part of Virginia. Population 3409. Slaves 1099.—6th, In the central part of North Carolina. Population 8430. Slaves 1696.—7th, In Kentucky, on the river Licking. Population 12,975. Slaves 1767.—8th, On the north side of West Tennessee. Population 8921. Slaves 2623.—9th, In the central part of Georgia, 750 miles from Washington. Population 2934. Slaves 747.—The name of various townships.

MONTICELLO, the chief town of the Mississippi territory, in the United States, on

Pearl river, in Lawrence county, 96 miles N. by E. New Orleans.

MONTICELLO, a newly established village of the United States, in Wayne county, Kentucky, containing 50 log dwelling-houses.

MONTIGNAC LE COMTE, a town of France, 21 miles E. S. E. Perigueux. Pop. 2600.

MONTIJO, a town of Spain, province of Estremadura. Population 3000.

MONTILLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles S. S. E. Cordova. Pop. 6300.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, 6 miles N. E. Havre. Population 4000.

MONTJOYE, a town of the duchy of Juliers, 16 miles S. S. E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Population 3200.

MONTLOUIS, a town of France, 3 miles E. Tours. Population 3000.

MONT LOUIS, a strongly fortified town of France, in the Upper Pyrenees. Pop. 1100.

MONTMAGNON, a town of France, department of the Allier, on the Cher. Pop. 5700.

MONTMARTE, a village of France, immediately to the north of Paris. It was the scene of some sharp fighting in March 1814. Population 1300.

MONTMERY, a town of France, department of the Meuse, on the Chiers. Population 2000.

MONTMIRAIL, a town of France, department of the Marne, on the Little Morin. Population 2100. Here Bonaparte defeated the Russians in 1814.

MONTMIRAIL, CASTELNAU DE, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 2600.

MONTMORENCI, a river of Canada, which falls into the St Lawrence about seven miles below Quebec, noted for its beautiful falls.

MONTMORENCY, a town of France, 8 miles N. Paris. Population 1800.

MONTMORILLON, a town of France, department of La Vienne. Population 4100.

MONTMORE, a town of France, 30 miles W. Nantes. Pop. with the parish, 3200.

MONTMORE, a town of France, department of the Loir and Cher. Population 2300.

MONTORO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir. Population 4000.

MONTORO, a town of Naples, with manufactures of linen. Population 6200.

MONTPELIER, a large and ancient town in the south of France, capital of the department of the Herault, between the rivers Masson and Léz. It stands on a declivity, which renders the streets in many places steep and irregular. They are in general winding, narrow, and dark; but in the suburbs, which are as large as the town itself, they are laid out on a plan of tolerable regularity; there also are the best houses. The squares, or open places, are numerous, but none are spacious or elegant. Montpelier has still some fortifications, viz. an old stone wall, and a citadel built by Louis XIV. Of the gates, the finest is that which leads to the *Place du Peyron*, which is outside of the town, and is said to be the finest

river South Esk, to the island of the Inch, which divides the stream into two arms; and across the smaller arm, a stone bridge, of one arch. A new direct has also been formed from the end of the bridge to the middle of the town. In this street a number of handsome houses has lately been built. The harbour of Montrose, formed by the river South Esk, and an arm of the sea, is very commodious; and fine quays have been lately erected. Two light-houses are built at the entrance. Montrose has about 8000 tons of shipping. These are chiefly employed in the coasting and Baltic trade. Several large vessels are also employed in the whale fishery. The principal manufactures are linen and the sheeting and sailcloth manufactures are carried on to a great extent. There is an extensive tan-work, and several ropewalks; also a foundry, two starch-works, and several soap and candle works. The salmon fishing has long been carried on; and of late years that of cod has greatly increased. But the most important branch of the export trade of Montrose is corn, for which there is a regular corn-market every Friday. Owing to an informality in the mode of electing its magistracy, the burgh of Montrose was disfranchised by the court of session; and a new charter was granted by the crown, to commence from the year 1617, according to which the old practice of self-election is done away; and every year ten of the council is renewed by the suffrages of the guild-brethren and traders. Montrose joins with Aberdeen, Aberbrothock, Bervie, and Brechin, in sending a member to parliament. It is reckoned a fashionable resort, as well as a place of commerce and industry. The downs, situated between the town and the German ocean, are extensive, and are very favourable for the well known Scots game of golf, which is much practised here. Population 16,335. 12 miles N. Arbroath; 37 S. Aberdeen.

MONT ST JEAN, a pretty hamlet near the scene of the battle of Waterloo.

MONT ST JEAN, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 2000.

MONTSENIAT, a island of the West Indies, discovered by Columbus in the year 1493, about 9 miles long, and nearly as much wide, of an oval form, belonging to Britain. Long. 61. 6. W. Lat. 18. 45. N.

MONZA, a city of Austrian Italy, in the Lombardy. It has manufactures of silk, hats, and leather. It is remarkable chiefly for the treasury of one of the churches, which contains, among other curiosities, the iron shoes of the kingdom of Lombardy. Pop. 16,000. 3 miles W. Milan.

MONZA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Cinca. Population 2000.

MOORAX, or **MOORAX**, a province of Hindostan, situated principally between the 28th and 31st degrees of N. Lat.

MOORAX, the capital of the above-mentioned province, about 4 miles S. E. the Chehab river. It has a citadel situat-

ed on a rising ground, and contains several handsome tombs. It has manufactures of silks and carpets. Moorax is now governed by a nabob, a mere dependent on the king of the Afghans. Long. 71. 19. E. Lat. 30. 35. N.

MOOS, a town of Hungary, 15 miles N. N. W. Stuhl-Weissenberg. Population 2500.

MOORE, a central county of North Carolina. Population 4307. Slaves 944.

MOOREHEADS, a port town of the United States, in Hardy county, Virginia.

MOOREHEADS, a town of West Flanders, 14 miles E. Ypres. Population 3900.

MOOREHEADS, a city of Bengal, and, from the year 1704 till the year 1757, the capital of that province. Including Cossimbazar, it extends 8 miles along the Bhagiratty river, about 120 miles above Calcutta. Most of the houses have only one story, and have tiled roofs; and the streets are narrow and dirty. It is the residence of the nabob of Bengal; also of the British civil establishment. It has a very considerable trade in raw and manufactured silk. Long. 89. 15. E. Lat. 24. 14. N.

MOOREHEADS, a town of West Flanders, 8 miles N. E. Ypres. Population 5000.

MOORHEADS, a hamlet of England, county of Gloucester. Population 844.

MOOSE RIVER, in Lower Canada, one of the head waters of the St. Francis.

MOOSE RIVER, in the United States, in New Hampshire, joins the Androscoggin.

MOOREHEAD LAKE, a lake of the United States, in Maine, 25 miles long, and 10 or 15 broad.

MOORTYLLIAM, a town of the south of India, 5 miles S. Cuddalore.

MOQUEMMA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, at the foot of the Cordillera. It has a good church, and several convents. Population 6000. 70 miles S. Atequipa. Long. 70. 48. W. Lat. 17. 13. S.

MONA, a town of Piedmont, near the Tanaro. Pop. 2600. 7 miles S. W. Alba.

MONA, a river of Armenia, one of the head branches of the Euphrates.

MONABAHAR, a considerable town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. Long. 74. 45. E. Lat. 28. 42. N.

MONAUX, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Population 1900.

MONAUX, a bay, point, and river, of the island of Jamaica.

MONASTA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, on the Segura. Population 2000.

MONASTA, or the **MONASTA**, a tributary of the Danube, in the Austrian states.

MONASTA, a large province of the Austrian empire, bounded E. by Hungary, S. by Austria proper, and N. and W. by Bohemia. Including Austrian Silesia, which is now annexed to it, it extends from 15. 10. to 48. 2. of E. Long. and from 48. 35. to 50. 21. of N. Lat. Its area is computed at 16,000 square miles; its population at 1,661,000; of these, 1240 square miles, and 347,000 inhabitants, belong to Silesia. Mo-

river proper is divided into the six circles of Brunn, (Munich, Hradisch, Preman, Znaym, and Igau), and Austrian Silesia into those of Teschen and Troppau. The principal towns are, Brunn (the capital), with 24,000 inhabitants; Olmutz, 11,000; Znaym, 11,000; Troppau, 10,000; Steiermark, 10,000; Nikolsburg, 7,000; Tschodau, 4,000; Znaym, 3,000; Kremsier, 3,000; Hradisch, 2,000; Preman, 2,000; Hradisch, 1,700. Moravia forms a large quadrangle, intersected by several ranges of mountains, of which the highest are on the side of Bohemia. The rivers are numerous, but the greatest is the March or Morava. The soil of Moravia is, in general, of great fertility, particularly in the south. Little corn, however, is raised for exportation. Flax is cultivated, and certain situations are well adapted to the grape. There are extensive quarries. The mines of Moravia are of great antiquity, some gold and silver mines were formerly wrought. At present the most productive mine are those of iron and lead. The working of coal mines is not yet in its infancy, but the strata are supposed to be rich. Woollens, linen, and cotton, are all made here on a large scale. Drapery is carried on in great perfection at Brunn. The other manufactures of Moravia, such as leather, paper, pot-ash, and glass, are comparatively of small importance. The manufactures give rise to a brisk export trade, not only to the west and north, for Germany, but to Hungary, Lower Austria, Italy, and the Levant. The imports consist chiefly of oil, flax, cotton, and silk, as the materials of manufacture, and the very different articles of cattle, wine, and hardware, for the purpose of consumption. In 1827, Moravia was added to the possessions of the house of Austria, and has ever since been subject to the same sovereignty.

MORAWA, a large river in Sardinia, which falls into the Danube, east of Salzburg.

MORAVIAN PROVINCE, or MORAVIA, is the middle district of the ancient province of Moray, in Scotland, bounded N. by the Moray frith, E. and S. E. by Banffshire, N. W. by Invernesshire, and W. by the counties of Inverness and Nairn. It extends about 42 miles in length, and its average breadth is about 20. The southern part is rocky and mountainous. The lower parts, towards the north, are high and fertile. The principal rivers are the Spey, Forth, and Lossie. It contained two royal burghs, Aberdeen and Forres.

MORAY, or MORAY, a town in Scotland, is the German name, for the ancient city of Scotland. It was destroyed by the English, and is now a ruin on the ruins, and Moray is the head in the district of Gordon on the north. It extends in a westerly direction as far as Inverness. At its extremity it receives the river Ness and Beathly.

MORRICO, a town of Apulia, Italy, 20 miles N. Bergamo. Population 1,000.

MORSTERT, a village of the Netherlands, 12 miles N. Ghent. Population 2,300.

MORNIHAN, a department of France, in Brittany, bounded S. by the sea, and N. by the department of the Côtes du Nord. Its superficial extent is 2,800 square miles; its population 423,000. It is watered by the Doune, the Blavet, the Claye, the Oust, and the Seign. The soil is sandy, and not of great fertility.

MORRIS, a town of Naples, 10 miles S. E. Naples. Population 4,000.

MORRIS, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 2,300.

MORSTERT, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles N. N. W. Breda.

MOROKK, the ancient *Paloponnensis*, an extensive peninsula of European Turkey, situated to the southward of the peninsula of Greece, with which it is connected by a narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Corinth. As all other directions are surrounded by the sea, its form is much like the phony, but its irregularity is much indicated. Its length, from the west to south-east (from Patras to Cape Sphakia), is about 150 miles; its breadth from Cape Sphakia to Cape Sphakia, is about 13,500 square miles. The Morok has along its coast a number of ports and bays, the principal of which are Patras, Argolis, Olenos, Kalamata, and Napoli di Romania. It has also a number of secure harbours. The interior is fertile and suitable for picturesque beauty. The principal products are corn, oil, wine, and sugar (as much of Corinth); silk, cotton, and honey, because, and fruit. The principal manufactures are those made in the neighbourhood of Napoli di Romania (and thence called Malmsey), and the chief town of the Morok is Napoli di Romania, with 12,000 inhabitants. Other towns are, Patras, 10,000; Modon, 7,000; Patras, 6,000; Napoli di Romania, 6,000; and Napoli di Romania, 6,000. The chief rivers are the Alpheus, the Eurotas, and the Pamisos. The principal cities of the Morok are those of Symplyon and Phoenicia, both situated towards the north. The latter is remarkable for the small river Symplyon, which flows out of it. The population of the Morok is about 400,000. Of these, four-fifths are Greeks, and the remainder are Turks, Albanians, and negroes. Of the Turks in the Morok, part are the descendants of the Mahometans, part of Slavonians, Greeks, and others who abandoned the Christian faith. The inhabitants of the Morok, who were formerly oppressed, have at length taken up arms in favour of independence. They have gained signal successes against the Turks, and bid fair to obtain their liberty.

MOROKK, a town of the southern coast of Arabia. Long. 55. E. Lat. 17. N.

MOROKK, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 23 miles W. S. W. Tortosa. Pop. 4,000.

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known mountain chain, extending along great part of the south of Spain and Portugal, and separating the two great valleys which contain the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquivir.

MORRITON HAMPSHAD, a market town of England, in Devonshire, on the skirts of Dartmoor forest. It has an extensive wool-len trade. 14 miles S. W. Exeter. Pop. 1832.

MORRITON BY SEA, a village and parish of England, in Salop. Population 762.

MORRITON IN THE MARSH, a village of England, in Gloucestershire. Pop. 1815.

MORRETTA, a town of Piedmont, 22 miles S. Turin. Population 5200.

MORGAN, a county of the United States, in the west part of Georgia. Population 18369, including 2418 slaves.

MORGES, a well built town of Switzerland, 23 miles N. E. Geneva. Pop. 2100.

MORLACHTA, a district belonging partly to Turkey, and partly to Austria, between Dalmatia and Croatia, 100 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

MORLAIX, a well built town of France, in Brittany, department of Finistère, on the small river Morlaix. On the bank of the river there is a fine quay, forming an agreeable covered walk, and serving like an exchange for the meeting of merchants. The only public buildings are the churches and an hospital. It trades in cattle, flax, hemp, and linen. Its manufactures comprise tobacco, paper, leather, and linen. Population 10,000. 34 miles E. N. E. Brest.

MORNANT, a town of France, 10 miles S. S. W. Lyons. Population 2000.

MORNINGTON ISLE, one of Wellesley's islands, on the north coast of New Holland. It is 35 miles long, and 90 in circuit.

MOROCCO, a large kingdom, situated at the south-eastern extremity of Africa, the most important of the states comprehended under the general name of Barbary. It is very difficult to fix its limits. It is separated into two parts by the great chain of Atlas, which entirely traverses it, first from east to west, and then from north to south, leaving between itself and the sea a plain of from 50 to 100 miles in breadth. This plain, the length of which may form an oblique line of 400 or 500 miles, comprises all the fertile and populous part of Morocco. The other division consists of the territory beyond Atlas, composed of the provinces of Damah, Tafilalet, and Sigilmassa, which, at first fertile in dates and wool, pass gradually into the Sahara, whose rude tribes, in proportion to their distance, set the authority of the emperor more and more at defiance. The boundaries of the empire are on the north the Mediterranean, on the west the Atlantic; Algiers forms a small part of its eastern frontier; while on all other sides it is lost in the wide expanse of the Sahara. Morocco is perhaps the most complete, as well as the most barbarous and brutal despotism on the face of the earth, without either law or religion to moderate it. Population estimated by M^r Jack-

son at 14,000,000; others reduce this estimate to 5 or 6 millions. The basis of this population is formed of what are called Moors, consisting of the original people, now mixed and coalesced with their Arab conquerors; and with the tribes who have at various times poured in from the African deserts. To these is added a considerable number of the Moors who once reigned over Spain. The Jews are very numerous, particularly in the cities, and by dint of exclusive qualification, carry on all the mercantile and money transactions. Every species of oppression and contempt, however, is heaped upon this degraded race. Catholic convents are also permitted to exist, though liable to considerable vexations, at Morocco, Mogador, Tangier, and Mequinez. The Atlas mountains contain mines of iron, tin, and particularly of copper; but little use is made of these mineral riches. Antimony is more carefully worked, being a substance extensively used in oriental cosmetics. Mineral salt occurs throughout the empire in the greatest abundance; and, besides home consumption, makes a copious article of export to Soudan. Grain is produced much more than sufficient for its own consumption. Wool is also very plentiful. The goats of Tafilalet afford another very valuable commodity, their skins composing that leather which, under the name of Morocco, is so distinguished for its softness, pliancy, and beauty. ostriches are numerous on the borders of the southern desert, and their feathers form a valuable article. Fruits abound; but Morocco is chiefly distinguished for almonds. The commerce of Morocco with Europe is almost wholly carried on from Mogador.

MOROCCO, called by the natives **MARAKASHAN**, the capital of the above empire. It was founded in 1032 A. D., and rose to great prosperity. The circuit of its walls still appears to be calculated for at least 300,000 inhabitants. It is now much depopulated, and covered with the accumulated ruins of houses and gardens. Its population is reduced to 30,000, comprising 2000 Jewish families. It still retains vestiges, however, of its former grandeur. The temples, sanctuaries, and mosques, are numerous; and some of the latter particularly lofty and splendid. There are also three gardens, with splendid pavilions. The palace is of hewn stone, ornamented with marble. The *Kasseri*, or department for trade, is an oblong building, surrounded with small shops, which are filled with every species of valuable commodity. The inhabitants are dirty, and the habitations swarm with vermin. The walls are in good repair. Long. 7. W. Lat. 30. 57. N.

MURCIA, a small town of Spain, with a castle, 33 miles E. S. E. Seville.

MURVERN, a neatly built market town and borough of England, in Northumberland, 9 miles from the sea, on the Wansbeck, which is here crossed by an ancient bridge of two arches. It consists principally of two spaci-

ous streets, in a north and east direction; in the centre of which is a wide square, where the market-house is placed. Its public buildings are, the town-hall, a handsome structure of hewn stone, decorated with two turrets; the parish church, a plain Gothic building, having a tower at the west end; the county jail; a modern built chapel of stone; an ancient school-house, for a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. Besides the parish church, there is one Catholic chapel, one Presbyterian, and one Methodist meeting house. Morpeth sends to parliament two members, elected by above 300 free burgesses. Morpeth has a very large market, on Wednesday, for cattle. Adjoining are the ruins of the baronial castle. Population 8418. 14 miles N. Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MORRA, a town of Naples, 55 miles E. by N. Naples. Population 3360.

MORRIS, a county of the United States, in New Jersey, bounded N. by Bergen county, E. by Essex county, S. by Somerset and Hunterdon counties, and N.W. by Sussex county. Population 21,923.

MORRISTOWN, in the United States, capital of Morris county, New Jersey. Population 3733.

MORRONE, a town of Naples, province of Molise. Population 2500.

MORS, the largest island of the Fynsford gulf, in the north of Jutland. Lat. 56. 41. N. Area 136 square miles. Pop. about 7000.

MOUTAËRE, a town of France, in Normandy. It has manufactures of linen, thread, and leather. Population 5600. 18 miles E. N. E. Alençon.

MOUTAIN, a town of France, département of La Manche, on the Lance. Pop. 2700.

MOUTANO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese. Population 2000.

MORROW, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1100.

MOSAUMBIQUE, a city and seaport of Eastern Africa, capital of all the Portuguese possessions in that part of the world. Vasco de Gama, in his first voyage to India, touched here, and found it a large and mercantile city. In 1608 the Portuguese obtained permission to erect a fort and factory at Mossambique, by means of which they soon expelled the Arabs, and made themselves masters of the place. Mossambique is built upon an island of the same name, about two miles and a half in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, and resembling in form a crescent, the hollow part of which is turned towards the sea. Pop. 300 Portuguese, 600 persons of Arabian extraction, and 1500 negroes. Lat. 16. 4. S. Long. 38. 1. E.

MOSAZEN, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Rhine. Population 2300.

MOSCHOWITZ, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria. Population 3000.

MOSCOW, a government of European Russia, lying between 35. 15. and 58. 40. of N. Lat. The surrounding governments are those of Tver, Vladimir, Riazan, Tula, Kaluga and Smolensko. Its area is about 10,000 square miles; its population 1,126,000.

MOSCOW, a great city of European Russia, long the seat of the Russian government, and still the capital of the interior of that empire. It is of a circular, or rather oval form, having its length from N. to S., its breadth from E. to W. Its extent, exclusive of the suburbs, is 3 miles by 2½; but with the suburbs it is above 5 miles by 4, having a circumference of more than 20 miles. The great extent of space thus occupied is owing partly to the width of the streets, but more to the number of spacious courts, gardens, and other open spaces: bridges, the houses of the lower orders are of one story only. The river Moskva or Mosqua, flowing from W. to E., traverses the city with a very serpentine course, retreating towards the middle of the town, a rivulet called the Naglma, and soon after the Jausa, a stream of more consequence. Moscow consists of four successive divisions, circular or semicircular, each surrounding the other, and each increasing in circuit, in proportion to its distance from the centre. 1. The central part, containing the Kremlin and the Kitagorod, or mercantile quarter. 2. The Nielsgorod, or White town, extending around the central part like a half moon. 3. The Semliensgorod, or Earthen town, much more extensive than either of the preceding, and surrounding them both in a circular form. 4. The Niobodes, or suburbs, which, to the number of nearly 30, surround the whole, and occupy a great extent of ground. The Kremlin stands on a height, and commands a pleasant prospect over almost the whole city. The Moskva flows past it, and is crossed by two bridges. Here is the ancient palace of the czars, which escaped the great conflagration of 1812, but was much damaged by mines sprung by the late French detachment, on their leaving Moscow. It is now, however, rebuilt, with improvements. Here also is the church of St. Michael, containing the tombs of the ancient czars, and the church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, in which the emperors are crowned. The Kremlin, though of limited extent, contains several other churches and monasteries, which strike the eye of the distant spectator by their gilded cupolas. The Kitagorod, or Chinese town, containing a number of bazars and shops. Though of small extent, like the Kremlin, the Kitagorod contains several notable buildings; among others, a strong brick edifice for the public archives, consisting of vaulted apartments, with iron floors. Here also is the university, founded in the middle of the 18th century. A considerable part of this quarter escaped the great conflagration. The Semliensgorod, like also the Earthen town, and contains, from its magnitude, a large proportion of the population of Moscow. The Niobodes, or suburbs, are mean, and look like so many detached villages, with

the exception of one called the *Nemetzka Skobol*, or German suburb, which is extensive, and is inhabited by a number of foreign mechanics. In 1812, Moscow was burnt by order of the Russian government, to prevent the French army from occupying it as their winter quarters. The French entered it on the 14th. A fire broke out that night in a warehouse, near the centre of the city, but it was soon got under; and it was not till the 15th that fires burst forth in the shops. On the night of the 16th, however, a general conflagration took place; explosions in different places, and the throwing of fireballs from the tops of towers, clearly shewed that means were employed to spread it far and wide. The fire raged during the whole of the 17th and 18th, and was not got under till the 19th. In several quarters there remained so few traces of habitations, that it was difficult to recognise the outline of the streets. Nearly three-fourths of the city were consumed by the conflagration, the Kremlin and Bielo-gorod being almost the only quarters preserved. The rebuilding of the city was immediately commenced after the enemy withdrew; but for sometime it went on slowly. No sooner, however, was peace concluded, than the greatest exertions were made to this effect, both by the government and individuals; and by the beginning of 1818, a new city seemed to have risen from the ruins. The Kitagorod, or quarter for the exchange and mercantile warehouses; the more extensive quarter of the Semlian-gorod; and even the Slobodas or suburbs, were all rebuilt before, or in the course of that year; and the population of Moscow was carried to nearly its former magnitude. Before the conflagration, the number of houses, according to a register, was 6158; in 1819, the number rebuilt, added to those that had been preserved, was about 7000. The new city has wider streets, and greater uniformity in its private buildings; but in its churches and public edifices, the Asiatic taste is still preserved, though the style of architecture is more simple. The streets are paved partly with stone, partly, as in other Russian towns, with trunks of trees. The university has been rebuilt in a magnificent form, by aid from the public treasury. Of the new buildings, one of the most remarkable is a vast hall erected near the Kremlin, and more than twice the size of Westminster hall. It is intended for the parade of troops, when the weather does not admit of their exercising out of doors; and has a length of 600 feet, with a width of 100. Among other public buildings, Moscow contains a general post-office for the interior of Russia; also a boarding hospital, which was splendidly endowed by Catherine II., and which maintains and educates a great number of children. Here also are military hospitals, which of late have been put on a highly improved footing. The Kremlin was entirely repaired in 1817, and enlarged by

a long lateral building, where the suite of the court are lodged; its ramparts are replaced by beautiful alleys. It is the great depot of the antiquities and curiosities of Moscow. Here is the highest spire in the city; called the tower of Ivan, which is still amply replenished with bells. This remarkable monument of the taste of a rude nation fell last century, in consequence of the tower being burned; and is now considerably sunk in the earth. It was rent by the fall, and is not likely to be raised again. Moscow is, and has long been, the seat of an archbishop; his palace is in the Kremlin, and contains the regalia of the empire, with the relics of the patriarchs of Russia; in particular, the splendid robes worn by them in ancient days; likewise a number of precious stones, mixed with others of more doubtful value. The French carried away the celebrated cross of St Ivan, which they abandoned after they had got beyond Wilna. The churches and chapels of this city, above 700 before the fire, are now less numerous: the most splendid is that of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, in which the Russian sovereigns are crowned, and the remains of the Russian patriarchs deposited. Here is an immense chandelier of massy silver, weighing nearly 3000 lbs. The tombs of the czars are in the church of St Michael, which, like that of the Virgin, is situated in the Kremlin. Population of Moscow, in summer, 200,000; but in winter it is 300,000, partly by the resort of traders, more by the arrival from the country of families of rank, with a countless host of servants. Moscow has manufactures of cotton, silk, linen, paper, leather, and sugar. It is the grand entrepot for the interior of the empire. Furs and skins form here a very important branch of commerce, as well for domestic use, as for export to remote countries in Asia. The Moskva is navigable in spring for barks; in the rest of the year far less so. Moscow has a medical and an agricultural society, but few schools of eminence. Of the public libraries, the most remarkable is that of the synod: it is in the Kremlin, and contains some Greek manuscripts brought from the monasteries of Mount Athos. The climate is subject to great extremes, the thermometer frequently falling to 9 of Fahrenheit, and even 10 or 15 degrees below it; while in summer, it rises to 65, 80, and even 90 degrees. Moscow is not of great antiquity, having been founded in the middle of the 13th century, previous to which Kiev or Kiev was the residence of the sovereigns of Russia. It would be endless to notice the frequent fires that have occurred in Moscow, in consequence of the houses being built of wood. 537 miles in a direct line S. E. to Ratisbona, and 1649 E. by N. Vienna. Long. 37. 32. E. Lat. 55. 45. N. Moser, a tributary of the Trent, in England. Moselle, a department of France, including part of Lorraine, and bounded partly by the southern frontier of the Netherlands,

and partly by the French departments of the Meurthe and the Moselle. It is watered by the Moselle, the Sarre, the Saale, the Nied, and the Orne. Area 2900 square miles. Population 340,000.

MOSSEL, a large river of Europe, which falls into the Rhine at Coblenz.

MOSNAU, a town of Germany, 50 miles S. Stuttgart. Population 1300.

MOSQUITOS, a cluster of small islands, near the coast of Honduras.—Also the name of various bays, points, and islands.

MOSQUITO SHORE, a tract of country which lies along part of the northern and eastern shore of Honduras, and has been claimed by the British. The English held this country for 30 years, and abandoned it in 1787 and 1788, though many English settlers still remain. Sir Gregor Macgregor is endeavouring to form a settlement here.

Moss, a town of Norway. Here is a large caisson foundry. Population 3000. 30 miles S. Christiania.

MOSSEBOEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia. Population 2600.

Mosses, an inland town of European Turkey, in Rumania. It has celebrated manufacture of arms. Population 9000. 60 miles N. by W. Jassy.

MOSUL, a large town of Asiatic Turkey. In the palace of Bagdad, on the Tigris. Its principal ornaments are a college, the tomb of Sheikh Abdul Kader, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, the minaret of which has a fine appearance from a distance. The coffee-houses, bathes, khans, and bazars, are also handsome buildings. The city has a stone wall and seven gates; also a castle, all in a declining state. Population 35,000. Lat. 36. 21. N.

MORTONBY, a hamlet and parish of England, in Dorsetshire. Population 1184.

MORTRE-BREVAL, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 2000.

MORTRE-BR-HAUTE, a town of France, department of the Deux-Sevres. Pop. 2000.

MORTIL, a seaport of Spain, on the Mediterranean, 4 miles E. Malaga. Pop. 4000.

MORTRE-CAVILLE, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. Pop. 2000.

MOUTON, or MOUTON, a town of Switzerland. Pop. 2400. 15 miles N.N.E. Lausanne.

MOUTON, a river of England, in Devonshire, which falls into the Tamar.

MOULIN, a town of France, department of the Allier, on the Allier, over which is a bridge of 15 arches. The streets are tolerably broad, and well paved; but the houses are built of brick, and are far from elegant. The public edifices present nothing remarkable. Moulin contains public baths, a small theatre, a public library, and several promenades. It has manufactures of hardware. Population 14,000. 100 miles N.W. Lyons.

MOULN, EAST, a hamlet of England, in Surrey. Population 500.

MOUNT FELIX, a cape at the entrance of the Arabian gulf.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post township of the United States, in Winchester county, New York. Pop. 3113.—2d, Of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1730.—The name of several other townships.

MOUERS HAV, an extensive bay in the English channel, near Penzance, Cornwall.

MOUERS-SMITH, a market town of England, in Leicester. Population 1422.

MOUERS-VILLAGE, a post town of the United States, Boone county, Kentucky.—The name of several other townships in the United States.

MOUDA, an old town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Guadiana. It has a strong castle. Pop. 4000. 95 miles E.S.E. Lisbon.

MOUDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Guadiana. Pop. 2200. 95 miles E. by S. Lisbon.

MOUKE, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Foyle, at Lifford.

MOUKE, a city of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Fozzan, one of the greatest seats of the inland commerce of this continent. The climate is intolerably hot. It presents to the eye a strange and grotesque medley of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, with the humble cottages of earth and sand which form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants. Long. 34. 30. E. Lat. 27. 28. N.

MOUKE, a tributary of the Clyde, in Inverclyde, Scotland.

MOTY, a town of France, department of the Oise. Population 3000.

MOTY, a town of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse. Pop. 2200.

MOTY, one of the Sandwich islands, about 140 miles in circuit, containing upwards of 65,000 inhabitants. 34 miles N.N.W. Owhyhee. Long. 203. 40. E. Lat. 20. 48. N.

MOTY, a town of the east of Spain, in Valencia, with 3000 inhabitants.

MOTY, a river of Ireland, which runs into Killah bay, 3 miles E. Killah.

MOTY, a town of Spain, 42 miles E. Cadix. Population 2400.

MOTY, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh.

MOTY, a town of Russian Lithuania, government of Mohilev, on the Vachra. Population 1000.

MOTY, a town of European Russia, government of Orel. Population 6000.

MOTY, a small island near the east coast of Ireland, in the North Channel; also two of the smaller Hebrides.

MUGA, a river of the United States, in Ontario county, which joins the Canadian river.—The name of various small rivers of the United States.

MUGA, a river, in the United States, Illinois: it joins the Mississippi.

MUGA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, 66 miles W.S.W. Ferrol. Population 2000.

MUGA, or MUGA, a town of Russia, 19 miles N.N.W. Omuta. Pop. 2500.

MUGA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Population 4000.

Mühl, Kraen, or Viertel, & a Circle or Quarter of the Mühl, one of the four divisions of Upper Austria, comprising all that part which lies between the Danube and Bohemia, and taking its name from the two rivers Upper and Lower Mühl. It contains, on 1670 square miles, 180,000 inhabitants.

Mühl, a river of Austria, which rises on the confines of Bohemia, and joins the Danube.

Mühlbach, of Szasz-Nenéz, a town of Transylvania, on the Mühlbach. Population 4000. 48 miles W. Hermannstadt.

Mühlhausen, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, government of Erfurt. It has four churches and four hospitals. It has breweries, distilleries, and several manufactures, particularly the weaving of cloth. Here are also dye-works and fulling mills. Population 9400. 43 miles E. S. E. Cassel.—The name of several other small towns.

Muir, a small river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Dee.

Muirkirk, a village and parish of Scotland, Ayrshire, 30 miles S. Glasgow. Pop. 2687.

Mujakar, a town of Spain, in Granada, near the Mediterranean. Population 2000.

Mulazzano, a town of Piedmont, province of Mondovì. Population 2230.

Mulda, two rivers of Saxony, the Freyberg Mulda, which joins the Schneeberg Mulda near Colditz, and the Schneeberg Mulda, which joins the Elbe.

Mulhausen, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine, near the Ill. The public edifices are, the town-hall, the arsenal, the hospital, and the churches. It has manufactures of printed cottons; also woollen and linen. Pop. 9500. 23 miles N. W. Balc.

Mulheim, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Roer. Population 3100.

Mulheim, a town of the Prussian states. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, velvet, silk, &c. Population 3200. 3 miles N. Cologne.

Mull, an island of the Hebrides, the third in size, of very irregular figure, and deeply indented by arms of the sea. Its extreme length is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth is 30. Superficial area, 420 square miles. The island is for the most part rugged and mountainous; and Benmore, the highest mountain, is supposed to be elevated 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Agriculture, of recent years, has been greatly improved. The land is more peculiarly adapted for grazing; and there is a very hardy race of black cattle, of small size. A considerable quantity of kelp is made. The principal village is Tobermory. Population 5000. Long. 6. W. Lat. 56. 30. N. Between this island and the mainland of Argyll and Inverness-shires, is the Sound of Mull.

Mulla, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn.

Mullingan, the county town of West Meath, in Ireland. It is populous and well built. 30 miles W. N. W. Dublin.

Multnomah River, a large river of North

America, which falls into the Columbia, about 180 miles from its mouth, in the Pacific ocean.

Munich, a town of Hanover. It has one Calvinist and two Lutheran churches, an hospital, and a school. Pop. 4800. 15 miles W. S. W. Göttingen.

Munroonagar, a large cotton manufacturing town of Bengal, district of Rungpore.

Munich, the capital of the kingdom of Bavaria, on the Isar. The streets are in general broad and straight, but not well paved; the houses are high, and of good appearance; the public edifices are numerous. It is divided into four quarters, by two broad streets, which cross in the principal square, a place of considerable elegance, being surrounded by arcades. Among the public buildings, the palace holds the first rank: it is a large edifice, plain on the outside, but in its interior magnificent. The old electoral palace, and the one inhabited by Prince Eugene Beauharnois, are fine buildings. There are also the meeting-house of the states, the council-house, the arsenal, and the new opera-house. Among the churches, the principal is that of Notre Dame, containing 30 altars; also the church of the Theatins, built on the model of the Vatican at Rome; the church belonging formerly to the Jesuits; and the churches of the Augustines, the knights of Malta and St Peter. The college, occupied by the Jesuits before their expulsion, was one of the richest establishments of that order in Europe, and its treasury contained, in addition to other property, a large collection of philosophical instruments. The other buildings that deserve notice are the palace of Duke Maximilian, the barracks, the large hospital, the work-house, the new mint, and the mansions of several Bavarian noblemen. There are various literary establishments and institutions. The national library has been greatly enriched of late years. The academy of sciences, erected in 1750, has an extensive collection of specimens of natural history, models, and instruments. The schools of Munich are numerous, and on a good footing. The court theatre is in the royal palace; it is a miniature of the Opéra at Paris, and its interior is richly decorated. The charitable institutions of Munich are numerous and liberal. The orphan-houses are four in number, the poor banks two. There are also two hospitals for the sick, another for the lame, object of the sick-hospital in London, a house of correction, and a lying-in hospital. The streets of this capital are very pleasant, being relieved by gardens and a variety of places of public resort. The Isar flows through the town, and has a neat bridge which leads on its right bank to a variety of romantic walks, and the extensive shrubbery and garden the Margravite of the river. The general drink is malt liquor. Munich is not a manufacturing town. In it, however, are manufactured articles of furniture, tapestry, gold, wine, iron-bridges, mathematical and surgical instruments, yards, pencils, muffs, &c.

Population 47,000. 220 miles W. Vienna. Long. 11. 55. 15. E. Lat. 48. 3. 19. N.

MUNKACS, a town in the north-east of Hungary, on the Latorca. Population 6000. 162 miles E. S. E. Craiova.

MY VLOCHY, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the Moray firth.

MUNSTER, a government of the Prussian states, containing the north-west portion of the province of Westphalia. Its area is 2620 square miles; its population 320,000. It is divided into ten circles or districts.

MUNSTER, the chief town of the above government, on the small river An. The houses are lofty, but irregular, with painted roofs. There are 11 churches; the most noted is the cathedral and the church of St Lambert. The bishop's palace is neat, but neither imposing nor splendid. The gardens attached to it are, however, extensive and beautiful. Munster had a university, which is now suppressed. It has manufactures of coarse linen. It was the head-quarters of the Anabaptists in 1536, and was taken by the bishop, when the leader, John of Leyden, with two of his chief accomplices, were made prisoners, tortured to death, and their bodies hung up in three iron cages, which are still to be seen, on the steeple of the church of St Lambert. Population 12,000. 60 miles N. N. E. Dusseldorf.

MUNSTER, a town of France, in Alsace, 6 miles W. Colmar. Population 2500.

MUNSTER, the south-west province of Ireland, comprising the counties of Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford.

MUNSTERHUSEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Ohre. Population 2000.

MUSE, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Population 2100.

MUSEL, or **MUSEL**, a large river of the Austrian empire, which joins the Drave.

MUSACH, a town of Bavaria, circle of the Upper Danube. Population 2500.

MUSANO, a well built town of Austrian Italy, on an island in the Lagunes, a little to the east of Venice. It has a manufacture of Venetian glass, and mirrors. Pop. 4300.

MUSANO, a small town of Italy, on the Caselle, with manufactures of silk and woolen.

MUSAT, a town of France, department of the Cantal. Population 2000.

MUSAT, a town of France, department of the Tarn. Population 2100.

MUSCHKE, a town of Prussia, 20 miles N. W. Barona. Population 2000.

MUSCULA, a province in the south-east of Spain, included between Valencia and the E. Andalusia on the W. and the Mediterranean on the E. It is 50 miles long, and above 30 broad, with an area of 5000 square miles. Its aspect is in general mountainous. Its climate is very fine. The principal productions are wheat, barley, hemp, flax, vines, figs, olive berries, almonds; also citrus, pomegranates, and almonds. Several of the mountains contain good pasturage. Among the mineral products are reckoned lead, copper, sulphur,

nitre, alum, crystal, and marble. The chief towns are Carthagena, Murcia, Lorca, Chinchilla, Albuera, Villena, and Almansa. Population 361,000.

MURCIA, the capital of the above province, on the Segura. It is divided into the Old and New towns, and on the south side of the river is a suburb. It is ill built throughout; the streets are irregular, crooked, ill paved, and narrow. Murcia has eleven parish churches, ten monasteries, nine convents, a tribunal of the inquisition, three colleges for the secular clergy, and three hospitals. The cathedral is a very large edifice, but in a bad taste. The churches of Santa Oalla and San Juan are on the same plan, but in a better taste; those of La Caridad and St Peter, and the Franciscan and Dominican convents, are all richly decorated. There are four public walks in Murcia; the aranal, which is merely a spot of ground gained from the river by an embankment; the botanical garden on the south of the river; the Alameda, or public walk properly so called; and the Malecon or quay, a large dyke thrown up to prevent the encroachments of the Segura. In summer the heat is excessive, the thermometer being often at or above 100. Murcia is first mentioned in history in the year 713, when it was taken by the Moors. Population 35,000. 100 miles S. S. W. Valencia. Long. 1. 5. 0. W. Lat. 37. 50. 43. N.

MURR, a town of France, 18 miles S. Grenoble. Population 2100.

MURR, a town of France, 9 miles S. Toulouse. Population 3200.

MURRAYSVILLE, a post town of North Carolina—2d, of Rutherford county, Tennessee. Population 1000.

MURR, a river of Germany, which falls into the Rhine near Mastadt; also a village. Population 1200.

MURRAY, a town of Russia, government of Vladimir. Population 4000.

MURRAY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Tamar. Population 2100.

MURTON, a small village of England, in Westmoreland, 3 miles N. E. Appleby.

MURVIEDRO, a walled town of Spain, in Valencia. Here are some brandy distilleries. It presents many vestiges of antiquity. The theatre and circus are in good preservation. Pop. 6200. 12 miles N. E. Valencia. The river Murviedro enters the sea below the town.

MUSKOGEE, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Susquehanna.

MUSKOGEE, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on the Muskingum. Population 12,000. Chief town Zanesville. 2d, A river of Ohio, which joins the Ohio.

MUSKOGEE, a town of Scotland, county of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Esk. It consists chiefly of a well paved street, broad at the extremities, and narrower towards the middle. The suburbs are united to Musculburgh by three bridges over the Esk. Besides the parish church, there is an English

Chapel, a church of Relief, a Burgher meeting, a Hahnite chapel, and an Anabaptist meeting. The manufacture of salt is carried on to a considerable extent; also the tanning of leather and the dressing of sheep's skins. There is also a pottery, and a thriving manufactory of starch. Here was an ancient building, belonging to the abbey of Dunfermline, called the chapel of Lothian. A small cell of it still remains, covered by a moat. Between the sea and the town lie the extensive downs called Musselburgh links, excellently adapted for the healthful exercise of the golf. A course has been lately made here for horse-racing, and the Musselburgh races were held for the first time in October 1816. Pop. 7800. 5 miles E. by S. Edinburgh.

MURRAY, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 16 miles W. Perth. Population 2002.

MURFREY, three rivers of Wales, in Caermarthen, Merioneth, and Cardigan shires.

MUTZIG, a town of France, in Alsace, 12 miles W. Strasburg. Population 2400.

MUTZIGAC, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Population 2000.

MUZTIANAN, a town of Afghanistan, the capital of a district bearing the same name. Long. 72. 22. E. Lat. 34. 3. N.

MUZZA, a tributary of the Adria, in Italy.

MUZZE, an ancient city of Greece, now in ruins. 22 miles S. Corintha.

MYCONI, an island of the Grecian archipelago, between Naxos and Tinos, 21 miles in circuit. Long. 26. 23. E. Lat. 37. 27. N.

MYNNA, a tributary of the Wye, in Monmouthshire, England.

MYSLUNICK, the most western, and one of the smallest circles of Austrian Poland, is bounded N. W., and N. by the territories of Prussia, Silesia, and Hungary, respectively. Area 1230 square miles; population 160,000.

MYSLUNICK, the chief place of the above circle, on the Raba. Population 3000.

MYNOR ISLE, in the Eastern seas, between Ceram and Papua, 50 miles long, and 15 broad.

MYSONG, a large province of the south of

India, principally situated between the 11th and 15th degrees of northern latitude, and now surrounded by the British territories, subject to the presidency of Madras. This province consists of a high table-land, elevated 3000 feet above the level of the sea, from which rise a number of lofty hills, containing the sources of many rivers, the principal of which are the Cavery, Coomboola, Vedawati, Bhadrá, Penar, &c. The climate of this elevated region is temperate and healthy to a degree unknown in any other tract of similar extent within the tropics. Its soil produces not only all the grains and vegetables of other parts of India, but also many of the fruits of Europe. The cultivation is also much aided by means of reservoirs and wells, from whence the farmers irrigate their fields and gardens. The inhabitants are in general Hindus. It produces horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, but none of them of a good size. This country was ruled by Hyder Ali, and afterwards by his son Tippon, who was slain at the taking of Seringapatam, and his country occupied by the British, who set up an heir of the ancient Hindu family to rule in his stead.

MYSONG, capital of the above province, about nine miles from Seringapatam, on the top of a lofty hill. It was destroyed by Tippon, but has been since rebuilt by the British, and made the seat of government. It is now about a mile in length, and continues to increase yearly in size and population. Long. 76. 52. E. Lat. 12. 16. N.

MYSTIC, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts. It flows into Boston harbour.

MYSTIC, a port village of the United States, New London county, Connecticut.

MYTILENE, or **METELIN**, an island of the Mediterranean, near the southern coast of Asia Minor, about 36 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It was the ancient Lesbos. Population about 40,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks.

MYZKOW, a town of European Russia, government of Orsk. Population 3000.

N.

NAALDWYK, a village of the Netherlands. Pop. 1300. 14 miles W. N. W. Rotterdam.

NAARDES, a seaport on the Ruyder Meer. Population 1800. 14 miles N. Utrecht.

NAAR, a town of Ireland, county of Kilkare. The ruins of religious establishments still attest its former magnificence. It has a court-house and jail. 26 miles N. W. Wexlow.

NAH, or **NAAR**, a river of Bavaria. It falls into the Danube below Ratisbon.

NABEJOA, Rio, a river of Mexico, which falls into the Rio Colorado of California.

NABAL, a thriving and industrious town of Syria, 32 miles S. S. E. Tania.

NABITSCHUR, a town of European Russia,

government of Ekaterinodar, on the Don. Population 3000.

NARON, a small river of England, which runs into the Willy, at Wilton.

NARZA, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, 4 miles N. Glaris.

NARON, a seaport of India, in Tanjore. Long. 78. 55. E. Lat. 10. 29. N.—24.

Another town in Bengal. Long. 87. 30. E. Lat. 23. 56. N.

NARROOK, a large town of Hindostan, and capital of the Mahratta territories, in the province of Gunderwah or Berar. It is a city of modern date, and although very extensive and populous, is nearly built, few of the houses consisting of more than one story, and

covered with tiles. It is situated on a fine high plain, watered by a small river called the Nag, and is said now to contain 60,000 inhabitants. The rajah of Nagpore having entered into a war with the British, was defeated, and the government of his territories is now carried on by a regency, the principal member of which is the British resident. Long. 79. 45. E. Lat. 21. 8. N.

NAGY-BARNA, a town of Hungary. It has a mint, where all the gold, silver, and copper found in the district are coined. Population 4600. 21 miles E. by N. Békéscsaba.

NAGY-ÉNYEN, a town of Transylvania. Population 6000. 16 miles N. Csakaburg.

NAGY-KERESZT, a town of Hungary, county of Pest. The inhabitants cultivate the vine, and rear sheep. Pop. 12,000. 43 miles S. S. E. Pest.

NAGY-LEVAK, a town of Hungary. Pop. 3000. 33 miles N. E. Vénra.

NAGH EL KHAIR, a river of Syria. It falls into the Mediterranean, 20 miles N. E. Tripoli.

NAIDRA, a township of England, in Somersetshire. Population 1672.

NAIRN, a small county of Scotland, formerly included in the ancient province of Moray, with the exception of the detached portion of Forintosh, which is now completely surrounded by Ross-shire. It is bounded N. by the Moray frith; E. and S. by Moray-shire; and W. by Inverness-shire. The general appearance of the county is rather bleak, with the exception of a border along the coast, from one to six miles in breadth, and the valley of the river Nairn, which is extremely fertile and well cultivated. The river Findhorn likewise intersects the southern part of the county, as do several smaller streams. There is only one royal burgh, viz. Nairn, the county town; and two villages, viz. Auchtermuchty and Culter. It sends a member to parliament alternately with Cromarty. Population 3000.

NAIRN, the county town of Nairnshire, at the mouth of the river Nairn, where it falls into the Moray frith. It is a neat, small town, with a harbour. The inhabitants prosecute the white salmon, and herring fisheries. Pop. 3222. 164 miles E. by N. Inverness.

NAJAC, a town of France, near the river Aveyron. Population 2100.

NAJASAU, a walled town of Prussian Sillesia, on the Weikla. Population 2000.

NAKURU, one of the islands and southern provinces of the Netherlands, bounded partly by the French frontier, partly by the Celtic provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Luxembourg. Its superficial extent is about 920 square miles; its population, 115,000. The surface is hilly, and by no means fertile. It is watered by the Meuse, the Scheldt, the Leve, and the Rhinno.

NAKURU, the capital of the foregoing province, at the conflux of the Scheldt into the Meuse. It is well built, with wide and clean streets. It is defended by a citadel, built on the summit of a craggy rock. The cathedral and the church of the Jesuits are both wor-

thy of attention. The former is a fine specimen of modern, the latter of ancient architecture. Here are extensive manufactures of fire-arms, swords, knives, scissars, and other articles of iron, copper, and brass. Quantities of leather, paper, thread, and tobacco, are also fabricated here. Nampur has often changed masters, and is noted for the long siege which it sustained in 1692, against Louis XIV.; and again, in 1698, against William III. of England. In the beginning of the 18th century, Nampur was seized by the French, but in 1713, was ceded to Austria. In 1719, it was taken by the French, but restored to the Dutch in 1718. In 1792, it was taken by the French; in 1793, retaken by the Austrians; and, in 1794, again occupied by the French, who kept it till the general cession of the Netherlands in 1814. 30 miles N. W. Liege.

NANAK, a town of Hungary, 200 miles N. by W. Debrecza. Population 4000.

NANOCORAY, one of the Nicobar islands. Long. 102. 43. E. Lat. 7. 57. N.

NANCY, a city of France, capital of the department of La Meurthe, on the Moselle. It is divided into the Old and New towns; the latter is by far the larger, as well as more handsome of the two. The gates of Nancy are particularly fine, and are more like triumphal arches than the more entrance of a city. The royal square, built by Stanislaus, is surrounded by an iron railing, and by some of the finest buildings in the town. The streets of the Old town are narrow and crooked, but it contains two elegant squares. Besides the Old and New towns, Nancy has two well built suburbs. Of its public edifices, the chief are the elegant town-hall, the cathedral, a large modern edifice, the church of St. Sebastian, the church of Notre Dame, and the theatre, all situated in the New town; the *palais de justice*, the exchange, the arsenal, the barracks, and churches. Nancy has no manufactures of consequence, with the exception of linen and woollen. Pop. 30,000. 80 miles S. Metz.

NANCAIGANG, a large and commercial seaport of Japan, at the south-western extremity of the island of Kiu, and the only point of the empire at which Europeans are permitted to carry on any trade; which permission is now entirely confined to the Dutch, under the most rigorous restrictions. The gates are always locked at night by the Japanese. The Dutch town contains several large storerooms. Long. 130. 12. E. Lat. 32. 44. N.

NANES, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Population 2000.

NANSENOT, a post town of the United States, and part of entry, in Charles county, Maryland, 43 miles from Washington.

NANUKA-JETANUS, islands in the Western Sea, on the coast of Alaska.

NANKING, a large city of China, not equalled perhaps by any in the world for the extent of ground which it covers; but since the seat of government was transferred to Peking, it has lost its importance. It is situated on

the river Yang-tse-kiang. The space inclosed by the wall is divided into the inhabited and uninhabited parts. This city is still distinguished by its manufactures, above the rest of the empire. The staple one is silk, particularly that of plain and flowered-silks. It is also noted for the thin woollen stuffs which bear its name. It is a seat of Chinese learning. Its chief ornaments now are the gateways, which are very lofty and splendid, with temples attached to them; and the porcelain tower. *Long 118 34 E. Lat 32 4 N.*

NANSEMONT, county of the United States,
in the S. E. part of Virginia. Pop. 10,324.
Slaves 4402.—2d. A river in Virginia.

NANTCHANG, a large city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-see. Long. 115. 30. E. Lat. 28. 30. N.

NANTES, a large commercial city in the west of France, the capital of the department of the Loire Inférieure, about 27 miles from the mouth of the Loire, which is here crossed by a magnificent stone bridge, or rather a succession of bridges, extending in nearly a straight line over five islands. Immediately below the town, the different branches unite into a single channel. The form of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, is an oblong, of which the length is parallel to the river. The buildings are in general old, and far from regular, though some are handsome. Of the four suburbs, the one called La Fosse is the finest, consisting of elegant houses, inhabited for the most part by merchants. The public edifices deserving of attention are, the cathedral, the town-hall, and the residence of the prefect; the castle, situated on the quay, at the eastern extremity of the town, and commanding the port, an edifice of great extent, and in a good state of repair. Here is also a theatre, and an elegant pillar, 70 feet in height. The university, founded in 1400, has been converted since the revolution into a lyceum. The principal manufactures, which are extensive, are for the spinning, weaving, and printing of cotton; also for making woollens and lins, of various qualities. Here are likewise manufactures of cordage, earthenware, glass, hardware, and quinquilles &c. Ship-building also is carried on to a considerable extent. The foreign trade of Nantes, though not great, extends to a number of different countries in Europe, as well as to America, the West Indies, and, in a small degree, to the coast of Guinea. From the West Indies the chief imports are sugar, for which there are 15 factories in the town. A number of ships are annually sent out to the Newfoundland fishery. Nantes is noted in history for the capture of the *Arcturion*, there in 1692, by Louis XIV. in favour of the Protestants, the result of which, in 1703, by Louis XIV., is finally considered a total error in that memorable reign. Pop. 70,000. Lang. 1. 32. 44. W. 47. 13. 6. N.

Narragansett, a river of the United States, in Rhode Island, which runs into Narragansett bay.

NANTUA. a town of France, 35 miles W. Geneva. Population 2800.

NANTUCKET, an island of the United States, in Massachusetts, 15 miles long, and 11 broad, 3 leagues S. Cape Cod.

NANTUCKET, a post township and port of entry on the above island, 123 miles S. S. E. Boston. "It is the only town on the island, and contains 3 churches, 2 for Friends, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists. Population 3897.

NANTUXES BAY, in the United States,
New Jersey, on the east side of Delaware.

NANTUXET CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into Delaware bay.

NANTWICH, or NANTWIC, a market-town of England, county of Chester, on the Weaver. The town consists of several irregular streets. The church is an ancient building, in the form of a cross. Here are various almshouses; also a free school, and a large and commodious workhouse, which was erected in Boom Heath, in consequence of a grant from the earl of Chalmersley, to whom the town gives the title of baron. The chief business of Nantwich is now confined to the manufacture of salt, and the making of skins for export. The cotton manufacture has also extended to this place, and many people are employed in the making of gloves. The Chester canal terminates here with a handsome broad basin, forming a kind of harbour. In the beginning of the 18th century, large masses of rock salt were discovered here. This salt quarries, with their pillars and crystal roof, afford a very curious and singular appearance. Population 4681. 20 miles S. E. Chester.

NAPLES, a Kingdom in the south of Europe, comprising the southern part of Italy, and bounded N. W. by the States of the Church, N. E. by the Adriatic, and S. and W. by the Mediterranean. It extends from 15. 16. to 18. 50. of E. Long. and from 37. 46. to 42. 33. of N. Lat. The Kingdom of Naples is of an irregular shape; and in comparing the Italian peninsula to a boot, it forms the foot and lower part of the leg. Its length from north to south, viz. from the royal territory to the southern extremity of Calabria, is about 360 miles; its greatest breadth is 194. There is in the adjacent sea a number of small islands dependent upon the Kingdom of Naples. It is divided into the following provinces: Napoli or Naples, Terra di Lavoro, Principato Ultra, Principato Ultra, Abruzzo Ulteriore, Terra di Molise, Terra di Puglia, Terra di Basilicata, Terra di Calabria Ultra, Terra di Calabria Ultra, The Lucania, towns are Salerno, Capri, Amalfi, Tarentum, Brindisi, Bari, Canosa, Crotone, Loces, Reggio, Arispa, Matera, Cassel, Melfetto, Avellino, Aquila, Viterbo, Gallipoli, Arpinno, and Fondi. The subject of this Kingdom, like that of great parts of Italy, is mountainous, so that it contains also a number of beautiful

plains and extensive valleys. The kingdom is traversed by the great chain of the Apennines, which separates into several lateral branches. The highest summits of the chain, are from 8000 to 8800 feet. Vesuvius is an insulated summit of this chain. The principal rivers in this kingdom are the Garigliano, the Volturno, the Basiento, the Pescara, the Sangro, and the Ofanto, the ancient *Agrova*. The chief lakes are those of Celano, Aquino, Averno, Isola, Fusaro, Patroli, Lesina, and Ponds. Marshes are found on various parts of the sea coast, and by their insubtrity, render some of the most fertile tracks almost uninhabitable. In regard to climate, the kingdom of Naples may be divided into three regions. In the Campagna Felix the air is almost invariably genial, and the sky serene. Beyond the Apennines, and opening to the east and south, the climate is hotter, and exhibits the productions of southern latitudes. The mountainous regions vary in climate according to their elevation.

The most common kinds of grain are wheat, Italian corn, barley, and in the colder situations rye. In many parts corn, vines, and olives, are cultivated by the same persons, and on the same farm. In general, the larger proportion of labour, if not of ground, is given to the grape. Rice is produced in the marshy tracks, cotton in the warm climate and light soil of the province of Stanto in the south-east, and tobacco in many of the southern districts. Flax and hemp are cultivated to a large extent; and in warmer situations olives, along with melons, almonds, dates, figs, lemons, pomegranates, and other fruits indicative of an approach to a tropical climate. Of almond trees there are forests in several parts, especially on the east coast. Olive oil forms a great object of export. Apulia, Calabria, and the mountainous parts of other provinces, contain very extensive forests. In some tracks there is good pasturage, and cows, oxen, and sheep, are reared in quantities, while large droves of buffaloes range along the marshy tracks on the north-west coast. The forests in different parts of the kingdom contain great quantities of swine: sheep are also reared in many situations both of hill and plain. Of wild animals, the higher part of the Apennines contains a considerable number; among others, the lynx or tiger cat, a fierce and subtle animal; also the crested porcupine, said to be peculiar to the south of Italy: snakes and other reptiles are common in the hot districts. The danger in travelling, however, arises not from these animals, but from banditti, with which the country is infested. Among the minerals of the country are salt, alum, vitriol, sulphur, crystal, and marble. Manufactures in this country are still in their infancy. Muslins and other cotton stuffs are made of cotton produced on the spot. The capital is the seat of a great manufacture of porcelain; also of fire-arms. The latter fabrics of the kingdom, such as the cotton co-

verlets of Nardo and Galatoni, the pottery of Teramo in Abruzzo Ultra, the embroidery, and confectionery of the capital, are all insignificant, compared to the extent to which they might be carried. The inhabitants of the kingdom of Naples are almost all Catholics.

NAPLES, a very large city of Italy, the capital of the kingdom of Naples, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. The situation of Naples is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. Seated partly on the declivity of a hill, partly on the margin of a spacious bay, it spreads its population along the shore, and covers the shelving coasts and adjacent eminences with its villas and gardens. Its suburbs stretch in a magnificent sweep, from Portici on the east, to the promontory of Misenum on the west. The bay is extensive, and presents an almost unrivalled assemblage of picturesque and beautiful scenery. The clearness of the atmosphere, and the mildness of the climate, give additional lustre to the scene. The form of the city approaches to an oblong, extending from north to south, and having the bay on the south side. Its circumference is commonly computed at 10 miles; but including all the suburbs, it is upwards of 18. The streets of Naples, though in general narrow, are straight, and tolerably regular: they are handsomely paved with large flags of lava; and since the French occupied the city, and introduced improvements, most of them have been lighted with lamps, suspended, as in Paris, across the middle of the street. They are in general tolerably clean, the filth being carried off by large subterranean sewers; but many of them are dark and gloomy, from their narrowness, and the height of the buildings. The Strada di Toledo, extending half the length of the city, and having at the one end the Piazza di Mercato, on the other the royal palace, is the finest street in Naples, and one of the best in Europe. The street of Monte Oliveto, and that which reaches from the gate of Capua to St Elmo, extend diagonally to the Strada di Toledo, and are likewise broad and handsome. The number of squares in Naples is considerable. Several are spacious, but few handsome. The principal are those called Largo de Castello, Largo de Palazzo, and Piazza di Mercato. Several of them are decorated with obelisks and fountains. The buildings of Naples are more remarkable for their size than for taste or elegance. The houses are in general six or seven stories high, flat roofed, and covered with a kind of stucco. Most of them have balconies in front, and the roofs are frequently covered with flowers, shrubs, and small trees, planted in boxes filled with earth. The quays, or buildings along the water side, extend, in the form of a crescent, along the bay, for the space of nearly five miles. The royal garden in this suburb is a favourite promenade of the fashionable inhabitants. The harbour, properly so called, is small, and is entirely artificial, being formed by a large mole projecting into the sea, and including a basin

neely square, which is little more than a quarter of a mile across. At its entrance is a light-house. The fortifications of Naples are not adapted to resist an army, though the city is surrounded with a wall, and defended by a number of towers, as well as by three large castles. The arsenal occupies the area, and is defended by bastions. Of the public edifices of Naples, the churches are the most conspicuous; but their splendour consists less in elegance of architecture, than in the richness of their paintings, marbles, and other decorations. The cathedral, built on or near the midst of the site of a temple of Apollo, is a handsome Gothic edifice, but is overcharged with ornaments in a disorderly style. It is supported by more than 160 columns of granite. The Sant' Apostoli, erected on the ruins of a temple of Mercury, is perhaps the most ancient church in Naples. The church of St. Paul is said to occupy the site of a temple of Castor and Pollux: its interior is spacious, well proportioned, and finely enriched with marble. The church of St. Filippo Neri is remarkable for the number of its columns that support its triple row of nave, on both sides of the choir. The Spirito Santo is of a more pure and simple architecture than the other churches of Naples. The palace and the mansions of the nobility, like the churches, have little pretensions to purity of architecture, and are in general too much loaded with ornaments. The royal palace, near the quay, at the southern extremity of the Strada di Toledo, has an air of grandeur. The palace of Cayo di Monti is situated outside of the town. It is still unfinished, and its best apartments are appropriated to a collection of paintings. The old palace of the sovereigns of Naples is now occupied by the courts of justice. The theatre of Naples, great and small, are seven in number: that of San Carlo, contiguous to the royal palace, is one of the finest in Italy. There are several literary establishments in Naples. The university was founded in 1224; its pile of building is on a large scale, and when completed, will be very elegant. Its interior contains a collection of pictures belonging formerly to the Palazzo Farnese at Rome. It has a library of 50,000 volumes, besides ancient MSS. a museum of paintings, sculpture, minerals, &c. In addition to its university, Naples has a number of schools. Its royal military school, its art of college, its college for the instruction of young Chinese and Japanese, its school for music and the arts, its school of medicine, and its school of agriculture, are all of considerable note. Its institutions of education are the royal academy of arts and sciences, and the society of agriculture, manufactures, and arts. The charitable establishments of this city are numerous and well endowed. The total number is above 60; of these, seven are hospitals; above 30 are schools for poor children of both sexes. The exports of Naples are confined to the products of the adjacent country, such as silk, wool, cotton, oil, wine, corn, and

fruit. The imports of Naples consist both of articles of necessity and luxury, of colonial produce, and of manufactures, which it receives from France, Britain, Holland, Switzerland, and Germany. Naples has extensive manufactures of silk fabrics, and, on a small scale, stockings, gloves, lawn, lace, cotton stuffs, and paper. Those of Germany, china, and glass, are of some importance; but those of soap, leather, and wax, are of little account. A good deal of ingenuity is displayed in making violins and other musical instruments; also in making furniture and carriages, and even in the petty manufacture of snuff-boxes, snuff-tubs, and tobacco-shell. The population of Naples amounts to 330,000. The higher ranks are frequently ignorant, frivolous, and dissipated, while in the lower order, the most striking characteristics are indolence and superstitiousness. The Lazzeroni are a part of the population without either dwellings or regular occupation, who spend their lives in the streets, lying in the shade, or sunbathing about during the day, and sleeping at night under a public portico, on the pavement, or on the steps of a church. Their number is said to have been formerly between 30,000 and 40,000. Their number is still considerable, and there is perhaps no city in Europe where so small a proportion of the inhabitants contribute to the wealth of the community by productive labour. Naples literally swarms with nobility without fortunes, priests without benefices, and beggars of all descriptions. The charge of want of cleanliness is unfortunately nearly as applicable here as at Rome, the rooms being infested with fleas and other vermin. The environs of Naples are fertile, picturesque, and highly interesting to the antiquary and classical scholar. The origin of Naples is lost in the fables of antiquity. It has suffered at different periods from war, earthquakes, and the eruptions of Vesuvius. It was occupied in 1793 by the French. It was evacuated in June following, and again occupied in 1806. Joseph Bonaparte was soon after proclaimed king; and in 1808, on his removal to Spain, the crown was conferred on Murat. In 1815, King Ferdinand, after an absence of nine years, made his entrance into his capital. Pop. 5,000,000. 120 miles S. E. Rome, 1804. S. E. Paris, 1 day. 24. 25. 26. E. Lat. 40. 41. 42. N.
 NAPLES, or NARBONNE, a considerable city of Palestine, the ancient Soter, capital of the Samaritans. The chief objects here venerated and visited, are the tombs of Joseph and of Joshua, which seem to be fixed at Soter by the unquestionable statements of sacred writ. They are bury in the solid rock. Still greater reverence is attached by the inhabitants to the spot called Jacob's Well, about three miles on the road to Jerusalem. 23 miles N. Jerusalem. Long. 35. 32. E. Lat. 32. 19. N.

NARO, a large river of Quito, which, rolling down from the mountainous districts of Cotacachi, joins the Amazon in Lat. 3. 20. S.

NAPOLEON'S LAND, a track of the south coast of New Holland, discovered by Captain Baudin in 1802, extending 50 leagues. Long. from 138. 58. to 140. 10. E. Lat. from 35. 40. to 37. 36. S.

NAPOLEI DI MALVANIA, MONTENEGRO, OF MANGESCHKE, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the small island of Africa. Population 6000. 55 miles S. E. Napoli di Romania.

NAPOLEI DI ROMANIA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on a rocky promontory, forming an excellent harbour. Population 6000. 10 miles S. S. E. Argos. 29 N. E. Tripolizza.

NARAINGUNGE, a considerable trading town in Bengal, district of Dacca, on a branch of the river Brahmaputra. The inhabitants of this place amount to 15,000, who in general carry on an extensive traffic in grain, salt, tobacco, and lime. A considerable quantity of blue mudin is also made here. Long. 89. 35. E. Lat. 23. 37. N.

NARAYNGUR, a town of Bengal, district of Midnapore. Long. 87. 35. E. Lat. 22. 11. N.

NARBERTH, a market town of South Wales, in Penbroke. It possesses some remains of an ancient castle. Population 2295.

NARBONNE, an ancient town of France, department of the Aude, situated in a hollow between mountains, on two canals. The cathedral is admired for the elegance of its architecture, and the boldness of its vaults. The palace of the archbishop is an ancient building, and has the appearance of a fortress. Narbonne was once strongly fortified; but at present a wall flanked with bastions is its only defence. It has some trade in corn, and an extensive traffic in honey and wax. Its manufactures consist of stockings and leather. Pop. 9000. 37 miles N. E. Perpignan.

NARDO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Otranto, 30 miles W. Otranto. Pop. 3500.

NARENDA, a considerable river of Dalmatia, which runs into the Adriatic.

NAREW, a considerable river in the north-east of Poland, which joins the Bug.

NARNI, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 40 miles N. Rome. It has some good buildings; but its streets are steep and winding. Population 5000.

NARAO, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara, on a river of the same name. It stands in a fine country. Population 12,000. 11 miles E. Girgenti.

NAROVA, a river of Russia, which falls into the gulf of Finland, near Narva.

NAROTTCHAT, a small town of European Russia, 70 miles N. W. Penza. Pop. 3700.

NARADAKNET BAY, a bay of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of the United States, which intersects the state of Rhode Island. It is about 25 miles long and 10 broad.

NARRAGANSETT, a post township of the United States, Washington county, Maine, on the Narraganset, 37 miles W. Machias.

NARROWA, THE, a channel of the United States, between Long island and Staten

island, connecting New York bay with the Atlantic, 9 miles S. New York.

NARSINGHUR, a flourishing town of Bengal, district of Midnapore. Long. 89. 40. E. Lat. 22. 34. N.

NARVA, a town of European Russia, in the government of St Petersburg, on the Narva. Its houses are built of brick, and stuccoed white. In the suburb called Ivan-gorod, are the remains of an extensive fortress built by the czar Ivan Vassilievitch. It has a brisk traffic in corn, timber, and flax, which it exports, and in salt. Near this town, in 1700, Charles XII. of Sweden defeated Peter the Great. Narva was retaken by the czar, five years after. Population 2500. 63 miles W. S. W. St Petersburg.

NARWAN, the capital of a district in Hindostan, on the Sindu river. Long. 78. 12. E. Lat. 25. 41. N.

NARVAS RAO, a river of Mexico, in Durango, which falls into Lake Cerrach.

NATHURAY, a town of France, department of the Lozere. Population 1600.

NATZBY, a village and parish of England, in Northamptonshire. Here, in 1644, Charles I. was totally defeated by Oliver Cromwell. Population 637.

NATH, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Population 7268, including 2827 slaves.

NATHAUN, one of the Elizabeth islands, Massachusetts, east of Buzzard's bay.

NATHUA, a river of the United States, in Worcester county. It joins the Merrimack.

NATZVILLE, a post township of the United States, and capital of Davidson county, Tennessee, on the south side of Cumberland river, 275 miles S. W. Lexington, 620 S. W. Pittsburg, 200 W. Knoxville, 500 N. W. Charleston, 430 N. N. E. Natchez, and 400 by Gen. Jackson's road S. N. E. New Orleans. Long. 87. 47. Lat. 36. 4. N. It is situated in the midst of a very fertile and populous country, and is the largest and most flourishing town in the state. In 1810, more than one-third of the population of Tennessee was included within a circle of 30 miles around Natchville. The steam-boats ply between this place and New Orleans. The Cumberland is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons during the greater part of the year, and in the highest floods, for vessels of 400 tons. In 1812, the town contained a court-house, jail, market-house, 2 banks, 2 printing-offices, several manufactories, and upwards of 3000 inhabitants.

NASSAU was formerly the name of several principalities in the German empire, all of which are now united under one head, and form an independent duchy in the Germanic confederation. Its boundaries are the Prussian territory on the Lower Rhine, and the different states of the princes of Hesse. It lies in the west of Germany, between 49. 58. and 50. 40. of N. Lat. and has an area of 2100 square miles. The population in 1813 was 305,000. It is divided into the three dis-

tricts or governments of Wisbaden, Weilburg, and Dillenburg; and these are subdivided into bailiwicks. The residence of the duke is at the small town of Idstein. The surface of the duchy of Nassau is hilly throughout, and in some places the elevations are considerable. The rivers are the Rhine to the west, the Main to the south, and the Lahn in the interior. In this duchy are found some of the principal watering places in Germany, namely, Fries, Schlungenbad, Wiesbaden, Lower Selters, Upper Lahnstein, and other places. The culture of the vine and the rearing of cattle form the chief employments in this duchy. The Nassau family, after long being counts, were made princes of the empire in 1686 and 1737. In 1806 they were declared dukes, which in Germany is a distinct, and in general a higher title.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the Lahn. Population 1500.

NASSAU, or **POGGY ISLANDS**, a chain of islands which lie off the whole length of the west coast of Sumatra, at the distance of 20 or 30 leagues. The north extremity of the most northern island, which is called the Northern Poggy, is situated in Lat. 2. 18. S., and the south extremity of the most southern island in Lat. 3. 16. N. They are separated from each other by a narrow strait. On the southern island are 5 villages, and on the northern 7. The population does not exceed 1400, the interior being uninhabited.

NASSAU, a river of East Florida, which runs into the sea, Lat. 30. 44. N.

NASSAU, the capital of the island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but restored to the English in 1783.

NASSAU, a post township of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York, 16 miles S. E. Albany. Population 2510.

NATACHIVOIX, a river of Labrador, which runs into the sea, Lat. 50. 23. N.

NATAU, or **NATAH**, a Malay settlement on the south-west coast of Sumatra. Long. 90. 57. E. Lat. 32. N.

NATAL, a river of Eastern Africa, with a town at its mouth, situated in the country of the Tamboules, to the north of Caffraria. Long. 31; 30. E. Lat. 20. 56. N.

NATCHES, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Adams county, Mississippi, on the east bank of the Mississippi. The greater part of the town stands upwards of 160 feet above the surface of the river. The city is regularly laid out on very uneven ground, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, an academy, two printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper, and two churches, one for Roman Catholics, and one for Presbyterians. The town is well situated for a commercial depot. Population, in 1810, 1511; in 1816, 3000. 323 miles above New Orleans, by the course of the river.

NATCHITOCHES, a town of the United States, and capital of Natchitoches county, Louisiana, on Red river, about 200 miles above its junction with the Mississippi. It is now a flourishing town, with 100 to 150 houses. 200 miles in a right line N. W. New Orleans. Long. 93. 10. W. Lat. 31. 46. N.

NATZEN, a village of the Swiss canton of the Valais, 32 miles E. by N. Sion.

NATOLIA, or **ASATOLIA**, a division of Asia Minor, comprehending most of its western districts. Smyrna, Angora, and Kiutayah, are the principal cities.

NATTORE, a town of Bengal, district of Banjesahly, on the Attri river. Long. 88. 55. E. Lat. 24. 25. N.

NATUNAS ISLE, North, a cluster of very small islands in the China seas. Long. 109. E. Lat. 4. 45. N.

NAVAS, a town of Ireland, county of Meath, on the Boyne. It consists of two streets which intersect each other at right angles; and is a place of considerable trade. 23 miles N. W. Dublin.

NAVARIN, a town of European Turkey, on the Morea. Population 3000, of whom only 300 are Turks. The houses are tolerably well built; but the streets are narrow and dirty. It has a good trade, and a large and capacious port. The fortifications of Navarin consist of four bastions and a citadel. 88 miles S. W. Corinth. Long. 21. 25. E. Lat. 37. 5. N.

NAVARRA, a province of the N. E. of Spain, bounded N. E. by France, and S. W. by Old Castle. Its area is 2474 square miles; its population about 230,000. The chief town is Pampeluna. The western part of the Pyrenees divides this province from France. These mountains are in general very steep. The small streams are numerous; but the only great river is the Ebro. Game, cattle, and sheep, are numerous; while the quantity of corn, which is cultivated only in the vallies, is barely adequate to the support of the population. The wine of Navarre is in general of good quality. The other productions are hemp, flax, fruit, pulse, and a little oil. Iron abounds; and there are large mines at Vedrin and Luyarchuela. At Pampeluna is a copper mine. In the neighbourhood of Valtierra is a mine of rock salt, between strata of gypsum. In manufacture Navarre has made very little progress. It has a foundry of cast-iron bombs and cannon balls.

NAVARENSIS, a fortified town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 1300.

NAVEX, a town of Prussia, 22 miles N. W. Berlin. Population 2700.

NAVES, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the ocean at the bay of Torridale.

NAVES, a town of France, department of the Corrèze. Population 2000.

NAVOATUCK, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which joins the Housatonic.

NAVIA, a river of the north of Spain, which

falls into the bay of Biscay. The small town of NIVIA is at its mouth.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, a cluster of lofty islands in the South Pacific ocean.

NAUMBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, on the Saale. It is divided into three parts, the Town proper, the Liberties, and the Suburb. The Town is surrounded with walls, and contains a royal mansion, a public school, a neat council-house, a very large church, an orphan-house, and an hospital. The part called the Liberties contains the cathedral, a fine Gothic building, erected as long ago as 1027, the chapter school, the residences of the canons, and a number of private houses. The Suburb contains several hospitals and an infirmary. It has manufactures of stockings, gloves, cups, also of soap, starch, and gunpowder; leather is also tanned. Population 12,000. 28 miles W. S. W. Leipzig.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel. Population 1800.—The name also of several other small towns in Germany.

NAXOS, a town of Spain, province of Burgos, near the Ebro. Population 3000.

NAXIA, an island of European Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, E. of Myconae. The chief town is of the same name. Pop. 18,000.

NAY, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 2400.

NAZARET, a town of France, 35 miles W. Nantes. Population 3000.

NAZARETH, a town of the Netherlands, near the Scheldt. Population 4300.

NAZARETH, a town, or rather village, of Palestine, in a valley of the same name, celebrated as the residence of our Saviour and his family, during the first 30 years of his life. Many holy relics are here shown to include the supernatural, 80 miles N. Jerusalem.

NAZARETH, a town of the United States, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

NAZE, a noted promontory on the coast of England, south of Harwich.

NEATH, an irregularly built market and borough town of South Wales, county of Glamorgan, on the Neath, and, from the mineral riches of the neighbourhood, a place of considerable trade. The principal public building is the town hall. The church is large and handsome. Its trade consists in the exportation of coal. In the neighbourhood of Neath are some fine quarries, extensive iron works, and small water-mills. There are still considerable remains of a castle. It joins with several other towns in sending a member to parliament. Population 2822. 8 miles N. E. Cardiff.

NECKAR, a large river of Germany, in Germany. It joins the Rhine at Mannheim.

NECKAR, one of the 12 circles into which the grand duchy of Baden has been divided since 1816. Population 171,300.

NECKAR, Lower, Middle, Upper, three of the 12 departments of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. Population of Lower Neckar 114,000; of Upper Neckar 193,000.

NECKAR-GEWISS, a town of Germany, on the Neckar. Population 1900.

NECKAR-VALLEY, a town of Germany, 6 miles N. Heilbronn. Population 2050.

NECKER ISLANDS, nine small islands in the North Pacific ocean. Lat. 42° 00' N.

NEKERHALL, a town of East London, 22 miles S. Uthman. Population 3500.

NEKERHARTEN, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles S. E. Rotterdam. Pop. 3500.

NEKERHART, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles N. W. Rotterdam. Pop. 3000.

NEKHARATOW, a town of European Russia, government of Charkow. Pop. 2000.

NEKHEB, an extensive division of Arabia, including nearly all the central parts of that region, bounded W. by Hejaz and Yemen, S. by Hadramout, and E. by Tabak and Oman. It consists of mountains and deserts.

NEKHEB, a village of Gelderland, 20 miles E. Zutphen. Population 2000.

NEKHEB, a market town of England, in Suffolk, on the Orwell. Pop. 1400.

NEKHEB, a cluster of pointed rocks on the coast of England, Isle of Wight.

NEKHEBOW, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude. Long. 70° 53' E. Lat. 25° 47' N.

NEKHEBOW, a village of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Population 300.

NEKHEB, or NEKHEB, one of the Caribbean islands in the West India.

NEKHEB, a considerable seaport of India, district of Tanjore. It is well fortified. It lies to the north of its citadel, near which is the mouth of a small river. To the northward of the town stands a large pagoda, or Hindoo temple. Its trade has declined since it was taken by the British in 1781. Long. 20° 55' E. Lat. 10° 43' N.

NEKHEB, a populous town on the west coast of the island of Ceylon.

NEKHEB, a small island, with an excellent harbour, at the mouth of the Irrawaddy river, in the Burmese empire. Long. of Cape Negrais, 94° 14' E. Lat. 10° 1' N.

NEKHEB, a town of Southern Italy, 6 miles S. Vercelli. Population 1700.

NEKHEB, a town of France, on the Aveyron. Population 3200.

NEKHEB, the west head of the island of Jamaica. Long. 78° 17' W. Lat. 18° 27' N.

NEKHEB, a town of Jamaica, two miles S. of the N. coast of Jamaica.

NEKHEB, a river of South America, which falls into the Amazon, in Lat. 3° 15' S. It is by this river that the Orinoco and the Amazon communicate. The name of this river is also given to settlements of South America.

NEKHEB, a town of Africa, an appellation by which many different geographical designations are given to the interior and south-west parts of Africa, inhabited by the negroes.

NEKHEBOW, or NEKHEBOW, the ancient name of a long and narrow island of Greece, extending along the east coast of Iavada, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the strait of Euripus. It is moun-

turnon, but they also and plants produce corn, wine, fruit, and oil. Pop. 60,000. Long. 23. 10. to 24. 41. E. Lat. 38 to 39. 10. N.

NICOPOLIS, the ancient *Notia*, the capital of the foregoing island, on the west coast, and connected with the continent by a bridge, the strait at this place being only 200 feet wide. It has a capacious port. Population 16,000. 23 miles N. Athens.

NICOS, one of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern seas, south of Luconia. It is about 140 miles long by 25 in average breadth. Long. 122. 30. E. Lat. 10. 10. N.

NICUADA, called also **NIGADE** and **NICADU**, a considerable town of Upper Egypt. It is a manufacture of blue cotton cloth.

NIMA, a river of St Domingo, which enters the sea in the bay so called.

NIMBURG, a town of East Prussia, 50 miles S. Königsberg. Population 1800.

NINJA, one of the Banda islands, separated from Gonong Appy, by a narrow strait.

NINSE, a neat town of Prussian Silesia, on the Rhine, and chief place of a principality of the same name. It contains a splendid mansion belonging to the bishop, a collegiate church, four other churches, with a monastery, convent, &c. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, ribbons, and stockings, and a busy traffic in yarn. Population 8000. 46 miles S. by E. Breslau.

NIRSE, a river of Germany, which falls into the Oder.

NIRNBERG, a village of England, in Oxfordshire. Population 1851.

NIVA, a river of Portugal, in Entre Duero e Minho, which falls into the sea.

NIVA, a town of New Granada, in South America, 130 miles N. E. Popayam, containing 2000 housekeepers.—The name of a river which enters the Magdalena.

NIVIA, a town of Piedmont, province of Alba. Population 2400.

NILGON, a town of India, in the Carnatic. Long. 79. 54. E. Lat. 14. 20. N.

NELSON, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Pop. 1684, including 4872 slaves.—2d, in Kentucky. Pop. 14,078, including 3110 slaves.—The name of several townships.

NELSON'S FERRY, a post village of South Carolina, 60 miles N. Charleston.

NELSON'S RIVER, the north-west branch of Hayes river, on the west shore of Hudson's bay.

NEMEA, once a well known town of Greece, in the Morea, near which the Neamean games were celebrated. It is now a miserable village, consisting of a few cottages.

NEMUSA, a town of Abruzzum Italy, province of Teramo. Population 2400.

NEMI, a large village of Italy, 14 miles S. S. E. Rome.

NEMOURS, a town of France, department of the Seine and Mayne, on the Loire. It trades in corn, wine, and cheese; also in leather. Pop. 3800. 11 miles S. Fontainebleau.

NEN, a river of England, in Northamptonshire, which falls into the Ouse.

NIENACH, a considerable town of Ireland, in Tipperary. 13 miles N. F. Limeick.

NIGRAD, or **NOIGRAD-VAHMEGYI**, a county in the north-west of Hungary. Area 1647 square miles. Population 161,000.

NIGRA, St., a market town of England, county of Huntingdon. Population 2272.

NIGRA, St., a village and parish of England, in Cornwall. Population 1255.

NIPOUL, a long but narrow kingdom of Northern Hindostan, bounded N. by the great range of Himalaya mountains, S. by the provinces of Bahar, Oude, and Delhi, E. it is limited by Bootan, and the territory of the rajah of Si Kim; and previous to the late war with the British, their conquests extended to the banks of the Sutledge, the eastern river of the Punjab. The kingdom was then divided into the following provinces, viz. Geroah, Kyrat, Morung, Muckwany, Mockwampore, Lamjung, 24 Rajahs, Kamaon, and Almora. The valley of Nepal proper, from whence the kingdom takes its name, is nearly of an oval figure; its greatest length from north to south being 12 miles, by 9 in the greatest breadth. On the north and south it is bounded by lofty mountains, but is more open to the east and west. This small tract is very populous; and, besides the capital Catmandoo, is filled with villages. This valley, although situated between the 27th and 28th degrees of N. lat. is so elevated, that it enjoys an European climate, and the mountains, covered with snow, are in sight the whole year round. The soil is productive, and in some places yields two crops in the year. The mountains of Nepal contain mines of copper and iron; and although commerce is not encouraged, it sends to Bengal ivory, wax, honey, resin, timber, bastard cinnamon, cardamoms, walnuts, &c., and takes in return, muslins and silks of Bengal, carpets, spices, tobacco, and European goods. In 1814, the Nepalese were engaged in a war with the British, who, though they were repulsed at first, again invaded their territories, and dictated to them a treaty of peace in 1816.

NIPEA, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, about a quarter of a mile distant from Niuek island.

NIPERA, a small fortified town of Italy, 23 miles N. N. W. Rome. Population 1966.

NIPERADU, a lake of Upper Canada, connected with Lake Huron, 13 leagues in length, and about 13 miles wide.

NIPERUSA, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which flows into Boston harbour.—Also a handsome village situated on both sides of the above river. Pop. 500.

NIRNA, a considerable river of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, which joins the Tiber.

NIRAC, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Rhone. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs, caps, and leather; also of starch. Population 5600. 70 miles S. E. Bourdeaux.

NIRABUDAN, a celebrated river of Hun-

doctari, which has its source in the district of Omereuping, in the province of Gundwanch; and after passing through the provinces of Khandesh, Malwah, and Ojiserat, it falls into the gulf of Cambay. The length of its course is 750 miles.

Nearby, the chief town of the island of Brazil, on the coast of Austrian Palmaria.

Nearby, a town of Naples, 35 miles N. N. E. Aquila. Population 1800.

Nearby, a province of the central part of Sweden, surrounded by Westmanland, Warmeland, East and West Gothland, and Sudermannland. Area 1800 square miles. Population 55,000.

Nearby, a town of India, district of Coimbatore, on theavery river.

Nearby, a town of France, department of the Allier, with mineral springs. Pop. 1900.

Nearby, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkoutsk, on the Chinese frontier. Since the caravans destined for the trade with China have ceased to pass through this town, its importance is much decayed. It still carries on a small fur trade. It contains two churches, and about 2000 inhabitants. Long. 116. 44. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

Nearby, a town of European Russia, government of Czernigov, on the Oder. It contains 19 nest churches. Pop. 16,000, of whom a number are merchants and petty dealers, of Greek extraction. It is a great emporium of trade. 49 miles S. E. Czernigov.

Nearby, a river of the United States, which joins the Susquehanna. Lat. 41. 3. N.

Nearby, a river of the United States, which runs south-east into the Delaware.

Nearby, a town of France, department of the Somme, on the Oise. Pop. 3700.

Nearby, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Murray frith at Inverness.

Nearby, Loch, a beautiful lake of Scotland, Invernesshire, 22 miles long, and 21 broad.

Nearby, a small river of Saxony, which joins the Werra 6 miles N. W. Eisenach.

Nearby, or **Oxley**, a well built market town of England, county of Cheshire, on the Dee. The church is large and handsome. Pop. 1418. 11 miles N. W. Chester.

Nearby, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Population 1500.

Nearby, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which falls into the Clyde.

Netherlands, a kingdom in the central part of Europe, constituted so lately as 1614, and consisting of 13 provinces of Dutch and 16 Belgic, along with the grand duchy of Luxembourg. It extends from 15. 30 to 52. 31. N. Lat., and from 2. 30 to 12. 30. E. Long. It is bounded W. and E. by the German ocean, S. by France, and N. by Denmark and the Prussian territories of the Lower Rhine. The following are the provinces into which it is divided: Holland, East Flanders, West Flanders, Brabant, South Brabant, Flanders, Limburg, North Brabant, Antwerp, Gelderland, Luxembourg, Friesland, Namur, Overijssel, Groningen, Zealand, Utrecht, and Dren-

the. Population 5,175,000. The Netherlands cannot boast of many natural beauties, the face of the country being in the northern provinces one continued plain, intersected in all directions by an infinity of canals and ditches, exhibiting vast meadows of the freshest verdure, and covered with numerous herds of cattle; sheets of water, sometimes flowing and sometimes stationary; and at intervals clusters of trees, and in the environs of large towns, elegant country houses, situated in the middle of gardens and parks. The southern provinces exhibit a greater variety of woods, meadows, and corn fields. The maritime provinces of the Netherlands have been the scene of great physical revolutions. There seems little doubt that the northern provinces formed at one time part of the bed of the sea. To guard against its inundations, of which they had a dreadful example in the 16th century, when the ocean suddenly burst upon the land, and overwhelmed 73 villages, and no less, it is said, than 100,000 inhabitants, the Dutch began to secure their coasts by dikes, or mounds of earth, the erection of which has been justly considered one of the greatest efforts of human industry. The great rivers are bordered with similar dikes; and the Dutch have also attempted, in particular situations, to regain portions of their country from the sea, and have actually succeeded in recovering considerable tracts. The principal rivers of the Netherlands are the Rhine, with its different branches, the Meuse and the Scheldt. These rivers, and the multitude of canals with which the country is intersected, are of the greatest advantage in the prosecution of inland trade. In the Dutch or maritime provinces the climate is humid and variable; in the interior it is less variable. The low lying part of the country is subject to fogs. To the moisture arising from a marshy situation is attributed the extreme dampness of Dutch houses, the furniture requiring frequent rubbing and scouring, to preserve it from the effects of the humidity. In Belgium agriculture has long been attended to with care; and this, joined to the excellent soil, has rendered it one of the most productive countries in Europe. The Dutch or northern provinces do not produce much grain; their wealth consists in pasture. Horses are fattened, the lean cattle brought from Denmark and Germany. Here also are made butter and cheese of superior quality, and in vast quantities, for export to England and other countries. The other products common in the southern, as in the northern provinces, are flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, madder, and fruit: a little wine is made in the south. The Netherlands have been long celebrated for their wealth and flourishing manufactures. The linen of Holland, the lace of Brussels, the leather of Liège, the woollens of Leyden and Utrecht, and the silks of Amsterdam and Antwerp, were known several centuries ago throughout Europe.

The fertile soil of Flanders gave it the pre-eminence, in point of time, over Holland and the northern provinces. So early as the 12th century, Bruges, and subsequently Ghent and Antwerp, were trading cities of great importance. From their situation at the mouth of so many large rivers, both the Dutch and Flemish had an early and extensive transit trade, which extended to almost all parts of Europe. Holland received from the south of Europe wine, brandy, fruit, wool, in vast quantities for the north; and from the north, corn, hemp, flax, iron, and timber, to supply the wants of the south. In the fisheries, particularly the herring fishery, the number of vessels employed by the Dutch is said to have exceeded that of all the rest of Europe. The West India trade, though partly in the hands of a company, was under no impolitic restrictions. Their East India company was formed in 1602. The transactions of the Dutch with America and the coast of Guinea were likewise extensive. The wars to which the Dutch were successively compelled with Spain, England, and France, caused an enormous increase of their public debt; this tended to obstruct the advances of commerce and of industry; and in 1810, the continental system of Bonaparte brought this once flourishing country to the verge of ruin. Since 1814, when it recovered its independence, and shook off the yoke of France, the commerce of the Netherlands has been free from oppressive restrictions, though it has participated largely in the general depression consequent on overstrained taxation and the long continuance of war and disturbance; so that, with all the perseverance of the inhabitants, and all the moderation of a pacific government, it will take a long time to restore these provinces to their former prosperity. The means of education are very generally diffused throughout the Netherlands. There are parish or primary schools; while boarding schools and other seminaries are numerous. The universities are six in number, viz. the well known ones of Leyden, Utrecht, and the smaller though long established one of Groningen; Louvain also, an old university, re-established by a royal edict of 25th September 1816, which also instituted two new universities, Ghent and Liege. The established religion of the northern provinces is the Calvinist; but religious sects of every description are to be found there. The Belgic provinces are Catholic. The constitution of the Netherlands dates only from 1814, and bears in many respects a close resemblance to that of Great Britain. The possession of all executive power by the king; the inviolability of his person; the responsibility of his ministers; the appointment of a cabinet and privy council; but above all, a double house of parliament, are striking features of resemblance. The chief distinction is in the existence of provincial states, or assemblies charged with a variety

of important local duties, such as the care of the roads and bridges, of religious worship, of charitable institutions, of the execution of the laws, of the expenditure of the local magistrates, and in particular with the election of the members of the common house of parliament. The annual expenditure of the Netherlands is nearly £7,000,000 sterling, and the revenue has, since 1819, been brought to an equality with it. The army of the Netherlands amounts in peace to above 60,000 regulars. The marine consists of only 12 sail of the line, and twice as many frigates. The Dutch settlements in different parts of the world are, 1st, In Asia, Java, with the lesser governments of Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Malacca, and Macassar, as well as the factories in Ceylon, Madagascari, and Persia. 2d, In Africa, 13 small forts on the coast of Guinea. 3d, In the West Indies, the colony of Surinam on the mainland, and the islands of Curaçoa, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin. The Dutch have also a right to send stores and receive produce from their former colonies, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, though now subject to Britain.

NEVVY, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into the Spey.

NETLEY, a hamlet of England, in Southamptonshire, 2½ miles S. E. Southampton.

NEZ, or NEZEC, a river of Poland, which falls into the Wartha.

NEZKE, a small river of Hanover, which falls into the Osnau.

NEVA, a large river of Russia, which falls into the gulf of Finland, below Petersburg.

NEVADA, or **SIZERRA NEVADA**, a well known chain of mountains in the S. of Spain.

NEPESUNO, once a duchy of the German empire, incorporated in the Bavarian circles of the Upper Danube and the Regen, in 1806.

NEUBURG, a neatly built town of Bavaria, on the Danube. Population 4000.—Another town of Bavaria, 31 miles E. S. E. Amberg. Also a village of France, in Alsace.

NEUBURG, a town of the Prussian states, 60 miles E. N. E. Berlin. Population 2200.

NEVEN, a town of European Russia, on the Vinnika. Population 2000.

NEVERE, a town of East Flanders, 3 miles W. by S. Ghent. Population 3200.

NEVERWICKE, a town of Germany, 20 miles W. Stuttgart. Population 1700.

NEVESA, a river of the province of Cumana, in South America, enters the sea between the cities of Barcelona and Cumana.

NEVERA, a considerable but ill built town of France, on the Loire. The streets are narrow and winding. The cavalry barracks is the only public edifice worth notice. The Loire is here crossed by a fine bridge of 20 arches. The town contains manufactures of glass, plate, hardware, earthenware, and enamel. Pop. 12,000. 116 miles N. W. Lyons.

NEUCHÂTEAU, a town of France, department of the Vosges. Population 2700.

NEUCHÂTEAU, a town of the Netherlands. Population 1300.

NEUCHÂTEL, a canton in the west of Switzerland, bounded by the canton of Bern, the lake of Neuchâtel, the Pays de Vaud, and a part of the frontier of France. Its surface is mountainous, and the climate cold and disagreeable, the winter continuing during seven or eight months. The inhabitants of this canton, with the exception of about 2000, are Protestants. Pop. 56,000.

NEUCHÂTEL, the capital of the foregoing canton, situated in the midst of vineyards and gardens, near where the rivulet of Seyon falls into the lake of Neuchâtel. It is in general well built, and consists of four principal streets. The public buildings of interest are the old castle, the town-house, the principal church, and the hospital. It has manufactures of printed cottons and linens. Pop. 5000. 25 miles W. Bern.

NEUCHÂTEL LAKE OF, a considerable lake in the N. W. of Switzerland, which separates the canton of that name from the canton of Friburg. It is about 20 miles long, and 4 broad; its greatest depth is about 400 feet.

NEUCHÂTEL, a town of France, on the Echoue, 26 miles N. E. Rouen. Pop. 2000.

NEUGESDOORF, a village of Upper Lusatia, near Zittau. Population 2000.

NEUHAUS, a well built town of Bohemia, 68 miles S. S. E. Prague. Pop. 5200.—The name of two other towns in Hanover.

NEUHAUSEN, a village of Switzerland, 8 miles W. by S. Schaffhausen.

NEUILLY, a pleasant village of France, about 3 miles N. W. Paris, on the Seine, over which is a beautiful bridge of 5 arches. Population 2500.

NEUILLY ST FRONT, a town of France, department of the Aisne. Pop. 1600.

NEVIS, or **NIEVIA**, an island of the West Indies. It is little more than a single mountain, whose base is about 23 miles in circumference. It is well watered, and in general fertile. It contains one town, Charlestown, which is fortified. Number of white inhabitants 8000; of negroes 10,000. Long. 62. 35. W. Lat. 17. 14. N.

NEUWICH, a village of Saxony, on the Wesenitz. Population 2500.

NEUMARK, a well built town of Tyrol, on the Adige, 19 miles N. N. E. Trent.

NEUMARKT, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale. Pop. 3400. 12 miles S. E. Nuremberg.

NEUMARKT, a town of Prussian Silesia, 21 miles N. W. Breslau. Population 3100.

NEUNKIRCHEN, a town of Lower Austria, on the Schwartz. Population 2000.

NEUMUNSTER, a thriving town of Prussian Silesia, on the Weidnitz. Population 3000.

NEUMUNSTER, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles N. W. Glogau. Population 1700.

NEUMUNSTER, a newly built town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs, separated from Peter-Waradin only by the Danube. It has a good trade, particularly with Turkey. Pop. 12,400. Long. 19. 52. 11. E. Lat. 45. 15. 0. N.

NEUSE, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Pamlico sound.

NEUSIEDLER-SEE, or **FARTOL**, a considerable lake of the west of Hungary. Length about 30 miles; breadth about 10.

NEUSOHL, a well built town of Hungary, on the rivers Gran and Bistritz, and the chief place of the palatinate of Suhl. It has an old castle, a Catholic and Lutheran church, and an hospital. Pop. 10,000. 100 miles E. N. E. Presburg. Long. 19. 9. 45. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

NEUSS, a town of Germany, on the Erft, 8 miles S. W. Dusseldorf. Population 5400, who manufacture cotton stuffs and ribbons.

NEUSTADT, a town of Poland, palatinate of Augustowo. Population 2300.

NEUSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, 57 miles S. S. E. Breslau. Population 3700.

NEUSTADT, a town of Saxony, 19 miles E. Dresden. Population 1500.

NEUSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, adjoining to Magdeburg. It was in 1813 partly demolished by the French garrison. Population 5700.—The name of several other small towns in Germany.

NEUSTADT, a circle or inferior division of Saxony, ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna in 1815.

NEUSTADT, a walled town of Moravia, 13 miles N. Olmutz. Population 3000.

NEUSTADT, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the bay of Lubeck. Population 1400.

NEUSTADT-ENERSWALD, a fortified town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, 30 miles N. E. Berlin. Population 3000.

NEUSTADT ON THE AICH, a town of Bavarian Franconia. Population 1800.

NEUSTADT ON THE HAAR, a town of the Bavarian province of the Rhine, 17 miles S. W. Mannheim. Population 2000.

NEUSTADT ON THE RIVER NAL, a town of Bavaria. Population 2000.

NEUSTADT ON THE ORE, a town of Germany, 24 miles S. E. Weimar. Pop. 2500.

NEUSTADT, WERNEBURG, a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Fischau and the Steinfeld. It is well built, and contains 7000 inhabitants; the garrison and military school make about 3000 more. There is in the town a riding school and a gymnasium. It has manufactures of iron, brass, and woollen. 25 miles S. Vienna.

NEUSTADT, a town of Austrian Illyria, on the Gark, 25 miles S. S. E. Laybach. Population 1600.

NEUSTADT ON THE WAAG, a town of Hungary, on the Waag. Population 2500.

NEUTRA, capital of a palatinate in Hungary, containing 320,000 inhabitants. It has a bishop's palace and cathedral, and a public school. Pop. 2000. 44 miles E. by N. Presburg.

NEUVÉ ELOISE, a town of the Netherlands in West Flanders. Population 2900.

NEUVIC, a town of France, department of the Dordogne, 14 miles S. W. Périgueux. Population 1600.—Another in the department of the Corrèze. Population 1700.

NEUVILLE, a town of France, on the Saone, 9 miles N. Lyons. Population 1700.

NEUILLE, a town of France, department of the Vienne. Population 2500.

NEVILLE ACH HORN, a town of France, 12 miles N. Orleans. Population 2000.

NEUVY, or St SERVIERE, a town of France, department of the Indre. Pop. 1700.

NEUWAP, a town of Pommerania, 23 miles N. N. W. Stettin. Population 1350.

NEUWIED, a small and neatly built town of the Prussian states, province of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine. Here are churches for Catholics, Protestants, Anabaptists, Harnbutters, and Jews. It has manufactures of cotton and wool, hardware, linen, soap, &c. The prince's palace is surrounded with extensive gardens, and contains a good library. 7 miles N. N. W. Coblenz.

NEUVY, or NEFIN, a market town and parish of Wales, in Carmarvonshire. Pop. 1814.

NEW AUNRY, a village and parish of Scotland, 7 miles S. Dumfries. Pop. 1112.

NEWARK, a market and borough town of England, in Nottinghamshire, on the Trent. The town is handsome and well built. The public buildings are the castle, which, though now in ruins, still presents an august appearance. This magnificent structure, which was called the New Work, and hence gave name to the town, was built in the reign of King Stephen, by the bishop of Lincoln. The church of Newark has long been reckoned the first parish church in the kingdom. It is a very elegant building, of the age of Henry VI. The tower is light, and very handsome, and supports a lofty stone spire. Besides the parish church, there are four places of worship for the Calvinists, Baptists, and Methodists, the latter of whom are numerous in this town. In the market-place, which is a handsome square, stands the town-hall, an elegant building of stone. The workhouse is one of the best in the kingdom. In consequence of the inundations of the river, which rendered the high road often impassable, a new turnpike road was constructed here in 1770, to remove this inconvenience, which, by the construction of 13 bridges of various sizes, and in the whole 24 arches, built at irregular distances, is carried above the reach of the floods. Newark is a noted stage on the road from York to London. It enjoys a flourishing trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, and other commodities. The corn market is the largest in that part of the kingdom. The business of malting is carried on to a considerable extent; there is, besides, an extensive linen manufactory. It sends two members to parliament, elected by every householder paying poor rates. Population 6084. 20 miles N. E. Nottingham.

NEWARK, a township of the United States, Essex county, New Jersey. Pop. 3008.—The name of several other townships in the United States.

NEWARK, a town of Upper Canada, at the entrance of the Niagara from Lake Ontario.

NEWBATTLE, a parish and decayed village of Scotland, county of Edinburgh. Pop. 1719.

NEWBERN, one of the eastern maritime districts of N. Carolina, comprising 10 counties.

NEWBERN, a post town and part of entry of the United States, and capital of Craven county, North Carolina. 25 miles S. S. W. Washington. Pop. in 1818, nearly 6000.

New Bistrars, a town of Roderia, 20 miles E. Budweis. Population 2160.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire. Population 982.

NEWOLD, ASRSBY, a village of England, in Cheshire. Population 590.

NEWOLKTON, an ancient market town of Wales, in Anglesey, on the Bright. Pop. 756.

NEWPOWELL, a town of Ireland, county of Wexford, 20 miles S. Dublin.

NEWROGON, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Population 744.

NEW BRANDENBURG, a well built town of Germany, 53 miles W. Stettin. Pop. 4700.

NEUBUILDING, a small neat village of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry.

NEWBURN, a town and parish of Scotland, on the south bank of the Tay. Linen is the principal manufacture. The harbour is spacious. Population 5190.—2d. A village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire.

NEWBURCH, a post township of the United States, Orange county, New York. Pop. 4627.

NEWBURY, a market and borough town of England, in Berkshire, on the Kennet, which runs through the centre of the town. The streets are spacious and well paved, and the houses well built, mostly of brick. There are, besides the parish church, five meeting-houses for dissenters, viz. Quakers, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Presbyterians. The market-place is large and commodious; the town-hall is a handsome building, erected over it. On the banks of the river Kennet are the flour mills, which supply London and Bristol with great quantities of flour. In the town are 60 shew-houses, and a charity school for 44 boys. Its woollen manufactures have greatly declined. It still makes serges, shalloons, and trussels; but the chief trade of the town consists in malting. Population 3347. 17 miles W. by S. Reading.

NEWBURY, a district in the central part of South Carolina. Pop. 12,064, including 4006 slaves.—2d. A township in Orange county, Vermont. Population 1563.—3d. In Essex county, Massachusetts, on the south bank of Merrimack river. Population 5170.—4th. In York county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1798.

NEWBURYPORT, a post township of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts. Population 7634.

NEWBYRE, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire.

NEWCASTLE, a neat handsome town of Ireland, 20 miles S. W. Limerick.—2d. A small village of Ireland, county of Down.—3d. A town of Ireland, 10 miles W. S. W. Dublin.

NEWCASTLE, a town of the island of Nevis, 6 miles N. N. E. Charleston.

NEWCASTLE, a county of the United States, in Delaware. Pop. 21,430. Slaves 4047.

NEWCASTLE IN ELMYN, a market town of Wales, on the Teify, Cardiganshire and Caermarthenshire, 223 miles W. London.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, a large, populous, and trading town of England, chief town of the county of Northumberland, on the northern bank of the river Tyne, about 10 miles from its mouth. Ships of 300 or 400 tons burden may reach the town. It extends for nearly two miles along the river, and about one mile from the river towards the north and north-west; rising along the hill, and crowning its summit. The old streets near the river are narrow, irregular, and steep; but the buildings on the slope of the hill, much crowded together, but, with its progress in wealth and importance, the town has received proportional additions and improvements; several of the streets have been widened, and a great number of modern ones erected, especially in the north and west quarters of the town. These newer quarters are laid out with skill and taste, and in a superior style of architecture. Many of the public buildings are well deserving of notice; the most striking is that of St Nicholas church, remarkable for its spire of admirable symmetry, which, in the form of an imperial crown, rises conspicuous above all the other buildings in Newcastle. This church is supposed to have been raised in 1338. It is 240 feet long, 75 broad, and the height of the tower is 194 feet. The present parochial chapel or church of All Saints was rebuilt in 1783: it is a magnificent building, of a circular form, in the Grecian style, with a lofty and elegant spire. The other parochial chapels or parish churches are: St Andrew's and St John's, both neat buildings; the chapel of St Anne, a very elegant structure. There are, besides, other chapels of ease, and about 16 different places of religious worship, for Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Burghers, Antiburghers, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Glasites. The other public buildings are, the mansion-house for the mayor; the treasury-house, built about the year 1646; the exchange and town-court, a noble building erected in 1686. The new courts of justice belonging to the county of Northumberland consist of a double-shed square, 40 yards long and 24 wide. They contain cells for criminals; above them is an entrance hall and grand jury room, on each side of which are the courts, and behind them the rooms for the judges' juries, &c. A new bridge over the Tyne was finished in 1791, in place of the old bridge, which was carried away by an extraordinary flood in 1770. To the south and to the east of the exchange is the quay, which is one of the largest and longest in any part of Great Britain. The assembly-rooms were erected in 1769; they are thought to be the most elegant and commodious of the kind of any in the kingdom, except those at Bath. The theatre is a handsome and commodious building; it was opened in 1786. On the

outside of the west gate are the public baths, appropriately fitted up with hot, vapour, and tepid baths, &c. The new butcher market is built upon a very convenient plan. The remains of the ancient castle stand on an eminence, overlooking the whole town. The great tower is about 80 feet high, 62 feet by 54 on the outside, and its walls 14 feet thick. The walls of the town are supposed to have been built during the 13th century; they were noted for strength. There were seven gates of great strength, and 17 round towers. The charitable institutions in Newcastle are, the infirmary, on the west side of the town, overlooking the Tyne; the dispensary, established in 1777; a fever hospital, built in 1804; the lunatic asylum for the counties of Durham, Newcastle, and Northumberland, a handsome and spacious building; the leper's hospital; an hospital for the reception of poor married women lying-in, founded in 1706. And besides these, there are various other hospitals in the town, which are open to the aged and the infirm. The grammar school was founded in 1523. There are also charity and Sunday schools. A large and handsome building, termed the royal jubilee school, was erected in 1810, for the education of the children of the poor, on the Lancasterian system; another school is also constructing on Bell's system, in the principles of the established religion. The literary and philosophical society of Newcastle, which at present consists of about 600 members, was begun in 1703. In 1802 a part of its funds was applied to obtain a permanent lectureship on natural philosophy, chemistry, &c. for which a large and valuable apparatus has been purchased. In 1813 was also instituted a society of antiquaries, of which his grace the Duke of Northumberland is patron.

Newcastle is noted for its collieries, which are principally situated along the Tyne, both above and below the town. From this magazine the vast consumption of the metropolis, the whole of the eastern, and most of the southern coasts of the island, and the opposite coasts of France, Holland, and Germany, have for centuries been supplied. In 1819, the quantity exported was—Coastwise, 639,387 Newcastle chaldrons; overseas, 30,736. The foreign trade of Newcastle consists chiefly in the importation of wines and fruits from the south of Europe; and of corn, timber, iron, hemp, and other commodities, from the Baltic and Norway. The principal exports, besides coals and lead, are grindstones, salt, butter, tallow, and salmon from the fisheries. Several ships are also sent to the Greenland fishery. The number of vessels which cleared out in 1810, were—Coastwise, 3320; foreign, 955. Newcastle has extensive potteries, glass-houses, and chemical works for making white lead, sulphur, and nitric manufactures in iron, tin, and every kind of metal; machines for fabricating brass-wire, plate metal, &c. The glass-works here, in particular, are conducted on

a very extensive scale. In them are made window-glass, plate-glass, bottles, decanters, drinking-glasses, &c. The manufactories of wrought iron are considerable. Ship-building is also carried on to a great extent.

Newcastle was made a borough by William the Conqueror, and has sent two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. Number of voters (free burgesses) about 3500. Newcastle is a place of great antiquity, and of considerable note in history; it was a military station among the Romans. The present name is derived from a new castle, which was built on the site of an old fortress in 1080. - Population 35,181. 270 miles N. by W. London, Long. 1. 37. W. Lat. 54. 38. N.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a market town of England, county of Stafford, in the centre of the district of the potteries. It stands on the eastern bank of the river Line, a branch of the Trent. The houses are neat and well arranged. There were here formerly four churches; but one only now remains, which has a lofty embattled square tower, with a chime of eight bells. Here are, besides, several meeting-houses for dissenters; and 20 almshouses. In the centre of the principal street is an excellent market-place. The chief business in Newcastle consists in the clothing trade; and the manufacture of hats. Around the town, the villages to a considerable distance are entirely occupied with the manufactures of porcelain, earthenware, stoneware, &c. It has sent two members to parliament since the 7th of Edward III. Pop. 7031. 15 miles N. Stafford.

NEWCASTLE, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 8557.

NEW CONNECTICUT, an extensive district of the state of Ohio, United States.

NEW ENGLAND, a country of North America, forming the north-east part of the United States; comprising the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Population 1,371,974.

NEWENT, an irregularly built market town of England, county of Gloucester, on a small river. The church is a spacious building, containing numerous monuments. Pop. 1287. 8 miles N. W. Gloucester.

NEW FOREST, an extensive tract in England, county of Southampton, 20 miles long and 15 broad.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island on the east side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from the coast of Labrador on the north by the strait of Bellefleur, which is about 21 miles wide. It is situated between Lat. 40. 45. and 51. 48. N.; and between Long. 52. 31. and 60. 40. W. from Greenwich being 381 miles long; from 40 to 287 miles broad, and about 900 miles in circumference. The country is very unequal, and covered with hills and mountains. They are everywhere overgrown with pines, so as to be practicable only in those parts where the inhabitants have cut

roads. In winter the cold is excessive, nothing but snow and ice being seen, and the bays and harbours entirely frozen. The whole circuit of the island is full of bays and harbours, all so spacious, and sheltered on all sides by the mountains, except their entrance, that the vessels lie in perfect security. Cod-fishing is the universal business. The settlements of the English are only about the harbours, and in the country near Placentia, and along its bays eastward towards Cape Razee, and from thence to Cape Bident Vista. This island, after various disputes about the property, was entirely ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. By the last treaty of peace, the French are to enjoy the fisheries on the north and on the west coasts of the island, and the inhabitants of the United States are allowed the same privileges in fishing as before their independence. The Great Bank of Newfoundland, which may properly be deemed a vast mountain under water, is not less than 330 miles in length, and about 75 in breadth. It is frequented by vast shoals of small fish, most of which serve as food to the cod, that are inconceivably numerous and voracious. The inhabitants have some horned cattle; but all species of provisions, as flour, salt meat, &c. are supplied from England and the continent of America.

NEW HAVEN, a county of North Carolina. Pop. 11,465, including 6442 slaves.

NEWHAVEN, a fishing village of Scotland, one mile W. Leith. Population about 600.

NEWHAVEN, a village of England, in Sussex, at the mouth of the Ouse. Pop. 927.

NEW-HAVEN, a county of the United States, in Connecticut. Population 37,604.

NEW-HAVEN, a maritime city of the United States, in New-Haven county, Connecticut, round the head of a bay which makes up about four miles north from Long Island sound. The city is divided into two parts, called the Old and New Townships. The old town is laid out in a large square, divided into nine smaller squares. The central square is open, and is believed to be one of the handsomest in the United States. In and around it are the public buildings, which are a state-house, six colleges edifices, and three elegant churches, two for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians. A Methodist church is also connected. Besides these buildings, the town contains a jail, almshouse, custom-house, two banks, three insurance offices, a grammar school, an academy, and six printing offices, from which are issued four weekly newspapers, a religious monthly magazine, and the American Journal of Agriculture and Arts. The houses in New Haven are generally built of wood, in a neat and commodious, but not an expensive style. The harbour is well defended from winds, but is shallow, and gradually filling up with mud. Yale college, in this place, is one of the oldest and most respectable colleges in the United States. It was founded in 1701. New-haven has a ma-

manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. 7147, and including the township, 8226. 76 miles N. E. New York. Long. 78. 56. W. Lat. 41. 18. N. — It is also the name of several townships in the United States.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a village and parish of England, 2 miles from London.

NEW KIDITH, a manufacturing village of Scotland, in Banffshire. Pop. of parish, 3826.

NEW KENT, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Pop. 6478, including 3725 slaves.

NEWLANDSDON, a township of England, county of Durham. Pop. 705.

NEW MARK was the name of that part of the margravate of Brandenburg that lay to the east of the Oder. Pop. 310,000.

NEWMARKET, a market town of England, partly in the county of Cambridge, but chiefly in that of Suffolk, and long celebrated for its horse-races. The race-ground, on whose attractions the town chiefly depends for its support, is formed out of an extensive heath, and is one of the finest courses in the kingdom. Most of the houses are modern and well built. The two churches contain nothing worthy of particular remark. There are two charity schools for boys and girls. Population, 2011. 61 miles N. London.

NEWMARKET, the name of various townships in the United States.

NEWMILLS, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the verge of the county.

NEWMILLS, a village of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts.

NEWNING, a town of Scotland, in Agshire. It is a burgh of barony. Pop. 1543.

NEWNTON, a market town of England, in Gloucester, on the Severn. Population 1012.

NEWPORT, a market town of England, in the Isle of Wight, of which it may be regarded as the metropolis. It stands on the banks of the navigable river Medina. The houses are mostly of brick, and some of them are handsome. In the centre of one of the squares stands the church. Here are, besides, places of worship for the Methodists, Armenians, Baptists, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. The town-hall is situated over the largest of the market-places. There is a free grammar school; another school was begun for girls; and there are also two Sunday schools. Here is a neat theatre; and assemblies held in two elegant rooms, erected for the purpose. It has a manufactory of starch and hair powder. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 4096. 4 miles S. W. London.

NEWPORT, a market town of England, county of Monmouth, on the Ussk river, which is a handsome bridge. It has a parish church, and there are some remains of its castle. It joins with Aberg and Monmouth in sending a member to parliament. Population 961. 147 miles W. London.

NEWPORT, a market town of England, in Salop. It has a free school and 2 almshouses. Pop. 2243. 20 miles E. Shrewsbury.

NEWPORT, a market town and port of Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the Nevers. The

ruins of the castle rising over the town, present a very interesting appearance. Population 1040. 12 miles S. W. Cardigan.

NEWPORT, a town of England, in Cornwall. It sends two members to parliament.

NEWPORT, a county of the United States, in the S. E. part of Rhode Island. Pop. 16,004.

NEWPORT, a post township and capital of Newport county, Rhode Island. 14 miles S. Bristol.

NEWPORT, a town of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 8 miles E. Connecticut river. Pop. 1427.

NEWPORT, a town of Herkimer county, New York. Pop. 1603. — The name also of various other townships.

NEWPORT, a river of North Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic.

NEWPORT PISCHEL, a market town of England, Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, at its junction with the Laver, which divides the town into two unequal parts. It has an ancient and spacious church. Here are also meeting-houses for the Presbyterians and Anabaptists. The manufacture of bone lace is carried on here to a great extent. Population 3103. 13 miles S. E. Northampton.

NEWPORT PRATT, an inconsiderable town of Ireland, county of Mayo.

NEW RIVER, three rivers of the United States, two in N. and one in S. Carolina.

NEWRY, a seaport of Ireland, county of Down, on the Newry water. The town spreads along the side of a steep hill. It was formerly a post and military post of considerable importance, as well as the seat of an abbey, of which the possessions were very important. It was frequently destroyed in the wars of Ireland; the last time in September 1689, by the duke of Berwick. It has since recovered, and has grown large and populous. Below the town lies the river, over which are two handsome stone bridges, one of six arches. The linen manufacture, once considerable, has been of late much injured. There is a very considerable export of butter, beef, pork, and grain. Newry is what is called a *potwallop* or *borough*, and returns a member to the parliament of the united kingdom. 40 1/2 miles N. Dublin.

NEWRY, a small village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, one mile E. Melrose.

NEWRY, three small villages of Scotland, in Bentworth, Fifeshire, and Perthshire.

NEWRY, a market town of Wales, county of Montgomery, on the Severn. Its chief trade consists in the woollen manufactures. Pop. 2406. 7 miles S. W. Montgomery.

NEWRY, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles E. Manchester. Pop. 2577.

NEWRY, a township of England, in the Isle of Wight, with a good harbour. It sends two members to parliament.

NEWRY, the name of various townships of the United States.

NEWRY, a market town of Ireland, on the Boyne, 14 miles S. E. Londonderry.

NEWRY, a village of England, in Lancashire, on a small stream

which runs into the Mersey. It has a manufacture of fustians and Manchester goods, and sends two members to parliament. Population 1645. 7 miles S. Wigan.

NEWTONSHAW, a village of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, on the river Devon.

NEWTON-STEWART, a town of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, on the Cree. It has a cotton and carpet manufacture. Population 3090. 20 miles E. Stranraer.

NEWTON-STEWART, a neat small town of Ireland, county of Tyrone, on the Foyle.

NEWTON TOWN, a town of Ireland, county of Down, on the northern point of Lough Strangford. It has an extensive diaper factory. The church is of the Doric order. There are two meeting-houses. 9 miles E. Belfast.

NEWTON TOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the Slaney.

NEWTON TOWN, a neat little village of Ireland, county of Galway.

NEWTON TOWN, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Down.

NEWTON TOWN, an inconsiderable village of Ireland, county of Cavan.

NEWTON TOWN, a neat village of Ireland, county of Donegal.

NEWTON TOWN, a small village of Ireland, county of Longford.

NEWTON TOWN, an inconsiderable village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim.

NEWTON TOWN, a small village of Ireland, 53 miles from Dublin.

NEW YEAR'S ISLANDS, in the South Pacific ocean, on the north coast of Staten Land. Long. 64. 28. W. Lat. 54. 41. S.

NEW YORK, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, the river St. Lawrence, and Lower Canada, E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the river Niagara. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 300 miles; its breadth from the state of Massachusetts to Lake Erie, on the parallel of 43 degrees, is 340 miles. The area, exclusive of islands, is 55,000 square miles. It is divided into fifty counties. This state is greatly diversified in its general aspect. On the west side of the Alleghany mountains it is generally level; on the eastern side it breaks into hills and ridges of various forms, with rich intervening valleys. The coast is sandy, the northern parts rough and mountainous, but the soil of the interior is generally rich. Wheat is raised in greater abundance than any other kind of grain. Indian corn, rye, oats, clover, peas, beans, various kinds of grass, &c. are extensively cultivated. Orchards are abundant, and great quantities of excellent cider are made. Various other kinds of fruit flourish well, as pears, peaches in the southern part, plums, cherries, &c. Iron ore is found, also gypsum, limestone, marble, slate, lead, &c. There are also salt springs and mineral waters. There is a university in the city of

New York; and there are colleges at Schenectady and Clinton. Academics to the number of 38 have also been incorporated; and there are all denominations of religious parties. The principal rivers are the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehanna, Tugoe, Allegany, Genesee, Oswego, Niagara, &c. A part of the lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, belongs to New York. There are also lakes George, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Oswegatchie, Canandaigua, Chataugue, Skeneatles, and several smaller ones. Canals have been constructed in various parts, by which the internal communications have been much improved. A grand canal has been begun, 363 miles in length, which is to connect Lake Erie with the Hudson. The estimated expense is 4,081,738 dollars; others are also in progress. The exports of New York consist of beef, pork, wheat, flour, Indian corn, rye, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, flax seed, peas, beans, horses, cattle, lumber, &c. The following is an account of them for different years.—In 1791, they amounted to 2,408,408 dollars; in 1800, to 14,645,079; in 1807, to 26,557,963; and in 1819, to 19,690,631. The manufactures are important and flourishing, and now amount to about 20 millions. They consist generally of all necessary articles, either for use or luxury. Population in 1790, 340,120; in 1800, 508,680; and in 1810, 650,220, of whom 15,000 were slaves. Long. 73. to 79. 25. W. Lat. 39. 45. to 43. N.

New York, the first commercial city in America, is on the island of the same name, at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers. It extends along the Hudson about 2 miles; and from the Battery, in the S. W. corner, along East river, nearly 4 miles. Its circuit is about 8 miles. The streets of the ancient part, at the S. end of the city, are frequently narrow and crooked, but all the northern part has been recently laid out, and with much better taste. The principal street is Broadway, which is 30 feet wide, and extends from the Battery, in a N. E. direction, through the centre of the city, for 3 miles. It is generally well built, and a part of it is splendid. The houses in the city, generally, were formerly built of wood, but there are fast disappearing, and substantial brick houses, with slated roofs, rising in their place. The city is divided into 10 wards. Among the public buildings, the most prominent and important is the city hall, 210 feet long, 105 broad, and, including the attic story, 55 feet high. The front, and both ends above the basement story, are built of white marble. The New York Hospital occupying the hospital for the reception of the sick and disabled, the humane asylum, and the Asylum Hospital. The almshouse is a plain stone structure, on East river, 3 miles from the city hall. The state prison is on the Hudson, at Greenwich, about 14 miles from the city hall. It is constructed of freestone. The New York Institution is near the city hall, and its apart,

ments are occupied by the literary and philosophical society; the historical society; the American academy of fine arts, which has a valuable collection of paintings and statues; the museum of natural history; and the American museum. Columbia college, formerly called King's college, was established in 1754. A theological seminary was instituted in this city in 1808, by the general synod of the Associate Reformed church. Among the other institutions are a theatre, Vauxhall and other public gardens, an orphan asylum; an asylum for the deaf and dumb, a custom-house, 8 market-houses, 11 banks, 11 insurance companies, numerous benevolent and charitable institutions for the relief of the poor, the sick, the aged, the widow, the orphan, and the stranger. In 1817, there were published in this city, 7 daily newspapers, 5 twice a week, and 5 weekly, besides several monthly literary and religious magazines. There are 87 churches for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Friends, Roman Catholics, &c. The Battery is a beautiful open space, at the S. W. point of the city. It commands a fine view of the harbour, with its shipping, islands, and fortifications, and is much frequented by the citizens. The park, in front of the city-hall, is also a fashionable resort. New York harbour is a large bay, 9 miles long, and 4 broad, which spreads before the city on the S. side. It contains several small islands, near the city of New York, on each of which are fortifications. The harbour is deep enough for the largest vessels. It has not been frozen over since 1789.

New York is admirably situated for commerce. It has more shipping than any other town in the Union, and more than half as much as the city of London. Few cities in the world have increased so regularly and rapidly as New York. In 1697, the population was 4303; in 1786, 13,046; in 1790, 33,131; in 1800, 60,000; in 1808, 75,970; in 1810, 96,573; in 1820, 135,700. 90 miles N. E. Philadelphia, 316 S. W. Boston, 390 S. Montreal.

Naxos, a town of Denmark, on the island of Bornholm. Population 1300.

Naviham, a market town of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour. It has a manufactory of white and brown soap. Population 1016. 6 miles N. Colchester.

NIAGARA, a river of North America, which issues from the north-east end of Lake Erie, flows into Lake Ontario, and forms the boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The course is 26 miles in length, and it varies in breadth from 1000 to 1500 feet. The river runs over a rocky channel, in which its waters are continually agitated by the force with which they are driven against the rocks; and as they descend the brink of a tremendous precipice, the rushing stream assumes the form of a boiling sea, without meeting the slightest interruption from the rocks in its descent. The waters of the

river are divided by Goat island into two distinct cataracts. The most stupendous of these is that on the north-western or Canadian side of the river, and is commonly called the Great or Horse-shoe fall, from its resemblance to the shape of a horse-shoe. The height of this fall is estimated at 130 feet, and it is 800 feet broad. The fall on the American side is 500 yards wide, and 165 feet in perpendicular height.

NIAGARA, a county of the United States, in New York, 58 miles long, and 31 broad. Area 230,300 acres. Population 2071.

NIAGARAH, a village and seat of the United States, in Niagara county, New York, on the Niagara, 16 miles below the great falls. The town was destroyed by the British in 1813, but it is now flourishing.

NIAS, or NIASALE, an island in the Eastern sea, lying off Tapasany bay, on the west coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a strait 60 miles broad. It is estimated at 50 miles long by 30 in average breadth.

NICAEARO, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 84 miles N. N. W. Manfredonia. Population 7000.

NICAEAGUA, a province of the kingdom of Guatemala, to the S. of Honduras. It is 50 miles long, and as many broad.

NICARAGUA, or LAQUEZ NICARAGUA, the capital of the above province, on a lake of the same name, with which it communicates. Houses 1200. Long. 88. 4. W. Lat. 11. 10. N.

NICARAGUA, a lake of fresh water in the above province, 120 miles in length, and 31 in breadth. It is navigable for the largest vessels, and is of immense depth.

NICASTRO, anciently *Novesium*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. It is the see of a bishop. Its inhabitants, 10,000, are chiefly employed in the cultivation of olive oil. 24 miles N. N. E. Mileto.

NICOLA DELLA SPIGA, a town of Naples, south of Capua. Population 2000.

NICE, a county or province of the north-west of Italy, in the Savoyian states, surrounded by France, Monaco, the maritime Alps, the French department of the Var, and the Mediterranean. Population 21,000.

NICE, the capital of the above province, at the mouth of the small river Egina, of the Mediterranean, delightfully situated at the foot of an amphitheatre of hills covered with villas, gardens, and groves of orange and lemon trees. Nice is surrounded with a rampart, the circuit of which is 10 miles. The city is divided into the Old and New towns. The streets of the former are crowded and narrow, but those of the latter are pleasantly straight and regular. Nice contains two ports, the smaller one of which is surrounded by a fortification. The other is bordered by a rampart, which extends to a public wharf and is a most convenient place for the reception of the sailing vessels to the Mediterranean. There is a theatre, public bath, coffee-house, a library, delightful walks, and good society. Nice, for its salubrity, is greatly resorted to by the English. The harbour, which is pro-

fectured by a mole, is spacious and secure. Oil, wine, and silk, are exported; also *liqueurs*, essences, and perfumery. There are innumerable manufactures of silk, leather, paper, soap, and tobacco. Population 18,500. 02 miles S. W. Genoa.

NICHOLAS, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Population 4898.—2d, Of Virginia, formed in 1818.

NICHOLAS, CAPE ST., the north-west extremity of the island of St. Domingo.

NICHOLAS, ST., a small island of England, on the coast of Devonshire.

NICHOLASVILLE, a post town of the United States, Jefferson county, Kentucky, 20 miles S. W. Lexington. Population 158.

NICHOZ FOREST, a township of England, county of Cumberland. Population 795.

NICONAR, the name of a group of islands situated in the bay of Bengal, between the 6th and 10th degrees of N. lat. and between the 93d and 96th of E. long. There are seven large and twelve small ones. The names of the principal ones are Carnicobar, Teresa, Chowry, Bombocho, Kaichull, Carmoria, Nancowry, Tonlungar, Sambelong, and Nicobar or Great Sambelong. These islands are almost all inhabited by a quiet and inoffensive people. The south end of the Great Nicobar is in Long. 94. 0. E. Lat. 6. 44. N.

NICOLAS, ST., a considerable town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. It has a spacious market-place, and a fine town-house and prison. It has manufactures of cotton, woollens, and coarse linen. Population 11,500. 12 miles S. W. Antwerp.

NICOLAS, ST., a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 2500.

NICOLAS, ST., a town in the north-west coast of Hispaniola, in a bay formed by Cape St. Nicolas. Long. 72. 35. W. Lat. 19. 50. N.

NICOLAS DE LA GRAYE, ST., a town of France, 16 miles W. Montauban. Pop. 2300.

NICOLAS DU PONT, a town of France, department of the Meurthe. Pop. 3200.

NICOLAY, ST., a seaport town of Russia, government of Archangel, on the White sea, at the mouth of the Irtys.

NICOLET, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into Lake St. Peter. It has a village on its banks, of the same name.

NICOSSIA, a small seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, in the gulf of Lyndum.—Also a small seaport in the island of Zealand.

NICOPOLE, or **NICOPOLI**, a large town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Thracian. It has an ancient castle, and several handsome mosques and baths. Pop. 20,000. 104 miles N. W. Adrianople. Long. 24. 3. E. Lat. 42. 45. N.

NICOSSIA, a considerable town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, remarkable for nothing but a number of churches and convents. Pop. 12,000. 40 miles W. N. W. Catania.

NIPHRIS, a large city, capital of the island of Cyprus. It makes a very beautiful appearance, being situated on a fine plain, at the foot of a range of very lofty mountains,

with its numerous spires and minarets rising through the trees. Its fortifications, even in their present ruined state, have an appearance of great magnificence. The moat, now dry, is half a mile wide. The finest edifice is the church of St. Sophia, a very ancient and lofty Gothic structure, said to be erected by Justinian. That of St. Nicholas is now converted into the Benestein, and three others into mosques. There are also six Greek chapels, and a Catholic convent. The city contains 2000 Mahometan, and 1000 Greek families, with a few Armenian and Maronite Christians. It carries on manufactures of Turkey leather, of small carpets, and of printed cottons. Long. 33. 26. 30. E. Lat. 35. 12. 14. N.

NICOTERA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 32 miles N. by E. Reggio. Pop. 6300.

NICOTRA, a town of Guatemala, province of Costa Rica, on a river of the same name. Long. 85. 53. W. Lat. 10. 42. N.

NIDDA, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Population 1800.

NIDZEON, the ancient *Cadyne*, in Caramania, Asiatic Turkey, the residence of a pacha. It has a very antique appearance: the streets contain many ruined fragments of columns. Population 6000 Greeks and Turks. 22 miles E. Karahissar.

NIEBLA, a town of Spain, province of Seville, on the Tinto. Population 9000.

NIEBERBORN, a town of France, in Alsace. Population 1500.

NIEMECK, a fortified town of Moldavia, near the river Niemeck, 200 miles N. E. Belgrade.

NIEMES, a large river of Lithuania, which rises a few miles south of Minsk, and near Grodno and Kovno joins the Wilna.

NIEMLA, a town of Bohemia, on the Polish. Population 1900.

NIEMLICHOV, a town of Russian Poland, government of Podolia. Population 2000.

NIEKHAUSE, a town of Hanover, on the Weser, 72 miles N. W. Hanover. Pop. 3500.

NIKKA, a river of Ireland, county of Waterford, which runs into the Suir.

NIKKAR, a river of Germany, which falls into the Rhine at Cöln.

NIKOTRA, or **NICOTERA**, a town of France, department of Lower Charente. Pop. 2000.

NIKOTRA, or **NICOTERA**, a town of France, department of Lower Charente. Pop. 1800.

NIKOTRA, a fortified town of West Flanders, 2 miles from the sea coast. Population 2000. 11 miles S. W. Ostend.

NIVERN, a department in the central part of France, comprehending most part of the province formerly called Nivernois, and bounded by the department of the Yonne, the Côte d'Or, the Saône and Loire, the Allier, and the Cher. Area 1000 square miles; population 212,000. The principal rivers are the Loire, the Allier, the Nievre, the Yonne, and the Aron.

NIVERN, a river of France, which falls into the Loire at Nevers.

NIEUWE PECKEL AA, a straggling village of the Netherlands, in Groningen. Pop. 2000.

NIEUWE SCHANS, a small but strong fortress of the Netherlands, in Groningen.

NIEUWKERK, a town of the Netherlands, north of Gelderland. Population 3000.

NIEUWKOOR, a village of North Holland, 12 miles E. Leyden. Population 1900.

NIEUWOLD, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen. Population 1100.

NIEUWROOST, a small town and fortress of the Netherlands, 17 miles E. by N. Rotterdam.

Niara, a small river of England, Norfolk, which falls into the German ocean at Clay.

NIGRA, a great river of Central Africa, which has excited an extraordinary interest in modern geographers, by the remarkable nature of the region through which it flows, and still more by our ignorance, and the various and contradictory rumors, relative to its course and termination. The name of Niger, so celebrated, and the object of such anxious inquiry is not known in Africa. The great central stream to which this name is given by Europeans, is, in the ascertained part of its course, known to the negroes under the appellation of Joliba; the last syllable being the general term for a river. By the Moors it is called Neel Abedel, or Nile of the Negroes; for in their mind it is universally identified with the other great river of Africa, the Egyptian Nile. Various theories have been formed as to the termination of this great river. Its course was represented by the ancient geographers to be from east to west, thus flowing directly into the African continent. This was doubted by the moderns, until the point was ascertained and set at rest by Park's first journey into Africa. The knowledge of this important fact immediately set afloat many geographical speculations. Some supposed that it must terminate in an interior lake; some that it flowed westward until it joined the Egyptian Nile in an early part of its course; others that its source was to the south, and that, crossing the line, it joined the great river Congo, which pours its waters into the Atlantic ocean. To solve this difficult geographical problem of the termination of the African stream, Park set out on his last and fatal expedition. Another expedition by land and sea was fitted out by the British government, under the orders of Major Leake, land, and Captain Denham, sea, who were to sail up the Congo, and then the headwaters of the junction of the two streams, and to meet the expedition under Major Leake, who was to reach the Niger by land, and thus to descend its course. The result was most fatal. All the leaders of Major Leake's expedition fell a sacrifice to the climate, without reaching the Niger. Captain Tucker having procured up the Congo about 400 miles, was obliged to return; in the course of his journey back, he himself, with many

others, fell a sacrifice to the fatigue and privations they encountered; and no information has yet been received as to the termination of the river.

NIGRITIA, a general name, sometimes given to the central countries of Africa.

Niwa, a river on the south side of the island of St. Domingo.

NIRARAD, a town of Hindostan, province of Benares, on a small river which joins the Ganges. Long. 78. 41. E. Lat. 24. 33. N.

Nizama, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Ganges, 12 miles below Cawnpore.

Nizamaty, a town of European Russia, government of Orenburg, at the confluence of the Irkutsk and the Bug. It was founded in 1701, is built with the greatest regularity, and is one of the stations of the Russian navy. Pop. 4000. 45 miles N.W. Cherson.

Nikocandia, a town of Moravia, 25 miles S. Braun. Here is a magnificent castle, with a public library, gymnasium, a high school, and 7000 inhabitants.

Nilecun, a noted place of Hindoo pilgrimage. Long. 88. 30. E. Lat. 27. 51. N.

NILE, a great and celebrated river of Africa, which traverses Egypt through its whole extent, and, by its inundation, produces all the fertility for which that country is distinguished. Its source was long hidden in mystery, and, according to modern geographers, has never yet been discovered; the stream which Mr. Bruce traced to its source, namely, the Bahr el Jebel, being only a tributary of the main stream, which is the Bahr el Atbar, out of which its formation is still imperfect. It rises, according to the most authentic accounts, in the Mountains of the Moon, and in Sanagar is joined by the Bahr el Amek, according to Bruce a much smaller river, than the Bahr el Atbar, which adds three times the quantity of waters to it; and has its channel always filled with the Abyssinian river, a great one, after the Nile, and could not of itself pass its way above the Nubian desert. The Nile having formed a considerable space before it reaches the ocean, after which, during a course of about a thousand miles, it is met by no river, scarcely even by the smallest rivulet, but rolls its stream over an immeasurable expanse of sandy deserts, before reaching Egypt; it turns two colossal cascades, the magnitude of which, however, appears to have been greatly exaggerated. In passing through Upper Egypt, the Nile is bounded between two mountain ranges, which leave only a narrow plain on each side. Near Cairo the valley widens, and the Nile now spreads itself over the wide and level plain of the Delta. It then branches into two branches, of which there are but only two of any importance, the Rosetta and the Damietta branch. The Rosetta, however, numbered seven mouths by which this great river entered the sea. The inundation of the Nile,

caused by the tropical rains, begins to be felt about the 17th of June, and continues till August; when the river is at its height, and all the level parts of the country are overflowed. The Nile is supposed to have a course of about 2000 miles.

NIXAVAS, a town of Bohemia, near the Elbe. Population 2050.

NIMÈQUE, an old town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the great branch of the Rhine called the Waal. It is fortified with walls, ditches, and extensive outworks. Though not ill built, it has an irregular appearance, the streets being narrow, and, on account of the abrupt elevation from the river, the windows of one range of houses overlooking the chimneys of another. The public buildings are, an old edifice, said to have been raised by the Romans; and now forming a part of the fortifications; the old castle of Valkenot; and the town-house. Several of the churches are likewise entitled to attention, as well as the flying bridge across the Waal. A beautiful shady promenade, called the Belvidere, is much resorted to. It is noted for its manufacture of pale beer. It was taken by the French in 1794. Pop. 13,300. 80 miles S. E. Amsterdam.

NIMES, a large town of France, department of the Gard. It is irregular and ill built. The close built part of the town is surrounded by *bosquets*, the site of the former mound or earthen wall, where is a number of modern and well built edifices. On the *Boisvillars de l'Arplanade* is a new hall of justice, in the Grecian style of architecture, and adorned with beautiful Ionic columns. On another is a handsome hospital, and a theatre on an extensive scale. Nîmes is a very ancient city, and, with the exception of Rome, contains more ancient monuments than any other city in Europe. The *arcion quers* is a fine ancient edifice, 70 feet in length, 20 in breadth, and 34 in height. It has 6 columns in front, and 19 on each side. It was built in the age of Augustus. There is also a beautiful fountain with the remains of Roman baths, statues, and other antiquities; a building commonly called the temple of Diana; a large ancient tower, above 200 feet in height; and lastly, the walls of the amphitheatre, an edifice almost as large as the Colosseum of Rome, and in a better state of preservation. Nîmes has various literary and scientific institutions. It has also extensive manufactures of silk, stuffs, stockings, ribbons, &c. and a fine dyeing and printing establishment, and an extensive trade in raw and wrought silk, wine, dried fruits, oil, and wine. Population 40,000, of whom 23,000 are Protestants. 100 miles N. E. Montpellier. Long. 4. 13. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

NIMROD, a district of the upper country of South Carolina.

NINGPO, a great seaport of China, in the province of Tcheking. Long. 120. 14. E. Lat. 30. 34. N.

NINTANS, St., a town and parish of Scotland, 1½ mile distant from Stirling. Pop. 8274.

NINOVE, a town of East Flanders, on the Dender, 16 miles S. W. Brussels. Pop. 3400.

NIO, anciently *Io*, a small island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, west of Nymphio. Population 4000 Greeks, who raise both wool and cotton. Long. 5. 24. E. Lat. 36. 46. N.

NIORE, a town of France, department of the Drome. Population 2600.

NIORE, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Two Sevrés, on the Sevré. Population 15,000. It has a castle flanked with four round towers. It has a good square, with a pyramid in the middle, and one of the largest market-places in France. The public buildings are the town-house, the churches, a lyceum, a public library, and a botanical garden. 234 miles S. W. Paris.

NIOYR, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Population 2000.

NIPURON, an extensive island in the east of Asia, forming by much the largest part of the empire of Japan. The interior of the country is entirely unknown to Europeans.

NISABA, a town of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela. The city is unhealthy, and manifests every symptom of decline. Population 3200. 46 leagues from Caraccas. Long. 68. 45. W. Lat. 10. N.

NISCHNEI-LOMOV, a town of European Russia, government of Pensá. Pop. 3700.

NISCHNEI-NOVGOROD, or **NISCHGON**, a great province or government of European Russia, situated in the centre of the empire, to the east of that of Vladimir. It lies between 41. 45. and 46. 15. E. Long. and 54. and 57. N. Lat. It has an area of 20,400 square miles, with about a million of inhabitants. Its rivers are the Votjaga, the Sura, the Volga, and the Oka.

NISCHNEI-NOVGOROD, i. e. *Lower Novgorod*, capital of the government of the same name, at the confluence of the Oka and Volga. It carries on a great trade with Petersburg in Siberian wares; but it has also extensive dealings in silk, cotton, and all sorts of provisions. Here is the great depot of the salt works, both of that and of the adjoining province of Perm. The dwelling-houses are generally of wood, but the shops and warehouses are more substantial. A great fair is held in this city, frequented by dealers from Russia, Poland, Germany, Hungary, Sardinia, and even Persia. The quantity of merchandise sold is immense. Population 16,000. 230 miles E. N. E. Moscow. Long. 41. 28. 36. E. Lat. 57. 18. N.

NISSE, an ancient city of Persia, once the greatest and richest in the extensive province of Khorasan. It now contains above 15,000 inhabitants. It is said to cover a circuit of 35 miles. 100 miles N. E. Herat.

NISINA, a small island of the Mediterranean, on the west coast of Italy, near Naples.

NISSE, a large and well fortified town of

Turkey, in Servia, on the Nissava, 245 miles N. W. Constantinople.

NITH, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the Solway Firth, 3 miles below Dumfries.

NITHSDALE, the western stewardry or district of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

NITTATTE, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Gumburg. Population 806.

NIVE, a small river of France. It falls into the Adour at Bayonne.

NIVELLE, a town of South Brabant, on the Thienne. Population 6000. It has manufactures of cambric and lace; also of oil and paper. 15 miles S. Brussels.

NIVERNOIS, a province of France, to the west of Burgundy. It is now comprehended in the department of the Nièvre; which see.

NIXON, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles E. N. E. Dresden. Population 4000.

NIZA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Tagus. Population 1000.

NIZAO, a river of St Domingo, which enters the sea at the point of its name.

NIZZA DELLA PAGLIA, a walled town of the Sardinian states, 40 miles S. E. Turin. Population 5000.

NOACOTE, the capital of a district in Nepal, commanding the only entrance from Tibet. Long. 25. 30. E. Lat. 27. 44. N.

NOANAGUR, a large town, and capital of a district of Hindostan, on the river Nague. It has a manufacture of very beautiful cloths, which are exported to Surat.

NOCCERA, a town of Italy, 5 miles S. W. Ancona. Population 1000.

NOCCERA DELLA PAGLIA, a town of Naples, on thearno. It is a place of some antiquity. It contains a number of churches and convents. Pop. 8000. 20 miles E. S. E. Naples.

NOCCERA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Population 2000.

NODESDALE, a considerable river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which joins the Clyde.

NOGACOTTE, a town of Nepal, 60 miles from Catemandoo.

NOGAI, a river of Prussia, it branches off from the Vistula, and joins the Frische Palt.

NOGENT LE GRAND, a town of France, department of the Ardennes. Population 2000.

NOGENT LE SEC, a town of France, department of the Marne. Population 3000.

NOGENT LE ROY, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loir. Pop. 5000.

NOGENT SUR SAONE, a town of France, in Champagne, on the Seine. It has manufactures of stockings. Population 3200. 20 miles N. W. Troyes.

NOGUEIRA BOMAGUARA, and BAILLON, two rivers of Spain, which join the Segura.

NOIRE, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Population 5000.

NOIRE ETABLI, a town of France, 25 miles W. Montirison. Population 1000.

NOIRAMOUTIER, an island of France, on the coast of Brittany. Superficial extent 70 square miles. Population 5500. The chief place is of the same name. Population 1000.

NOIR, LAKE, a lake in Louisiana, 60 miles in circumference.

NOJA, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. Population 4000.

NOLA, an ill built town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Population 8400. 16 miles E. by N. Naples.

NOLAY, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or. Population 2000.

NOIXAN DE DIOS, a town of Mexico, in Durango. It has rich silver mines, and a good parish church. Population 6800. 120 miles N. Guadalajara.

NOIXAN DE DIOS, a town of South America, provinces of Darien, 80 miles E. Porto Bello.

NOIR, a town of Piedmont, 19 miles S. S. W. Turin. Population 2100.

NOIR S. DALMAZZO, a town of Piedmont, on the Nbu, 15 miles N. E. Pignerolo. Pop. 2100.

NOISEN, a river of the United States, in Cumberland County, Maine.

NOIRAN, a town of France, department of the Ardennes. Population 2300.

NOORDKAPPAAL, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Population 2000.

NOORDHORST, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles N. Groningen. Pop. 1000.

NOORDWYK, two villages of the Netherlands, in North Holland.

NOORSEET, a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, 50 miles N. Jagermout.

NOORNI, a town of Hindostan, province of Sindh. Lat. 25. 8. N.

NOORHOUQUIN, a town of France, department of the North. Population 1700.

NOOTKA SOUND, a bay of the North Pacific ocean, on the west coast of North America, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. The entrance is situated in the east corner of Howe bay. In Lat. 49. 53. N. Long. 232. 12. E. In the year 1790, a small British settlement was formed here, for the purpose of obtaining furs; but this settlement was seized by the Spaniards in the year 1793, and two vessels taken, and sent to Mexico, where they were set at liberty by the viceroy. A war was like to have been the consequence, but the dispute was adjusted.

NOVA, a river of Guiana, which enters the Atlantic. Long. 53. 0. W. Lat. 4. 50. N.

NOVA, a river of Scotland, in Forfarshire, which joins the South Esk.

NOVARE, a town of Italy, on the Po, 70 miles N. N. E. Rome. Population 4000.

NOVA, a town of Hanover, in East Friesland, 15 miles N. Emden. Pop. 3100.

NOVA, an island of Hanover, on the coast of East Friesland. Pop. 1000.

NOVA, one of the Barde islands, belonging to Denmark. Population 600.

NOVA, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe. It contains one Catholic and seven Lutheran churches, an orphan house, three hospitals, and 1000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the cultivation of spirits. Here are also distilleries and tanneries, and, on a smaller scale, the manufactures of woollen, linen, and hardware.

NORDHEIM, an old town of Hanover, 12 miles N. by E. of Göttingen. Population 3100.

NORRBYRGA, a well built town of Sweden, in East Gothland, on the Motala. It has manufactures of iron, brass, and fire-arms; also woollens. Population 6000. 70 miles S. W. Stockholm.

NORDLICHEN, an ancient town of Bavaria. It has a beautiful high church, in the Gothic style. It has some inconsiderable manufactures of woollens, linen, carpets, gloves, and stockings. The vicinity of Nordlingen has been the scene of repeated conflicts. Population 5000. 36 miles N. N. W. Augsburg.

NORDSTRAND, a small island of Denmark, in the duchy of Slewick. Population 2500.

NORR, a noted part of the river Thames, England, situated off Sheerness.

NORR, a river of Ireland, which passes by Kilkenny, and runs into the Barrow.

NORR, BRACK, a cape of England, on the coast of Somersetshire.

NORFOLK, an extensive county of England, on the eastern coast, bounded N. and N. E. by the German ocean, S. and S. E. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire, part of Lincoln, and the Washes. It is almost entirely insulated by the sea, and the rivers which divide it internally from the adjacent counties. It extends about 74 miles by about 48, being comprised within the meridians of 0. 9. and 1. 45. E. long. and within the parallels of 52. 22. and 52. 52. N. lat. It contains 2013 square miles, or 1,258,000 acres. It is divided into 33 hundreds, and 756 parishes. It contains one city, Norwich, and 32 market towns, of which Yarmouth, Lynn Regis, Thetford, Cromer, &c. are the chief. It sends 12 members to parliament. The aspect of Norfolk is not much diversified. In many parts the country presents, over a great extent, a perfect flat; in other places the surface is broken into gentle swells and hollows; and a ridge of high ground stretches northwards from Thetford to the coast. The principal rivers of Norfolk are the Ouse, the Nen, the Waveney, the Great Ouse, and the Bure. Flowing through flat country, these rivers descend very slowly; in many cases the fall is scarcely sufficient to carry off the water, and a land-flood usually lays the adjacent country under water. Hence are formed numerous small shallow lakes or pools, frequently termed *woads* and *meers*, which are plentifully stocked with fish, and abound with aquatic fowls. The principal are Breton Broad to the south of Yarmouth, Hickling Broad, and Locksall. Though half encompassed by the ocean, Norfolk has few seaports. Sand-hills occur all along the coast. They often extend far out to sea, and are extremely dangerous to mariners. The most remarkable are those of Yarmouth, Beeston, and the shore near the noted *Wooles*. The soil of Norfolk is extremely various, consisting of light sand, greenish loam, and clay, various loams, rich loams, and soot. There are no mineral

productions of any consequence in the county, except chalk and marl. Norfolk has been long famed for its agriculture, which forms the chief business of the inhabitants. At least two-thirds of the whole county are arable, and kept in a state of tillage. The fattening of cattle is carried on to a considerable extent; and in some of the marsh and fen lands, the dairy is much attended to, and large quantities of butter are made and exported under the name of Cambridge butter; but the raising of grain for exportation forms by far the principal object with the farmer. Wheat, barley, and oats, are the principal white crops raised, which are alternated in a beneficial rotation with turnips, clover, and grasses. Potatoes, as a field crop, have only been lately introduced. All the other ordinary crops, as rye, peas, beans, &c. are also more or less cultivated here; and to these may be added mustard, saffron, flax, and hemp. Poultry of all kinds are very plentiful here, and of superior quality. Turkeys are very numerous; and being in great repute for the delicacy of their flavour, immense quantities are sent to the most distant parts of the kingdom. They are commonly driven on foot along the roads, in large flocks. Large supplies of geese are also furnished from the fenmy parts of this county. Rabbits are very numerous on the sandy heaths, and pheasants abound so much in some minors where they are preserved, as to become a nuisance to the farmer. In the marshes and meers, woodcocks, snipes, widgeon, teal, &c. are very abundant; and here is also to be seen the great bustard, the largest of British birds, and now almost a stranger to the island. Norfolk is well supplied with fresh and salt water fish. The mackerel and herring fisheries are carried on to a great extent along the coast. The manufactures of Norfolk, which consist chiefly of woven goods, are now nearly confined to the city of Norwich, and a few places in the vicinity. Yarmouth and Lynn are the two principal ports. The foreign trade, which used to be very extensive, is chiefly to the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and various parts of the Continent, consists of wine, fruit, timber, &c. Population 344,000.

Norfolk, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts. Pop. 31,245. Chief town Dedham.—20. In the south-east part of Virginia. Pop. 13,079. Slaves 3007. Chief towns Norfolk and Portsmouth.—21. A borough and port of entry in Norfolk county, Virginia, on Elizabeth river, 8 miles above its entrance into Hampton road, and 42 from the sea. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a theatre, St. Andrew's, an episcopal church, a Presbyterian church, a Methodist church, and six churches for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Methodists. Population 8000.

Norfolk Island, an island in the South Pacific ocean, about 16 miles in circumference,

discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. This island was colonized by Governor Phillips, shortly after that of Port Jackson. One great objection, however, to its colonization, is the difficulty of approaching it, owing to the heavy mountainous sea which constantly beats on its rocky shores. The population of this island never exceeded 1000. Long. 168. 10. E. Lat. 29. 3. S.

NORHAM, a township of England, county of Durham. Population 901.

NORLAND, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1665.

NORMAN CAPE, on the W. coast of Newfoundland: Long. 55. 56. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

NORMAN'S ISLAND, in the United States, near the coast of Martha's Vineyard.

NORMAN'S ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands.

NORMAN'S CREEK, falls into the Hudson, 21 miles S. Albany.

NORMAN CROSS, a hamlet of England, in the vicinity of Siltton, Huntingdonshire.

NORMANDY, the name of a late province and ancient duchy of France, one of the most extensive and fertile in the kingdom. It is bounded by the English channel on the N. and W., by Picardy on the E., and on the S. by the provinces to the N. of the Loire. It contains about 11,000 square miles, being about 150 miles in length, and in breadth between 80 and 100. It is divided into the five following departments: Lower Seine, Eure, Orne, Calvados, La Manche. Population 2,579,000. The chief towns are Caen, Havre de Grace, Dieppe, Cherbourg, Lisieux, Alençon, Bayeux, Coutances, Evreux, Honfleur, Vire, Falaise. The only naval station is Cherbourg. Normandy abounds in quarries, and the houses are more generally of stone than of brick or wood. The former division of Normandy into Upper and Lower, was founded on no physical distinction, and would have been more intelligible if changed for East and West Normandy. Both bear in many respects a resemblance to England, in climate, in the extent of undulating plains with few mountains, in the richness of their pastures, in the nature of their corn culture, in the species of their fruit, chiefly pears and apples, and finally, in the density of their population, this province having nearly a fourth of the extent, and a fourth of the inhabitants of England. The principal rivers of Normandy are the Seine, the Eure, the Orne, the Iton, the Dive, and the Risle. The Cotentin in the north-west extremity of Normandy, is, like Devonshire, hilly, and best fitted for sheep pasture; to the east are tracts of forest land; and farther to the east, on both sides of the Orne, are mixed village and pasture, until, at the distance of 15 or 20 miles from that river, are the vast pastures of the Pays d'Auge, in which are reared the chief supplies of cattle for the Paris market. Wheat and oats are both cultivated; also rye, barley, buck-wheat, and flax.

Normandy has manufactures of linen, after which comes lace. Cottons are of late in-

roduction. Fine woollens are also manufactured; and pins and needles in large quantities, but of inferior quality to the English. There are, in particular spots, and on a limited scale, manufactures of iron, copper, and glass; coal mines are not wanting, but the quality is indifferent; and here, as in the rest of France, the common fuel is wood. The exports of Normandy consist chiefly of cotton, linen, and lace; also of cattle, corn, butter, and cyder.

NORRIDGEWOCK, a township of the United States, capital of Somerset county, Maine, on the Kennebeck. Population 830.

NORRIESTON, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, now joined to that of Thornhill, 10 miles W. Stirling.

NORRISTON, a township of the United States, capital of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, 17 miles N. W. Philadelphia. Population 1336.

NORRLAND, or **NORDLAND**, a maritime province of Norway, lying between Drontheim on the south, and Finnmark or Norwegian Lapland on the north. It extends from the 66th to the 70th degree of N. lat.

NORRLAND, or **NORDLAND**, the most northern of the three great divisions of Sweden, comprising the seven provinces of Gestrícia, Helsingland, Herjedalen, Medelpad, Jamtland, Angermannland, and West Bothnia. It extends from the 60th to the 65th degree of N. lat., and is bounded S. by Middle Sweden, W. by Norway, and E. by the gulf of Bothnia. To the north is Lapland.

NORRTJÖR, a seaport of Middle Sweden, on the Baltic, 30 miles N. E. Stockholm. Population 1000.

NORT, a town of France, on the Eure, 15 miles N. Nantes. Population 3200.

NORTE, Rio Bravo del, a river of Mexico. It rises in the Rocky mountains, and falls into the gulf of Mexico, in Long. 96. 40. W. Lat. 26. N. after a course of 2000 miles.

NORTH, a department of France, including the chief part of French Flanders, Hainault, and Cambresie. It is 140 miles long, and not above 30 broad. Its extent is about 2320 square miles; and it is the most populous of all the departments of France, except that which contains Paris. Chief rivers the Scarpe, the Scheldt, the Lys, and the Dèule.

NORTHALLERTON, a market and borough town of England, in Yorkshire, on the great road from London to Edinburgh. The church is a Gothic building, in the form of a cross. It sends two members to parliament. Population 2626. 30 miles N. W. York.

NORTHAM, a village of England, near Southampton, on the Itchen.

NORTHAMPTON, an inland county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Leicestershire, Rutland, and Lincoln; E. and S. by those of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Oxford; and W. by those of Oxford and Warwick. Its length is about 65 miles, the breadth nowhere exceeding 25 miles, and at an average 15. It is comprised within the meridians of 0. 8. and

1. 20. W. long. and within the parallels of 51. 53. and 52. 40. N. lat. It contains 965 square miles, or about 612,000 acres, with 150 inhabitants to each mile. It is divided into 20 hundreds, and 336 parishes; has one city, Peterborough; three boroughs, Northampton, Brackley, and Higham Ferrers; eight other market towns, viz. Daventry, Kettering, Leicester, Cundle, Rockingham, Rothwell, Thrapston, and Wellingborough; and 551 villages. It sends nine members to parliament. Northamptonshire is proverbially regarded as a fine and pleasant country. It is distinguished from the neighbouring counties by its extensive forests and private woodlands, which are scattered over the face of the country, and add greatly to the variety and picturesque beauty of the scenery. Its surface is considerably diversified, but nowhere so irregular as to prevent the purposes of husbandry and tillage, every hill being cultivated or kept in a state of profitable pasturage. Its chief rivers are the Nen, the Charwell, the Leam, the Avon, the Welland, the Ouse, and the Tone. The climate is mild, and the air is exceedingly pure, and favourable to vegetation. The soil is various, but on the whole fertile and productive. It consists chiefly of strong deep staped clay, light thin reddish loam, rich loam with a mixture of gravel, thin staped light clay, and lastly, fen and meadow land. Except limestone, the mineral productions are few, and of no great value, including neither coal nor any of the metals.

Northamptonshire is chiefly noted as a farming county, and more especially in the department of grazing, which constitutes the capital object of its husbandry, although the raising of grain for exportation is also carried on to a great extent. Of the whole county, 300,000 acres are estimated as arable land, 250,000 in a state of pasturage, and 80,000 in woodlands, and otherwise uncultivated. Horned cattle and other animals are fed in great numbers, and to an extraordinary size, in this county. Calves are also bred in considerable quantities, and being sent out of the county young, are fattened nearer the metropolis. The dairies are numerous and extensive; and large quantities of butter are regularly sent from them to London. The milk is used to fatten hogs for the same market. All the ordinary crops are raised in this county. Wheat and wheat flour are exported in great quantities; also oats and beans. Wood is raised in considerable quantity for the dyers. The forests and woodlands form a remarkable feature in Northamptonshire. The most considerable forest is that of Rockingham, which extends near 20 miles towards the centre of the county. There are two other extensive forests, Whittlebury and Salcey, lying towards the south border of the county. The chases are those of Geddington and Hardly. The parlien woods, or those not subject to the forest laws, are both extensive and numerous, particularly towards

the lower parts of the county, and on the borders of the forest of Rockingham. The manufactures of Northamptonshire are very inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in the making of shoes, lace, and woollen stuffs. At Daventry a great number of whips are made; and here is a large manufactory of silk hose. The trade has been greatly facilitated by the canals which have been lately formed in this district. The Nen is navigable, though very imperfectly, to Northampton. Pop. 162,483.

NORTHAMPTON, the chief town of Northamptonshire, on the Nen. It consists of four principal streets meeting at right angles, and various smaller ones branching off from them. The principal streets are wide, commodious, and regular. There were formerly seven parish churches, of which four now remain. That of All Saints consists of one large room, with a square chancel at the east, a tower at the west end, and a dome in the middle, supported on four large columns. St Giles's church, at the east end of the town, is a large building, consisting of a nave, aisles, transept, and tower rising from the centre. St Peter's and St Sepulchre's churches are curious specimens of the ecclesiastical architecture of England. Besides the churches, there are here chapels for Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists. The other public buildings and institutions are, the general infirmary, begun in 1793; the new county jail; the county-hall, a beautiful building in the Corinthian style; a set of barracks, erected in 1796; a new theatre; and a fine Gothic building called Queen's-cross, erected by Edward I. to the memory of his queen Eleanor. A blue coat school was established here about the year 1719; and there are several other charity schools in the town. The principal manufactures of Northampton are those of boots and shoes, chiefly for exportation; and of lace. It has also some trade in wool combing. It sends two members to parliament: number of voters 1300. Northampton is noted in history for the number of councils and synods held here, for its formidable castle, its numerous monastic foundations, and various remarkable events. Population 10,793. 66 miles N. W. London.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of the United States, on the east side of Pennsylvania. Population 38,145. Chief town Easton.—2d. On the east side of Virginia. Population 7474. Slaves 3350.—3d. In the north part of North Carolina. Population 12,007, including 7258 slaves.—4th. A township and village, capital of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on Connecticut river, 95 miles W. Boston. Population 2531.—The name of several other townships.

NORTH BERWICK LAW, a conical hill of Scotland, in East Lothian, a land-mark for seamen. Height 940 feet.

NORTH CAPE, the most northern point of land in Europe, in the island of Mageroe, on the coast of Norway. Long. 25. 40. 45. E. Lat. 71. 11. 30. N.

NORTH-EAST, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which flows into the Chesapeake.—The name of several townships.

NORTH FERRY, or **NORTH QUEENSFERRY**, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, opposite Queensferry, on the frith of Forth, to and from which there are regular passage boats.

NORTHFIELD, a township and village of the United States, in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Population 1218. The village is situated on the Connecticut.

NORTH ISLAND, in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the great Pedee, near the coast of South Carolina. Long. 79. 3. W. Lat. 33. 20. N.—The name of various other small islands in the Eastern seas.

NORTH LEACH, a market town of England, in Gloucestershire, near the source of the Leach. It has a church and a free grammar school. Pop. 773. 25 miles E. Gloucester.

NORTH RIVER, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire.—3d, In North Carolina.

—3d, In Massachusetts.—1th, In Virginia.—Also one in Lower Canada.

NORTHOR, a market town of North Wales, in Flintshire. The church is an ancient building. In the neighbourhood are some lead mines. Pop. 741. 3 miles S. Flint.

NORTHERLAND, an extensive, and in many respects a very important and interesting county of England, on the borders of Scotland, bounded E. by the German ocean, N. and N. W. by Scotland, W. by Cumberland, and S. by Durham. Towards its northern extremity it is very narrow from east to west, not exceeding 6 miles at Berwick, 12 about Holy Island, 24 at Alnwick, and at Morpeth 46 miles, and continuing the same to the mouth of the Tyne. Its area is 1850 square miles, or 1,184,000 acres, with 93 inhabitants to each mile. It is divided into six wards, viz. Tindal, Coquetdale, Glendale, Hamborough, Morpeth, and Castleward, and 16 parishes; contains, besides the considerable town of North Shields, 12 market towns, of which Newcastle, the principal town, Hexham, Belford, Morpeth, Wooler, Rothbury, Allendale, Alnwick, and Berwick, are the chief. It sends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Newcastle, 2 for Morpeth, and 2 for Berwick. The aspect of Northumberland possesses great variety. Along the sea coast it is nearly level. Towards the middle district the surface is more diversified, and thrown into large swelling ridges, formed by the principal rivers; and here the land is well inclosed, and in some places enriched with wood and recent plantations, though the general appearance is destitute of these ornaments. The western part, except a few intervening valleys, is an extensive scene of open mountainous district, where the hand of cultivation is rarely to be traced. In the northern part of the county, between Wooler and Alnwick, these mountains approach very near to the coast, the top of Cheviot, which is the highest of them, not being distant from it above 18 miles. The

mountains around Cheviot are the most valuable of the high districts, being in general fine green hills, thrown into a great variety of forms, and inclosing many deep, narrow, and sequestered glens, some of which, towards the top of the mountain, from their magnitude, the solitude which reigns in them, and the dark and craggy appearance of the rocks, from which the waters issue, have an air of great wildness and sublimity. Cheviot is elevated 2658 feet above the level of the sea; Hedge Hope hill 2317; Simonside hill, 1407; Alnwick moor 808; and Blackheadon, near Stamfordham, 646. The chief rivers are the Tweed, the Tyne, the Coquet, the Aln, the Till, the Collier, and Beaumont waters, the Wansbeck, the Blith, and a vast variety of smaller streams. Northumberland is distinguished for its agriculture, which being here conducted on a great scale, and by men of intelligence, enterprise, and capital, has reached a high degree of perfection. Its soil varies through many gradations, from great fertility to a state of irreclaimable barrenness. Of the whole land in the county, about two-thirds are or may be cultivated by the plough, and one-third is in mountainous districts, unfit for tillage. The rearing of stock is a capital object with the farmers, as well as the raising of crops for the market; and it is in preserving a due balance between the arable and grass lands, so as always to have a large breeding live stock, especially of sheep, that the excellence of their management is thought chiefly to consist. The woodlands are not very extensive, but plantations have been begun on a great scale, and are rising in every part of the county. But it is the mineral riches of Northumberland that have chiefly raised it to its present rank and importance, the perfection of its agriculture being rather the effect than the cause of its increasing wealth. Excepting on the Cheviot hills, coal is found over the greater part of Northumberland, especially in the lower district; but the finest kind, which alone is raised for exportation, and goes under the name of Newcastle coals, is confined to a district around that town, called the Coal district. Coal of an inferior quality, and similar to Scots coal, is found and raised in great abundance, chiefly for home consumption, both to the north and west of this formation; and as it is here along that lead veins occur, this district, on the other hand, is termed the lead district. The mineral strata that accompany and alternate with the coal in the Coal district, are chiefly sandstone, or whin, if it be very hard, and slate and clay; and these contain small imbedded portions of various minerals. There are altogether about 25 beds of sandstone, mostly thin. At Gateshead Fell is a bed of whin, 66 feet thick, from which are quarried excellent grindstones, that supply most of Great Britain, and are sent even to the Continent. The coal of the Lead district is of very inferior quality to that of the Coal district; it is also distinguished by

the limestone which accompanies it, and which never occurs in any part of the Coal district. The lime-stone found along with the coal is of excellent quality. Besides coal and lime-stone, the Lead district contains sandstones or freestones of various qualities; shell marl in some places, and also slate clay, in which iron ore is found in such abundance as to have been sometimes worked for the metal. The lead which gives name to so extensive a district, is found in veins, traversing chiefly the limestone and sandstone in various parts of the county. The chief mines in Northumberland are those of Allonhead and Allonhead. The manufactures of Northumberland are chiefly confined to the town of Newcastle, and the vicinity of the Tyne. They consist mostly of ship-building, ropemaking, glass-works, potteries, non-foundries, &c. Population 194,965.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of the United States, in the central part of Pennsylvania, watered by both branches of the Susquehanna. Population 36,327. Chief town, Sunbury—2d, Of Virginia, west of Chesapeake bay. Population 8308. Slaves 3847.—The name of several townships.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLAND, near the N. E. coast of New Holland. Long. 149. 47. to 150. 37. E. Lat. 21. 12 to 22 8.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, a territory of the United States, not yet assumed as a member of the union, under the designation, and with the privileges of a state. It is bounded N. by Upper Canada and Lake Superior, E. by St Mary's river and Lake Michigan, S. by Indiana and Illinois, W. and S W by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana. It is about 560 miles from north to south, and 360 from east to west; containing about 147,000 square miles. Long. 84. to 98. W. Lat. 41. 45. to 49. 37. N.

NORTHON, two townships of England, in Yorkshire and Herefordshire. Pop 668-573.

NORTHON SOUND, a large bay on the N. W. coast of America, extending to 64. 55 N. Lat. **NORWAI**, a township of the United States, in Connecticut. Population 2983.

NORWALK ISLANDS, near the coast of Connecticut. Long 72. 22. W. Lat. 41. 4. N.

NORWAY, a kingdom of the north of Europe, united in 1815 to Sweden, extending from the Limesox or Narv, in Lat. 57. 58. 48. to the North cape, in Lat. 71. 11. 30. It is bounded E. by Sweden and Swedish Lapland, W. by the German and Northern oceans, and S. by the narrow sea forming the entrance to the Sound and Baltic. The broadest part is in the south, extending from Lat. 58. to near Lat. 62. and forming an oblong of nearly 300 miles by 280. To the northward of Lat. 62. all the way to the very high latitude of the North cape, the Norwegian territory is a long narrow tract, having the Northern ocean on the west, and Swedish Lapland on the east. Norway is divided into the four governments of Agderhus, Christiania, Bergen, and Drontheim. The last

is succeeded by Norrland, also a long narrow province; and the whole is terminated by Linnmark or Norwegian Lapland, a dreary and inhospitable region, forming the northern extremity of Europe. Area 161,000 square miles; population 930,000. The principal towns are, in the south-west, Christiania, Helsingberg, Frederikshall, and Christiansand; on the west coast, Stavanger, Bergen, and Drontheim. The surface of Norway is very uneven, presenting a succession of mountains and valleys; the former in general barren and uninhabited; the latter not deficient in the products of a high latitude. The line of separation between Norway and Sweden is very clearly marked by an immense chain of mountains, extending above a thousand miles from north to south. The rivers of Norway are numerous, of difficult navigation, being either mountainous torrents, or interrupted in the navigation by rapids and falls. Norway has a number of lakes, which are in general valleys, inclosed by mountains. The most remarkable are those of Mjose, Fimund, and Sperdillen. The coast is deeply indented with bays and creeks, and presents also a succession of islands. The climate of Norway is not severe throughout. In the mountains the cold of winter is intense. On the sea coast the atmosphere is softened by the western breeze, and often less cold in the depth of winter than in the interior of Germany. The soil of Norway is often stony and barren. Flax and hemp are raised in many parts of the country; in others barley and oats. On the whole, however, Norway is obliged to make an annual importation of above 200,000 quarters of grain. The pastures, however, thrive better, and cattle are consequently reared and exported in numbers; but the main article of export is timber. The mountains are covered with forests of pine, ash, but in particular of fir, which grows over almost all the country. Norway produces iron, and copper of a very superior quality. It has a silver and a gold mine; but neither of them are productive. The same remark applies to the lead mines; and its marble quarries, though said to be good, are very little wrought. Stone for building, and slate, are in great abundance; and the loadstone, or natural magnet, is also frequently found and exported. It has some large salt-works. The houses of Norway are small, but hardy; the domestic cattle are likewise diminutive. Goats are more common than sheep, and there are very few swine. In Norwegian Lapland, reindeer are found the sole wealth, and indeed the only source of the subsistence of the inhabitants. All the mountains and forests are swarming with hosts of prey, such as bears, wolves, foxes, and roses. The only marks of industry, excepted by Norway, are forges, saw-mills, and potash refineries, and some others. The inhabitants of the towns, except the numerous articles they are in want of. The fisheries are extensive, and many are considered, after

timber and iron, the chief support of the export trade. The herring and cod fisheries are the principal branches. Norway, since it has come into the possession of Sweden, is governed as a province of that country, exactly as it was formerly governed as a province of Denmark.

Norwich, a large, populous, and ancient city of England, the chief town of the county of Norfolk, on the river Wensum, which is navigable up to the town, and over which it has no fewer than six bridges, one of them of iron. It extends nearly two miles in length, and about a mile and a quarter in breadth. It had formerly an embattled wall, with 12 gates, and flanked by 40 towers, some remains of which are yet to be seen. The streets in general, except the market-place and St Giles'-street, are narrow and ill disposed; but there are many good buildings in the town, and various improvements have lately been made. The chief public buildings are the castle and the cathedral; but there are, besides, no fewer than 36 churches, various dissenting chapels, and numerous institutions for charitable, benevolent, or other useful purposes. The castle stands in the centre of the town, on an eminence raised partly by art above the adjacent ground, and commanding a fine view of the city. This building was first erected in the sixth century, by the Saxons. The keep, a principal tower, is the only considerable part of the building which now remains. In 1793, a new county jail was begun on the Castle-hill, and joined to the old building on the eastern side. The cathedral is one of the most spacious and handsome buildings of the kind in the kingdom. It was not completed in its present form, till the beginning of the 16th century. The architecture of this noble pile is chiefly in the Norman style, of which the semicircular arch, and large short column, are the leading features. The whole length of the church, from east to west, is 411 feet; of the nave, from western door to transept, 140 feet; the width of transept is 191 feet; and of the nave, with aisles, 72 feet. At the intersection of the transept with the nave and choir, rises a lofty tower, surmounted by a spire, the whole height of which is 316 feet. The bishop's palace stands on the same site with that which was built by the founder of the cathedral. Of the parish churches, the only one deserving particular notice is that of St Peter Mancroft, which is distinguished for its size and architecture. The other public buildings are, the guild-hall, where the assizes and quarter-sessions for the city are held; a St Andrew's hall, a noble building, formerly the conventual church of the benedictine monastery of Blackfriars; the assembly-room, a neat brick building; the theatre, the market-place, and bridge-well, or house of correction, built of flint, and curiously cut into regular little squares, without any appearance of cement. The charitable establishments of Norwich are, the Nor-

folk and Norwich hospital, a large and elegant brick building; the Norwich dispensary, Doughty's hospital, Bethlehem hospital, or asylum, an excellent institution for lunatics. There is, besides, a great number of other charities and benefactions, numerous charity and Sunday schools, a free grammar-school, and also a public library, and various other institutions for the pursuit of knowledge. Norwich was early famed for its woollen manufactures, which were carried to a great extent, when they received a fatal check from the war begun in 1793, from which they have never thoroughly recovered. The staple articles are bombazines, worsted damasks, flowered satins, and fine cambrics. To these articles have been recently added the manufacture of cottons, shawls, and other fancy goods, both for furniture and dress. The manufacture of cotton thread lace has also been introduced; and the trade in linen, called Suffolk hempen, is in a flourishing state. Norwich sends two members to parliament. Number of voters 5000. Population 50,284. 22 miles W. Yarmouth, and 108 N. E. London. Long. 1. 17. E. Lat. 52. 58. N.

Norwich, a township of the United States, in New London county, Connecticut, on the Thames. It contains a court-house, a jail, and five churches for different denominations of dissenters, and is favourably situated for trade. Population in 1810, 3521.

Norwich, a township and village of the United States, in Chenango county, New York. Population 2550.

Norw, one of the most fertile of the Shetland isles, south-east of Birsay.

NORO, VAL DI, one of the three provinces into which Sicily is divided, forming the south-east portion of the island. Length from east to west 70 miles; breadth about 50. Population nearly 400,000.

NORO, a town in the above province, delightfully situated on an eminence. Of its numerous churches and convents, several are elegantly built. It is chiefly noted for a valuable museum of medallions. 15 miles S. W. Syracuse. Population 16,000.

NORRE DANE DE SIMILLY, a town of France, department of La Manche. Population 1800.—There are various other small towns and villages in France of that name.

NOTTAWAY, a county of the United States, in the south part of Virginia. Pop. 9279. Slaves 6363.—Also a river of Virginia.

NOTTINGHAM, an inland county of England, bounded N. by Yorkshire, E. by Lincolnshire, S. by Leicestershire, and W. by Derbyshire. It has the shape of a long oval. Its extreme length is 50 miles, its greatest breadth 25, and its average breadth 15½. It lies within the meridians of 0. 35. and 1. 14. W. Long., and the parallels of 52. 48. and 53. 32. N. Lat. It contains 774 square miles. It has nine market towns, viz. Nottingham, Newark, East Retford, Bingham, Blyth, Mansfield, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worksop. It sends 8 members to parlia-

ment, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Nottingham, 2 for Newark, and 2 for East Retford. Its aspect is that of a champaign country, having a general inequality of surface, seldom rising to the height of a mountain, but sufficiently irregular and broken to avoid the sameness of a general flat. The principal rivers of Nottinghamshire are, the Trent, the Idle, the Noar, and the Erewash. The climate is mild and salubrious. In regard to soil and cultivation, Nottinghamshire may be divided into four districts, viz. the lime, stone and coal district, the district of sand or gravel, the clay district, and the district along the Trent banks. Of the forest of Sherwood, which anciently extended from Nottingham northwards 35 miles, very little of the wood now remains. The arable lands produce turnips, clover, wheat, barley, and oats; the latter of a remarkably fine quality. More pigeons are supposed to be reared in this district, than any where besides in England. Hops form an article of considerable cultivation in the central parts of the county. Weld for the dyers is partially cultivated. Of the mineral productions of Nottinghamshire, the coal is supposed to be part of the same deposit which is found in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Besides coal, limestone and gypsum are found. Building and paving stone is raised in different parts of the county; and mail is also found in various places. Nottinghamshire has been long noted for its stocking manufactures, of which Nottingham is the principal seat. It has also cotton, worsted, and silk mills, and thread, lace, starch, and sail-cloth manufactories. Potteries have also been established. Its exports are lead, copper, coals, and salt, Staffordshire ware, lime and limestone, chert-stone for the glass manufactories, coarse earthenware, pig-iron, and cast metal goods, oak timber and bark, and sailcloth. The canals in Nottinghamshire and the vicinity have proved of the greatest benefit to the trade, commerce, agriculture, and general prosperity of the county. Pop. 146,873.

NOTTINGHAM, a large and populous town of England, chief town of the above county, is situated on a rocky eminence, in a line with the course of the Trent, which is crossed opposite the town by a bridge of 19 arches. The little river Lene runs into the Trent close to the town. The town stands on a hill so steep, that the ground floors of the houses towards the top of it are considerably elevated above the roofs of those at the bottom. The streets in general are narrow, and not formed on any regular plan; but considerable improvements have lately been made. The ancient walls and gates of the town are now entirely destroyed. Of the public buildings in Nottingham, the castle is the most conspicuous. It is a large and handsome building, situated near the site of the ancient fortress of the duke of Newcastle, during the short reign of James II. It stands on a rise,

the basement, which supports an ornamental front of the Corinthian order, with a grand double flight of steps leading to the apartments. The ancient fortress was founded by William the Conqueror, and was then thought impregnable. Behind the castle is the park, of 130 acres, used for pasture and gardens. At the upper end of it, adjoining the Derby road, are the barracks, a spacious range of brick buildings. Nottingham contains three parish churches, St Mary's, St Peter's, and St Nicholas, besides the extra parochial church of St James. St Mary's, the principal church, is built in the collegiate style, in the town of a cross, with a very august tower in the centre. St Peter's stands near the market-place, and is a handsome building, with a lofty spire. St Nicholas' church, erected in 1678, has a light and airy appearance; as also St James's church, erected in 1808. There are, besides, churches for the Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists of different descriptions, three for Wesleyan Methodists, one for Quakers, one for Roman Catholics, &c. The principal public charities are Plumtree's hospital, Collin's hospital, the Lambley hospital, and a variety of others. The workhouses are very clean and commodious. Of the other benevolent institutions, the most important is the general infirmary, founded in 1781, a most spacious and elegant building; also the lunatic asylum. There are various public and charity schools. The market-place has been long admired, and is now certainly one of the most spacious in the kingdom. The other public buildings are, the new exchange, a very handsome building of four stories in height; the county-hall, a handsome building, erected in 1770; the town-hall, for the town and county of Nottingham; the county prison, the town and county jail, and the town bridewell. The theatre is a plain building. The staple manufacture is that of stockings, chiefly the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton. At present the number of frames, &c. amounts to upwards of 10,000. Several large mills have been erected in the vicinity of the town, for the spinning of silk and cotton. There are also manufactures of lace for veils, shawls, &c. The bone lace trade was also at one time a source of profitable industry to many females, but has since declined. These finer manufactures being easily carried off, are chiefly conveyed by land. A considerable amount is exported to Europe, America, and the West Indies. Nottingham has long derived benefit from the extension of the railway, having become a great depot of goods for the adjacent country. At each two members in parliament; the number of voters is nearly 4000. Nottingham is a place of great antiquity. Pop. 146,873. 13 miles N. by W. from London. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

NOTTINGHAM, a town of the United States, in Prince George county, Maryland, the name also of various townships.

NOVALE, a well-built town of Austria. Italy. Pop. 2500. 11 miles S. by W. Treviso.

NOVARA, a province of the north-west of Italy, in the Marchion Milanese. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and contains 226,000 inhabitants, on a surface of 1400 square miles.

NOVARA, the capital of the above province, defended by a castle. The churches entitled to attention are the cathedral, and those of St Gaudenzo and the Dominicans. Novara contains a number of handsome private buildings. Population 15,000.

NOVA SCOTIA, in its most extensive meaning, a province of British America, bounded N. W. by Canada. N. E. by the gulf of St Lawrence, S. E. by the Atlantic, and S. by the Atlantic ocean and the United States of America. It was in the year 1784 divided into two provinces, viz. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia proper. Nova Scotia, in this limited sense, is a peninsula, joined to the continent by a narrow isthmus, at the north-east extremity of the bay of Fundy, and is about 240 miles in length from S. W. to N. E. and from 30 to 60 in breadth, and lies to the west of New Brunswick. The winter is of almost insupportable length and severity. The soil in most parts is thin and barren, the corn it produces, of a shrivelled kind, like rye, and the grass intermixed with a cold spongy moss. Halifax is the capital, founded in 1749.

NOVA ZEMBLA, a very large island in the Arctic ocean, belonging to the Russian government of Archangel, from which it is separated by the straits of Waigatz. It extends from 63° to the very high lat. of 76° N. and is computed at 510 miles in length, and 210 in breadth. No part of this dreary and inhospitable region has any permanent inhabitants; but particular tracks of the south and west coasts are visited by fishermen and hunters sent out by the merchants of Archangel and Mezen.

NOVELLARA, a town of Italy, 16 miles N. N. W. Modena. Pop. 4000.

NOVGOROD, or **NOVGOROD**, a large government or province in the north-west of European Russia, to the east of the governments of Petersburg and Pskov. It lies between 20. 50. and 38. 50. of E. long. and 57. 30. and 68. 30. of N. lat. Area 55,000 square miles. Population 780,000.

NOVGOROD, or **NOVGOROD-VELIKI** (the Great Novgorod), an extensive, though no longer populous town, of the north-west of European Russia, the capital of the above government, at the extremity of the lake Ilmen, and divided into two parts by the Volchov; one called the Torgaria, or the Market Town; the other the Sophiskaia or quarter of St Sophia. The latter contains the Kremlin or citadel, in which is the ancient palace of the czars, now in a state of dilapidation; and the cathedral of St Sophia, a large building, with brazen gates. The other part of the town contains the building occu-

pied by the governor; but the rest of the habitations are an irregular collection of wooden structures. Novgorod-Veliki is one of the most ancient cities of the empire, having been founded in the 5th century. At present it consists of small scattered groups of miserable houses, separated by ruins which attest its former magnitudo. Population 8000. 112 miles S. S. E. St Petersburg. Long. 31. 10. 30. E. Lat. 58. 31. 32. N.

NOVGOROD-SIEVSKOI, a town of European Russia, government of Czernigoy. Pop. 3000. 83 miles E. N. E. Czernigoy.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the Marchion states, at the foot of the Appennines. In front of the principal church is a public square. The castle is situated in an elevated position. The chief manufactures are of silk. It is noted for a sanguinary battle in August 1799, between the French under Jourdan, and the Austro-Russian forces. Population 6400. 23 miles N. by E. Genoa.

NOVI-BAZAR, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, near the Orseco. Population 8000. 85 miles S. Belgrade.

NOVOT OSKOL, a town of European Russia. Population 2000. 90 miles S. E. Kursk.

NOVGOROD, a town of European Russia, 160 miles N. N. W. Cherson. Pop. 2400.

NOVO-SITANSAROV, a fortified town of Russia, 21 miles S. S. W. Pultava. Pop. 3700.

NOUVION, a town of France, department of the Aisne. Population 2600.

NOXONTON, a village of the United States, in Newcastle county, Delaware.

NOYA, an ancient town of Spain, in Gallicia, on a bay of the Atlantic.—Also a branch of the Llobregat, in Catalonia.

NOREN, a town of France, on the Sarthe, 5 miles S. W. Le Mans. Population 1800.

NOYEN, a town of France, department of the Yonne, on the Serein. Pop. 3000.

NOYON, a town of France, department of the Oise, on the Verre. It has manufactures of linen, leather, hats, and stockings. Population 6000. 70 miles N. by E. Paris.

NOZAY, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Population 2100.

NUBIA, an extensive country of Africa, inclosed between Egypt, the Nile, Abyssinia, and the Red sea. It is difficult to say what constitutes the uniting principle in this vast region. It is covered by numerous tribes of independent Arabs, some carrying on trade in towns, others cultivating the ground, and a still greater number roaming over the extensive wastes which cover this part of Africa. With the exception of the immediate banks of the Nile, which are rendered fertile by laborious irrigation, Nubia consists almost entirely of sandy and rocky deserts. The country on the Nile is split into a series of little independent kingdoms, each governed by its own Melek or chief. As the Nile here seldom or never overflows its banks, the territory is irrigated exclusively by wheels, which raise the waters to the adjacent grounds. It produces chiefly the grain called *showra*,

also barley, French beans, lentils, sometimes water-melons, and tobacco. No fruit trees are cultivated except palms, though the climate seems very well adapted to them. The climate of Nubia, though in summer intensely hot, is remarkably healthy, in consequence, probably of the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. The houses of the Nubians are either of mud or loose stones. The last, being for the better inhabitants, are usually two together, one for the male, and the other for the female members of the family. The Nubians are in general well made, strong, and muscular, with fine features. The women are not handsome, but prettily well made, and possess in general sweet countenances, and are modest and reserved in their manners. The Nubians are seldom unarmed, and the first purchase made by a boy is a short crooked knife, tied over the elbow, and ready to be drawn on the slightest quarrel. One of the most remarkable features of this region consists in the magnificent remains of antiquity with which it is covered.

Another most extensive part of Nubia consists of the great track of country which extends from the Nile to the Red sea. It is described as a most complete desert, not containing a single permanent abode, but only interspersed with *oasis* or valleys, affording some trees, shrubs, and grass, with a few wells or rills. These are resorted to by the wandering Arabs, and by the caravans. At the southern extremity of this desert is the district of Berber, consisting of four large villages, employed chiefly in carrying on the trade of Egypt and Arabia with the interior of Africa. The people are a very handsome race. Their manners are licentious; and few traders pass through Berber without taking a mistress, were it only for a fortnight. Drunkenness is the constant companion of this debauchery. These dissolute habits produce their natural effects on the people, every thing discreditable to humanity being found in their character. The chief trade of the Berber district, and indeed of all Nubia, consists in slaves imported from the interior of Africa, and either conveyed northwards into Egypt, or across the Red sea by Souakin and Jidda. The annual import is estimated at 5000.

NUNDEA, the ancient capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal, situated between the 22d and 24th degrees of N. lat.

NUTIL SOUS PASSAVANT, a town of France, 10 miles S. W. Saumur. Population 2000.

NUIS, or **NUIRE**, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or. Population 2500.

NULLE, a town of Spain, 35 miles N. N. E. Valencia. Population 3000.

NUN, **NOON**, or **WARRANNOON**, an extensive country of Africa, situated on the Atlantic, and forming nominally the most southern part of the empire of Morocco. Gum, wax, and black feathers, are the only exportable commodities.

NUN, a river of Africa, which traverses the above district.

NUNDYNDROOG, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in Mysore. Long. 77. 53. E. Lat. 13. 22. N.

NUNSTON, a well built market town of England, in Warwickshire, on the Anker. The church has a square tower. Here is a good free school. It has a manufactory of ribbons. Pop. 6616. 8 miles N. E. Coventry.

NUNEX, **NUO**, a river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, Lat. 19. 20. N.

NUYOATE, a considerable village, or rather suburb of Haddington, in Scotland.

NUNIA, a village of Irak Arabi, on the bank of the Tigris, opposite to Mosul.

NUREMBERG, a large and ancient town of Germany, in Franconia, on the Pegnitz, which divides it into two parts nearly equal. It is surrounded by an old wall and ditch, with round towers at intervals. The form of the town approaches to a square; several of the streets are wide, but not handsome, being crooked and irregular. Of the public edifices at Nuremberg, the chief are the castle or fort called *Reichsfeite*, the occasional residence of emperors in the middle ages. The council-house, built in 1610, is a fine old structure; the church of St Sebald, also a good building, is beside it. In the public library is a good collection of manuscripts and early editions of printed books. The church of St Egidien, rebuilt in 1718, and called the new church, has elegant columns, and a beautiful altar-piece by Van Dyke. Nuremberg has an alms-office, a foundling hospital, and a house of correction. It was at an early period a noted place for working in iron, brass, and other metals. Nuremberg wares have long comprised a great variety of articles, such as musical and mathematical instruments, copper-plates, pins, needles, spectacles, and toys of all kinds, whether of hardware or wood. The printing and bookselling business is carried on here to a considerable extent. Nuremberg appears to have been most prosperous in the 15th and 16th centuries. Population 27,000. 100 miles N. by W. Munich. Long. 11. 4. 15. E. Lat. 49. 24. 35. N.

NURTINGEN, a town of Germany, on the Neckar, 14 miles S. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 5400.

NUSSCO, a town of Naples, 46 miles W. by N. Naples. Population 3000.

NYDE, or **ICA**, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse.

NYXUONG, a town of Denmark, on the island of Funen, opposite the island of Zealand. It is here that ships passing through the Belt pay toll. Population 2000.

NYXKROING, a town of Denmark, island of Falster. Pop. 1100. 69 miles S. W. Copenhagen.—2d. Another in the island of Zealand.

NYRAXVHART, a town of Hungary, palatinate of Schemen. It has churches for Lutherans, Calvinists, and Catholics. Population 6100. 20 miles N. Debreczin.

NYRARIPO, a seat town of Sweden, the capital of a government of the same name,

and of Sudermania, on a bay of the Baltic. Pop. 2400. 40 miles S. W. Stockholm.

OLANDA, a province of European Russia, in the government of Finland, bounded by the gulf of Finland, Carolia, Tavastland, and Finland proper. Its area is 4660 square miles. Population 115,000.

ONEN, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Val d'Aoste, on the lake of Geneva. Population 1800.

NYSTAD, a petty town of European Russia, 140 miles N. W. Petersburg.

NYSTAD, a seaport of European Russia, in Finland. Population 1900.

O.

ONTARIO, a river of North America, which enters the Mississippi.

OOKA, the capital of a district of Hindostan, long celebrated as the residence of a gang of pirates. Long. 69. 36. E. Lat. 22. 14. N.

OAKHAM, chief town of the county of Rutland, in England. The church is a fine building, with a lofty spire. Population 2100. 95 miles N. by W. London.

OAKHAMPTON, an ancient market town of England, in Devonshire, near the source of the river Oak, on the borders of Dartmoor Forest, and on the great road from Exeter to Cornwall. It is an ancient town, and at the time of the Domesday survey, had a market and four burgesses. It was then held by Baldwin de Brionnis, a Norman, who built the castle. The ruins of its once magnificent castle are still standing about a mile from the town. It has a manufacture of serge, and sends two members to parliament. Population 1907. 24 miles W. Exeter.

OAKINGHAM, or **WORKINGHAM**, a market town of England, in Berkshire. Population 1512.

OAKMULGEE, a river of Georgia, which joins the Oconee to form the Altamaha.

OAK CREEK, a river of the United States, which enters the Musquahannah.

OAXACA, or **QUAXACA**, an intendancy or province of Mexico, bounded N. by the intendancy of Vera Cruz, E. by the kingdom of Guatemala, W. by the province of Puebla, and S. for a length of coast of 11 leagues, by the Pacific ocean. Pop. 531,000.

OAXACA, the capital of the last mentioned province, 230 miles south of the city of Mexico, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca. It is watered by a beautiful river. The town is built in the form of an oblong square. The streets are wide and well paved. The town-house in the great square is built with stone of a sea-green colour. Population 24,000.

OBAN, a village of Scotland, in Argyllshire, situated on a fine bay of a semicircular form, in the sound of Bute. It has risen rapidly within the last 60 years, and is well situated for trade. 33½ miles W. Inverary.

OBEN, or **OBRA**, a small river of Prussia, in Pomerania, which runs into the Oder.

OBENKATZEN, a large village of Germany, in Bavaria. Population 3000.

OBENHART, a river of Germany, which falls into the lake of Constance.

OBENHART, a town of Bavaria, in the Tyrol, 78 miles S. W. Munich. Pop. 1800.

ONZ, a great river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in 52° N. lat., and traversing the whole of the government of Tobolsk, falls into the Northern ocean, after an entire course of upwards of 2000 miles.

ORIBOS, a town of Portugal, 44 miles N. Lisbon. Population 3000.

OROTAU, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk. Population 4400.

ORRA, a small river of Prussian Poland, which falls into the Wartha.

ORU, or **ORUY**, an island in the Eastern sea, 60 miles long and 20 broad.

ORU, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, which falls into the Ebro.

ORONA, a town of Spain, the capital of La Mancha. It is a very old place, fortified in former ages, though still preserving part of its ancient walls. It is in a state of complete decay. The manufactures are silk, leather, and soap. A battle was fought here in 1810 between the French and Spaniards. Population 5000. 30 miles S. S. E. Madrid.

ORATAMOO, a river of the United States, in Louisiana. It joins the Ouachitta.

ORCAOKI, an island near the coast of North Carolina, 10 miles long and 3 wide.

ORCONI, a river of Georgia, which joins the Ocmulgee, to form the Altamaha.

ORCONAN, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomac.

ORCHIL, a range of lofty mountains in Scotland, in Perthshire and Fife.

ORCHID, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. Population 6000.

ORCHERTH, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Main. Population 2000.

ORCE, a river of England, in Berkshire. It joins the Thames—another in Devonshire.

ORCE, a considerable river of Germany, in Saxony, which falls into the Aller.

ORCHARO ORLEN, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Susquehanna.

ORCHAKOV, a town of European Russia, government of Cherson, near the mouth of the Dnieper. It was never a place of great size; and since the building of Odessa, it has greatly decayed. It was once the object of obstinate contests between the Turks and Russians. Pop. 1000. 64 miles W. by S. Cherson.

ORCHODZ, a village of England, in Cheshire. Population 1142.

ORCHAK, a river of Portugal, in Alentejo, which falls into the Atlantic.

ODENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, 13 miles W. S. W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 4000.

ODENSEE, a town of Denmark, and capital of the island of Funen, on a river which runs into a large bay, about a mile from the town, noted as a place for the good education of its inhabitants, and for its manufactures of woollens, leather, and soap. Population 6000. 86 miles W. S. W. Copenhagen.

ODER, a great river in the east of Germany, the course of which is chiefly in the Prussian states. It rises in Moravia, 18 miles N. E. Olmutz, enters Silesia, flows through that province, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, forms the large maritime lake, called the Haff, and runs into the Baltic by three mouths, called the Preen, the Swine, and the Dnysva.

ODERZO, a town of Austria Italy. Population 3400. 25 miles N. N. E. Venice.

ODESSA, a flourishing seaport of European Russia, government of Cherson, on a small bay of the Black sea, between the mouths of the Dniester and the Dniéper. The foundation of this place was laid by the empress Catharine, in 1792, after the peace of Jassy. It has since flourished greatly, and has now risen to be a seaport of great importance; containing in 1804 15,000, and in 1820 36,000 inhabitants. It is fortified in the modern style, and has on the east side a citadel that commands the port, which is artificial, and adapted for the reception of about 300 vessels. A row of barracks forms a line between the harbour and the town. A light-house has been erected on a projecting point on the south side of the bay. The roadstead is very extensive, and the anchorage safe in summer.

The town of Odessa is neatly built, the streets being wide, straight, and crossing each other at right angles; but, until paved, they will be dusty in summer, and dirty in winter. The churches are seven in number. The other principal buildings are the admiralty-court, the custom-house, and the hospital, all adjoining the harbour; the exchange and the theatre. The establishments for education are a lyceum, on the plan of those in France, and schools for trade and navigation; also schools for the instruction of girls. Odessa being occasionally resorted to by Polish families for sea-bathing, public baths have been constructed. The chief disadvantages of the place are the scarcity of wood and water. Odessa has been declared a free port. The great article of export is corn from the Ukraine and neighbouring provinces. About 800 vessels arrive yearly. Brewing and distilling are carried on on a large scale; and there are manufactures of woollens, silk, gunpowder, and soap. Long. 30. 37. 30. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

ODHORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Malabar. Long. 74. 20. E. Lat. 23. 32. N.

ODON, the capital of a district of Hispania, on the Banas river. Long. 74. 5. E. Lat. 38. 2. N.

ODON, a town of Spain, in Seville. It falls into the river of Spain.

ODINAM, a market town of England, in Hants. It has still the remains of its castle. The celebrated grammarian William Lilly, was born here in the year 1466. The inhabitants spin worsted and wind silk. Pop. 2423.

ODRAU, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Oder. Population 2200.

ODELZEM, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. Population 3000.

ODENBURG, the capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Hungary. It is neatly built, has one Lutheran and two Catholic churches, a Catholic and Lutheran school, and 12,500 inhabitants. It has a manufacture of fine woollen; also a sugar refinery. 37 miles S. S. E. Vienna.

ODENBRODE, St. a town of North Brabant, on the Dommel. Population 2800.

ODEBRAN, a town of Saxony, 27 miles W. S. W. Dresden. Population 2000.

ODERFOLD, a village of Denmark, in Zealand, 9 miles from Copenhagen.

ODERINGEN, a town of Germany, on the Ohr, 38 miles N. N. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3400.

ODELAND, a long and narrow island in the Baltic, on the south-east coast of Sweden. It is 70 miles in length, but only six in breadth; area 300 square miles. Pop. 22,000.

ODLS, a town of Prussian Silesia, and the capital of a principality of that name, on a small river of the same name, 10 miles E. N. E. Breslau. Population 3300.

OELESE, LANGEN, a village of Prussian Silesia. Population 2000.

OELESNITZ, a town of Saxony, on the Elster, 76 miles S. W. Dresden. Pop. 2800.

OESEL, a considerable island in the Baltic, at the mouth of the gulf of Riga, belonging to Russia. Length 70 miles; breadth at one place above 50, and at another not above 2 or 3 miles; area 1144 square miles; population, including the small adjoining islands of Moen and Ranoë, 35,000.

OESTRICK, a well built town of Germany, duchy of Nassau. Population 1600.

OESTRINGEN, a town of Germany, 14 miles E. Spire. Population 1600.

OEZBEHEM, a town of West Flanders, 25 miles E. Ypres. Population 2100.

OEYTING, NEW, a town of Bavaria, 40 miles E. by N. Munich. Population 1500.

OEYTINGEN, capital of a principality of the same name, in Germany, on the Wertitz, 60 miles N. N. W. Munich. Pop. 3200.

OEX, CHATEAU D', a town of the Swiss canton of Vaud, 6 miles W. by S. Genéva. Population 2300.

OETRAS, a small town of Portugal, mouth of the Tagus, 8 miles E. Lisbon.

OFANTO, the modern name of the Aufidus. It falls into the Adriatic.

OFFENBACH, a neatly built town of Germany, on the Main. It has three Protestant churches, a synagogue, and a palace for the prince. It manufactures snuff and tobacco, wax, japanned goods, musical instruments, and carriages. Population 6000. 4 miles E. S. E. Frankfurt.

OFFENBACH, a village of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Population 1200.

OFFENBURG, a walled town of Baden, 11 miles S. E. Strasburg. Population 8900.

ODDENSEBURG, a thriving village of the United States, in New York, 212 miles N. W. Albany.

OGECHEE, a river of the United States, in Georgia, which falls into Okechew sound at Hardwick.

OGLETHORPE, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Georgia. Population 12,297, including 5435 slaves.

OGUISO, a considerable river of Italy, which joins the Po, 8 miles from Mantua.

OGUELLA, a small town in the south of Portugal, in Alentejo.

OHAIN, a large village of South Brabant. Population 1000.

OHETEROA, an island, about twelve miles in circumference, in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 150. 47. W. Lat. 22. 27. S.

OHETVAHOA, an island in the South Pacific ocean, 15 or 16 leagues in circumference.

OHIO, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Michigan territory, E. by Pennsylvania, S. by the river Ohio, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. Long. 80. 35. to 84. 37. W. Lat. 33. 30. to 42. N.; 316 miles long, and 216 broad, containing 39,120 square miles. It is divided into 82 counties. The interior and northern parts of the country, bordering on Lake Erie, are generally level, and in some places marshy. Nearly one-third of the eastern and south-eastern part is very hilly and broken. The hills are exceedingly numerous, but they seldom rise into considerable mountains. Along the rivers the soil is remarkably fertile, consisting of rich and luxuriant meadows. Wheat is the staple production. Other sorts of grain, various kinds of fruit, grass, hemp, and flax, are extensively cultivated. From 70 to 100 bushels of Indian corn, it is said, have in many instances been produced in a year, from one acre. Coal is found in great quantities in the eastern parts. Iron ore has been discovered. Salt springs are found on the banks of several of the rivers. The climate is generally mild, though in winter the mercury sometimes falls below zero, while the greatest heat of summer is 98 degrees. The woods abound with deer, wild turkeys, geese, ducks, pheasants, and partridges. The bear and deer still inhabit the forests. The rivers are stocked with fish. There are academies and schools in different parts. The rivers which flow into Lake Erie on the north are Maumee, Raisin, Huron, Vermillion, River, Cayuga, Grand, and Ashtabula; those in the south flowing into the Ohio are the Muskingum, Hocking, Little and Great Miami. The Auglaize and St. Mary's, in the western part of the state, are branches of the Mahoning. Columbus is the seat of government. Cincinnati is much the largest town. The other most considerable towns are Chillicothe, Steubenville, Zanesville,

Marietta, Dayton, New Lancaster, New Lebanon, St. Clairville, Urbana, Lebanon, Chilesville, and Gallipolis. There are, besides, a number of other flourishing towns. Various manufactures have been established, cotton, wool, hemp, flax, iron, glass, and pottery. Steam-boats of a large size, and common in every respect, are constantly plying on the Ohio. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent on the Ohio. Population 1,453,365; in 1810, 930,780; in 1814, 1,347,000.

OHIO, a great river of the United States, which is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and the Monongahela, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and which, after a westerly west course of 842 miles, joins the Mississippi 193 miles below the Missouri, in Lat. 38. 58. W. Lat. 37. N. The Ohio is a beautiful river, its current is gentle, its waters clear, and it is nowhere broken by any considerable falls, except at Louisville. This river varies in breadth from 400 to 1400 yards. Including its windings, it is 1188 miles from Pittsburg to its mouth. Steam-boats are now employed on this river with great advantage. The principal towns on the Ohio, below Pittsburg, are Steubenville, Wheeling, Marietta, Gallipolis, Maysville, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Jeffersonville.

OHIO, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Virginia. Population 8175. Slaves 440. Chief town Wheeling. 2d, In the west part of Kentucky, on the Ohio. Population 3792, including 100 slaves. It is the name of various townships.

OHITTANOO, an island in the South Pacific ocean, 21 miles in circumference.

OHILAU, a town of Silesia, on the Ohlau, 14 miles S. E. Breslau. Population 2890.

OHILAU, a river of Prussian Silesia, which rises near Bernsdorf, and falls into the Oder.

OHIOPEE, a river of the United States, in Georgia, which runs into the Alabama.

OHUNDSUFF, a walled town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Gotha. Population 4200.

OHRE, a small river of Prussian Saxony, which joins the Elbe.

OHANNAO, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Altmühl. Population 2700.

OREN, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into Loch Ness.

OICKEL, a river of Scotland, in Ruthven-shire, which falls into the Firth of Forth.

OIGON, a small river in the east of France. It falls into the Seine.

OHIO CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Alleghany.

OHUSCHOW, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 23 miles E. S. E. Brabant. Population 4500.

OHICANARY, a river of Louisiana, which enters the Mississippi, in Lat. 31. 44. N.

OISE, a department of France, including portions of the old provinces of the Isle of France and Picardy, and bounded by the department of the Somme, of the Aisne, and of the vicinity of the Seine. Population near 400,000; surface 2400 square miles. The

principal rivers are the Oise, Aureq, the Aisne, the Epte, the Thierain, and the Breche. **ORSE**, a considerable river of France, which falls into the Seine.

OSTRIN'S TOWN, a town of the island of Barbadoes, in a bay to which it gives name.

OKA, a considerable river of European Russia, which joins the Volga.

OKA, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Amur.

OKHOTZK, one of the four circles in the government of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia. It forms a maritime territory, extending along the gulfs of the Eastern ocean called the seas of Okhotzk, of Kamtschatka, and of Anadir. The town of this name contains only about 170 houses. It has a church, some magazines, and a double row of shops. It is supported by being the channel of trade between Irkoutsk and Kamtschatka. Long. 142. 44. E. Lat. 59. 20. N.

OKHOTZK, SEA OF, a large gulf of the Eastern seas, enclosed between Kamtschatka, the circle of Okhotzk, part of Chinese Tartary, and Saghalien.

OKI, an island of Japan, 60 miles in circumference, near the N. W. coast of Niphon.

OKWA, a small and well built town of Moldavia, 100 miles S. S. W. Jassy.

OLBERSHAUSEN, a well built town of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge. Population 1800.

OLBERSBONE, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Little Oppo. Population 1700.—2d, (Upper and Lower), two large villages of Saxony. Population 1800.

OLINGHAM, a hamlet of England, in the county of Worcester.

OLINGBY UPON SEVERN, a hamlet of England, Gloucestershire. Population 528.

OLDENBURG, a grand duchy of Germany, consisting of several scattered portions, chiefly in the north-west of the empire. The principal part is Oldenburg proper. It is bounded N. by the German ocean, E., W., and even S. by portions of the Hanover territory. Area, including the principality of Eutin, and lordship of Birkenfeld, 2623 square miles, and 218,000 inhabitants. The chief towns are Oldenburg the capital, Elsfleth, and Varel. The grand duchy proper consists almost entirely of level ground, and in some places on the coast, is so low, that it requires large dikes, as in Holland, to prevent inundations. The chief rivers are the Weser, the Hunte, and the Delme. The grand duke of Oldenburg is a member of the German body. In 1810 he was expelled from all his possessions, by Bonaparte; but after the battle of Leipzig in 1813, he returned, and at the congress of Vienna was entitled grand duke.

OLDENBURG, capital of the above duchy, on the river Hunte, 82 miles W. N. W. Hanover. It has 3 churches, 3 hospitals, a house of correction, &c. The chief trade is in wool. Population 5000. Long. 8. 11. 6. E. Lat. 53. 60. N.

OLDENBURG, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein. Population 1100.

OLDENZAAL, a town of the Netherlands, 30 miles N. E. Zutphen. Pop. 2100.

OLDESDORF, a town of Denmark, on the Trave, 15 miles W. Labec. Pop. 1700.

OLDHAM, a populous manufacturing town of England, Lancashire, on the Medlock, near its source. It has increased very rapidly within the last 50 years. The manufactures consist chiefly of fustians and hats, and cotton spinning. It has a large and ancient church, and several churches for dissenters. Pop. 21,662. 7½ miles N. E. Manchester.

OLD HANNOVA, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica, west of Port Royal.

OLDLAND, a township of England, county of Gloucester. Population 4207.

OLD ROAD TOWN, a town of the island of St Christopher, 5 miles W. Basse Terre.

OLD TOWN, and **OLD TOWN HANNOVA**, a seaport of the United States, in Duke's county, Massachusetts, on the east part of Martin's Vineyard. Population 1375. It is more commonly called *Edgartown*. Near the harbour is a handsome village, containing 80 or 90 houses. 87 miles S. Boston.

OLD TOWN CREEK, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Cape Fear river.

OLEAN, or OIL CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Allegany.

OLEKMA, a river of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkoutsk, which joins the Lena.

OLEKMINSK, a fort and small town in the government of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia. It has a church and 30 houses. 692 miles N. E. Irkoutsk.

OLEKON, an island on the south-west coast of France, opposite to the mouth of the Charente, separated from the continent by a narrow channel called Pertuis de Maubuisson. Population 19,000.

OLEMON, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 5500.

OLEVANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 2100.

OLEVOUX, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 1800.

OLIFANT'S RIVER, a considerable river of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope.

OLIVA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 36 miles S. Valencia. Population 5000.

OLIVARES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 20 miles N. Madrid.

OLIVENZA, a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura. Population 4500.

OLIVET, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Population 3100.

OLIVETO, a town of Naples, 45 miles N. E. Policastro. Population 4000.

OLIVETO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 3250.

OLLENA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 6 miles S. San Felipe. Population 4000.

OLLIVULES, a town of France, 4 miles W. Toulon. Population 2600.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in Valladolid, on the Adagui. Population 3000.

OLMETZ, a circle of Moravia, comprising part of the country adjoining to the county

of Glatz. Area 2020 square miles; population 317,300.

OLMUTZ, a strongly fortified and well built town of Moravia, on the March, by which it is almost surrounded. The houses are high and gloomy. The university of Olmutz is now replaced by a lyceum or high school. Olmutz is an archbishop's see, and one of the richest ecclesiastical benefices of the empire. The principal public buildings are the hospital for lying-in women and orphans, the cathedral, and the riding academy. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Frederick II. in 1758. Pop. 11,000. 100 miles N. N. E. Vienna. Long. 17° 9' 15" E. Lat. 49° 33' 45" N.

OLNEY, a market town of England, in Buckinghamshire. It consists of one long street. The church is a spacious building, ornamented with a tower and beautiful spire. Population 2530. 12 miles S. E. Northampton.

OLONA, a tributary of the Po, in Italy.

OLONETZ, a very extensive government in the north of European Russia, lying to the south of that of Archangel, and to the east of Finland, between 29. 40. and 46. 20. of E. long. and 59. 40. and 65. 37. of N. lat. Area 87,500 square miles; population 282,000.

OLONETZ, the chief town of the government of the same name, 84 miles N. E. St Petersburg. Population 2800.

OLOR, a manufacturing town of Catalonia, on the Fluvia, 20 miles W. N. W. Gerona. It has 7 squares, 3 churches, 2 monasteries, and a large hospital. Population 15,000.

OLSE, a small river of Upper Silesia, which falls into the Oder.

OLVIOROL, a town of European Russia, government of Cherson, on the Bog. Population 2700.

OLYKA, a town of Russian Poland, in Volhynia. Population 3600.

OLYMPUS, a celebrated mountain of Thessaly, 6000 feet high.

OMAGH, a town of Ireland, county of Tyrone, 14 miles S. Strabane.

OMAR, a village of Upper Egypt, distinguished by its ancient remains.

OMAR, an island in the Eastern seas, 20 miles W. Timor.

OMASONE, a river of Tuscany, which falls into the Mediterranean.

OMÈS, St., a strongly fortified town of France, department of the Puy de Calais. It is built with tolerable regularity, the principal streets being broad and spacious; but they are in general bordered with low mean looking houses. The only square in St Omer is the Place de l'Archevêque. Outside of its walls is the town-hall. Of the public walks the most frequented are the ramparts, the borders of the canal, and the avenue of the gate leading towards Calais. The city public buildings worth notice are two fine Gothic churches, the cathedral, and Abbé of St. Bertin; the latter is falling into ruins. The college has a library of 20,000 volumes. The inhabitants of St Omer are partly occupied with the

culture of the fertile grounds around the town; others are employed in manufacture, particularly in woollens, leather, paper, and starch. Pop. 20,000. 24 miles S. E. Calais.

OMÈY, a small island near the west coast of Ireland. Long. 10. 7. W. Lat. 53. 31. N.

OMKON, an extensive division of Arabia, comprising the coast that extends from its eastern extremity of Rasalgate, to the entrance of the Persian gulf.

OMOA, a seaport and fort of Mexico, province of Honduras.

OMRATTEY, a large, fortified, and trading town of Hindostan, province of Berar. Long. 78. 20. E. Lat. 20. 59. N.

ONATE, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, 23 miles N. E. Vittoria. Population 2100.

ONNA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 17 miles E. by N. Sagorbe. Population 4500.

ONKEHOW, one of the Sandwich islands, in the North Pacific ocean.

ONEGA, a large lake of the north of European Russia, government of Olonetz, to the east of the still larger lake of Ladoga. Length 130 miles; breadth 80. Near it rises the river Onega, which falls into the White sea.

ONEGA, an inconsiderable town of European Russia, government of Archangel, on the White sea, at the mouth of the river Onega. 60 miles S. S. W. Archangel.

ONENITA, a province of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, which, until 1566, formed a distinct principality belonging to the house of Doria. Its principal productions are olive oil and fruit. It contains, on a surface of 100 square miles, 1 town, 51 villages, and nearly 20,000 inhabitants.

ONEGLIA, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian states, capital of the province of the same name, 65 miles S. W. Genoa. Pop. 5000.

ONENLIA, Cape, in the territory of Genoa. Long. 7. 54. E. Lat. 43. 53. N.

ONEIDA, a county of the United States, in the state of New York, bounded N. by Lewis county, E. by Herkimer county, S. W. by Madison county, and W. by Oswego county. Area 1,303,040 acres. The face of the country is generally level. Population 35,792.

ONEIDA, a lake of the above county, 20 miles long, and 4 broad. Also a river.

ONÈY, a small river of England, in Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug.

ONIL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 3 miles E. Villena. Population 3400.

ONIOY, a river of the United States, in Vermont. It runs into Lake Champlain.

ONONAGUA, a county of the United States, in the state of New York, bounded N. by Oswego county, E. by Madison county, S. by Cortland county, and W. by Cayuga county. Area 580,460 acres. Population 25,667. In this county is Onondaga lake; on its borders are celebrated salt springs.

ONONAGUA, a township of the United States, capital of Onondaga county. Pop. 5740.

ONONAGUA HOLLOW, a village in the above township. Population 330.

ONOSAZ, or **HOSAZEN**, a seaport of Hindostan.

ten, province of North Canada, at the mouth of a small river, which communicates with a fine salt water-lake. Long. 74. 25. E. Lat. 14. 18. N.

OSKOST, a small island in the Eastern ocean, in the bay of Batavia. Pop. 3000.

OSKATOW, a county in the south part of North Carolina, on the coast. Population 6000. Slaves 2200.

OSKARTO, a county of the United States, in New York, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Seneca county, S. by Steuben and Allegany counties, and W. by Genesee county. Population 42,026. Area 1777½ square miles, or 1,186,000 acres.

OSKARTIO LAKE, the northern lake of that great chain which divides the United States from Upper Canada. In length it is 171 miles, at its greatest breadth 591, and 407 in circumference. In the middle, attempts have been made, without success, to find the bottom, with 300 fathoms.

OSKRENTZ, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Its inhabitants have manufactures in woollen, linen, paper, and copper. Population 11,700.

OSKRA, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan, between the 29d and 24th degrees of N. Lat. and between the 75th and 77th of E. Long. It stands on the Nippur river, and is the principal residence of Dowlat Row Sindia, a Mahratta chief. It is one of the most ancient cities of Hindostan, and was known to the Greeks under the name of Oskno. The ancient city has, however, decayed. The modern city is of an oblong form, about six miles in circumference, and surrounded by a stone wall, with round towers. The principal buildings are the mosques and temples. Sindia's palace makes but a poor figure. Long. 75. 50. E. Lat. 23. 12. N.

OSK, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. Long. 71. 46. E. Lat. 24. 15. N.

OSKALAKA, one of the Fox islands, in the North Pacific ocean.

OSKORIS, the principal river of Arracan, in the Birman empire. It rises in the mountains which divide Arracan from Ava, and although not above 70 miles in length, is a mile broad at its entrance, and capable of admitting ships of considerable burden.

OSKAT, a town of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, situated in a hollow, surrounded by naked and barren hills. Population 16,900, chiefly Turks, the remainder Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The houses are mostly constructed of brick and wood. The palace is a very extensive building; and it has a handsome mosque. Lat. 38. 42. N.

OSKERTHOUT, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. It has large manufactures of pottery ware and of tiles. Population 6400. 5 miles N. N. E. Brabant.

OSKERTWIK, a village of North Brabant, 10 miles S. S. W. Ros-le-Duc. Pop. 1700.

OSKERTZ, a town of East Flanders, 7 miles S. by E. Ghent. Population 3200.

OSKERTSEKER, a town of West Flanders, 21 miles S. by E. Bruges. Pop. 3600.

OPATOW, a town of Poland, 10 miles W. N. W. Sandomir. Population 2000.

OPELOUSAS, the capital of a district of the same name, in Louisiana.

OPORTO, a large city of Portugal, about two miles from the mouth of the Douro. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a bank of the river. It has still an old wall, five or six feet thick, flanked at intervals with mean looking towers, and further protected by a small fort. The quay extends the whole length of the town. The roadstead is spacious, and is at times the rendezvous of fleets of merchantmen for Brazil. It is commanded by a small fort. The town is in general well built. From the strand rises a broad well paved street, with causeways on each side, leading to two equally handsome oblique streets. The others on the declivity of the hill are narrow, crooked, and dirty; but several of those on the top are fine and broad, and contain a number of elegant houses. On the east side of the town, the houses overhanging the side of the river are built on so steep a declivity, as to be accessible only by steps out of the rock. On the opposite bank of the Douro there are two places, or rather suburbs of the city. The smaller and more westerly of these is called Gava. To the east, and also on the south bank of the Douro, is another small but populous town, called Villa Nova do Porto, inhabited, notwithstanding its name, by mechanics, and others of the lower orders. Altogether the population on the south bank is not short of 20,000. Between Gava and Villa Nova are immense depots or warehouses, for storing the wine from the interior, previous to its being embarked. From 50,000 to 70,000 pipes are annually embarked. The lesser exports are oil, sumach, linen, and oranges. The imports are woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, almost all from England; also fish from the west of England and Newfoundland; from the Baltic hemp and flax; from the United States, the chief import is rice. Oporto contains a naval arsenal and dock-yard, where ships are occasionally repaired. The harbour, however, is difficult of access, partly from rocks at the mouth of the Douro, partly from the accumulation of sand. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a corregidor, a provisor, and a military commander. There is here a theatre of comparatively late erection. Oporto was in the possession of the French during part of 1808, and the spring of 1809, when it was evacuated by them. Population 70,000. 172 miles N. by E. Lisbon, 49 N. Coimbra. Long. E. 29. 30. W. Lat. 41. 11. N.

OPRA, a river of Silesia, which falls into the Oder near Oderberg.

OPPEL, an extensive province of Prussian Silesia, comprehending the greatest part of Upper Silesia, and nearly corresponding to the duchies of Oppeln, Neisse, and Ratibor, along with the Prussian part of those of Jagierdorf and Treppau. It is divided into

diff. in circles. This province consists almost entirely of hills and mountains. It abounds in large forests, and contains a large store of valuable minerals. Area 5000 square miles. Population 550,000.

OPPEN, the capital of the above principality, situated on the Oder, 80 miles S. E. Breslau. It has some linen manufactures. Population 3200.

OPPENAU, a town of Germany, in Baden, 15 miles E. Strasburg. Population 1700.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, 10 miles S. by E. Mentz. Population 1700.

OPPINE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, situated among the mountains, 20 miles N. E. Reggio. Population 8000.

ORANALA, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian states. Population 3100.

ORAN, or **WARRAN**, a considerable town of Algiers, province of Tlemcen. 170 miles S. W. Algiers. Long. 9. 10. W. Lat. 35. 50. N.

ORAN, a port village of the United States, in Oran county, New York.

ORANGE, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse, the chief place of a principality on the Meyne. Its streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill paved; its houses devoid of elegance, and even of neatness. It has no public buildings worth notice; and the only objects which recommend it to attention, are its remains of antiquity. Its chief manufactures are of linen, serge, and paper. Pop. 7300. 130 miles S. Lyons.

ORANGE, a county of the United States, in New York, bounded N. by Sullivan and Ulster counties, E. by Hudson, S. E. by Rockland county, and S. W. by New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Population 21,347. 3d. In the central part of Virginia. Population 12,323. Slaves 6516. 3d. Of North Carolina. Population 20,136, including 4701 slaves. 4th. Of Indiana. 5th. Of Vermont. Pop. 28,347. The name of various townships.

ORANGE RIVER, a river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic. Lat. 28. 30. S. 2d. In Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 4 miles E. Montego bay.

ORANGEBURG, a district in the central part of S. Carolina. Pop. 13,229. Slaves 6564. 2d. The capital of the above district. It contains 20 houses.

ORANSENBURG, a town of Prussia, 19 miles N. by W. Berlin. Population 1600.

ORANWAY, a small island of Scotland, on the west coast of the Isle of Sky.

ORA, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 40 miles N. N. W. Wurtzburg. Pop. 3700.

ORA, a small river in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, which falls into the Dora Maggiore.

ORASSANO, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles S. W. Turin. Population 1700.

ORAY, a well built town of Switzerland, 10 miles N. Lausanne. Population 2600.

ORAY, a river of Switzerland, which falls into the lake of Neuchâtel.

ORAY, a town of France, department of Calvados, 30 miles E. S. E. Caen. Pop. 3000.

ORRICA, a river of the north of Spain, which joins the Duero at Zamora.

ORRINETTI, a small town in the north of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa.

ORRITELLO, a town and fortress of Italy, in Tuscany, 80 miles N. W. Rome.

ORRIZES, a town of France, department of the North. Population 2000.

ORCHILLA, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, near the coast of South America.

ORCO, a river in Piedmont, which falls into the Po, at Chivasso.

ORD or **CAITHNESS**, a cape on the coast of Scotland, county of Caithness.

ORDIE, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Tay.

ORDUNA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 57 miles N. N. E. Burgos. Population 4000.

ORHUS, an old and neatly built inland town of Sweden, province of Nerike, on the river Svartelf. It has an active trade with Stockholm, and is the chief place of the province of its name. Population 4000. 96 miles W. by N. Stockholm.

ORIL, an extensive province of European Russia, to the south of those of Tula and Kaluga, extending from 32. 50. to 38. E. long. and from 52. to 54. N. lat. Area 16,000 square miles. Population above 1,000,000.

ORISMARRO, the most westerly government of Asiatic Russia, having on one side Russia in Europe, and on the other the government of Tobolsk. Pop. 620,426.

ORISMORNO, a town in the government of the same name. The streets are straight and well built. It contains 9 churches and 2000 houses. Long. 52. 31. 10. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

ORISON, a market town of England, in Suffolk, at the confluence of the rivers Alde and Ore, decayed from its former importance. There are still some remains of its castle. The chapel appears to be of great antiquity. Population 1115. 18 miles E. Ipswich.

ORFORD, a township and village of the United States, New Hampshire, on the Connecticut. Population 1265.

ORFORD, a cape of England, in Suffolk. Long. 1. 34. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

ORGAZ, a town of Spain, 17 miles S. S. E. Toledo. Population 2400.

ORGOX, a town of France, on the Durance, 17 miles E. Tarascon. Population 2500.

ORLA, a town of Naples, Terra d'Otranto. Population 4800.

ORIGNY ST BENOIT, a town of France, 20 miles N. by W. Lecon. Population 2400.

ORIHUELA, a large and well built town of Spain, in Murcia, on the Segura, over which there are two bridges. The town contains five small squares. It has, besides the cathedral, four churches, with nine monasteries, three convents, an hospital for the poor, another for the sick, and a third for orphans. It has manufactures of silk, mandy distilleries, and some saltpetre works. Orihuela was in the possession of the Moors during 550 years; they lost it in 1264. Population 20,000. 12 miles N. E. Murcia.

Orinoco, a celebrated river of South America, one of the greatest in the world. It is said to rise in 0. 55. N. lat. and afterwards turning round with a circular sweep, it holds a northerly course, when, being joined by numerous large rivers from the eastern ridge of the Andes, it is swelled to an immense size, and sweeps along eastward to the ocean with great rapidity. Its length, including its windings, is estimated at 1300 miles; at 200 leagues from the sea it has a breadth of from 2500 to 3000 fathoms. Its depth at St. Thomas, when its waters are at the lowest, was found to be 65 fathoms. The Orinoco, like every other river which rolls a vast body of water over a flat country, makes its way into the ocean by an innumerable variety of different channels; and during the rainy season it inundates the immense plains through which it flows, during the highest flood, to an extent of from 80 to 90 miles. The Delta of the Orinoco commences about 100 miles from the coast. It is computed that the river has 50 outlets into the ocean, only seven of which are navigable, not however for vessels of any great burden; and it requires consummate prudence and skill to find out the proper channel, many of the Indians, with all their experience, losing their course among the many channels. The grand mouth of the Orinoco is formed by Cape Barima to S. N. E. which is in 2. 54. N. lat. and the island of Cangrejos lying W. N. W. of the cape. They are 25 miles from each other, but the breadth of the navigable part of the passage is not quite three. The depth of water on the bar, which lies a little farther out to sea than the cape, is at ebb 17 feet. Near the Andes are the falls of Maypura and Atures, which are said to be tremendous. The annual swell of the Orinoco commences in April, and ends in August.

Orissa, an extensive province of Hindostan, between the 16th and 21d degrees of N. lat.; bounded E. by the sea and the province of Bengal, and W. by Gundwanch. The chief rivers are the Godavery, Mahanuddy, Byturnee, and Subanreeka.

ORISTANO, an unfortified town of Sardinia, on a bay of the same name. Pop. 6000.

QUIZABA, a town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Vera Cruz. It has wide, neat, and well paved streets. It has some manufactures of coarse cloth, and several tanneries. Population 9000. 65 miles S. E. Puebla de los Angeles, and 120 E. by S. Mexico. Long. 97. 7. W. Lat. 18. 48. N.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, the Group of the ancient Master of Islands in the North sea, separated from the north coast of Scotland by the Pentland Firth, which is generally about 10 or 11 miles broad. These islands are about 30 in number; but many of them are uninhabited, being small, and producing only sheep-pasture. The principal inhabited islands are Pomona or Mainland, Hoy, North Ronaldshay, South Ronaldshay, Sanday, Stronsay, Eday, Westray, Shapinsay, Egilsay,

Grimsay, Bousay, Weir, Enhallow, Papa Westray, Papa Stronsay, Burray, &c. (See these articles). They are disjoined from one another by sounds or friths, from one to five miles broad; but the whole are of considerable extent; for, from the south-west to north-east, the distance is not less than 70 miles, and upwards of 40 in breadth. Their surface presents great variety. The east and north coasts in general are low. The western coasts, more elevated, terminate in bold and steep cliffs, exhibiting a thousand different shapes, that form a scene highly picturesque and interesting.

Concerning the soil of these islands, nothing favourable can be reported. All the islands may contain about 384,000 acres, divided perhaps in the following proportions; viz. heath and moss, occupied as common, 294,000; green pastures, occupied as common, 30,000; infield pasture and meadow, 30,000; arable, including gardens, 24,000; total productive land, 84,000; houses, roads, walls, ditches, 2000; fresh water, 4000. The climate is variable, and not salubrious. The mean heat of the thermometer is 45 degrees; and the range between the extremities of cold and heat is from 25 to 75 degrees. The land animals are small horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits. Of these, the sheep are most numerous, there being upwards of 50,000 in the islands. The fowls abound with red grouse, plovers, and snipes. The other wild fowl are eagles of various kinds; wild geese and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, solar geese or gannets, swans, &c. Seals and sea otters are very common; the friths are occasionally visited by whales, and by a great herd of grampuses. Cod, ling, haddock, and flat fish, are exceedingly abundant in the surrounding seas. On the shores are found a great variety of sponges, corals, and corallines; large oysters, mussels, cockles, &c. These islands are divided into 18 parochial districts, which in 1801 contained 24,445, in 1811 23,238, and in 1821 26,979 inhabitants.

ORLANS, a town of Germany, on the Saale. Pop. 2000. 49 miles S. E. Erfurt.

ORLANS, a town of France, on the Loire, over which is a magnificent bridge of nine arches. The town is of an oblong form, built with tolerable regularity, the streets being in general straight; but they are narrow and unimproved. There are four squares or open places in the town. The chief street is that called the *Rue Royale*. The houses are mostly in an antiquated style. Among the public edifices, the principal is the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. The town-house, the court of justice, the mint, and the theatre, are edified to utility. The literary institutions are an academy, and a royal college, or high school. There are public walks along the ramparts and the quays; but the most agreeable are along the banks of the river. It is a great centre of commerce, and has manufactures

the Upper Pyrenees, on the Gave de Pau. It manufactures of flannel, also of leather, and carries on a brisk trade. It was the scene of a battle between the French and British in 1811. Population 6200.

ORTON, or QVERTON, a market town and parish of England, Westmoreland. Pop. 1625.

ORTONA A MAJE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 100 miles N. Naples. Population 5700.

ORVIETO, a town of Italy, 60 miles N. N. W. Rome, at the confluence of the Paglia and Chiana. Its cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice. Population 7000.

ORINA, SAN JOSEPH DE, capital of the island of Trinidad, 8 miles from the sea.

ORVINO, the capital of a province in Peru, 70 miles N. N. W. Potosi.

ORWELL, a river of England, in Suffolk, commonly called Ipswich water. It unites with the Stour from Manningtree, to form the fine harbour of Harwich.

ORWELL, a township of the United States, on Lake Champlain. Population 1840.

ORWINGBORO, the capital of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in the United States.

ORZI NUOVI, a town of Austrian Italy, 34 miles E. by S. Milan. Population 3000.

ORZUELA, a large city of Japan, the port of Meaco, 25 miles S. W. Meaco.

ORAGE, a river of Louisiana, which joins the Missouri, 133 miles from its mouth.

ORAGE WOMAN'S RIVER, falls into the Missouri, 60 miles from its mouth.

ORCH, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles N. E. Bois le Duc. Population 2500.

ORCHATZ, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 32 miles N. W. Dresden. Population 3400.

OSCHERSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles W. S. W. Magdeburg. Population 3000.

OSKRO, a town of Austrian Illyria, on an island in the Adriatic. Population 1500.

OSKARIKOWO, a town of European Russia, government of Vladimir. Population 2600.

OSIMO, a town of Italy, with a well-built cathedral, and several other churches and convents. Population 6700. 16 miles E. by W. Ancona.

OSKOL NOVOI, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk. Population 2800.

OSKOL STAROI, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk. Population 5000.

OSMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Uceda, 55 miles N. N. E. Madrid. Population 2000.

OSNABRUCK, a province of Hanover, between the grand duchy of Oldenburg and the Prussian province of Westphalia. Its form is an irregular oblong, 40 miles square. A large portion of this principality consists of heath, moor, and sandy soil, and is all very unproductive. The corn raised is chiefly rye, oats, and buck-wheat, and in a less degree barley and wheat. Hemp and flax are raised in great quantities, but the quality is inferior. Of the coarse linen so well known by the name of Osnaburg, great

quantities are manufactured by the inhabitants, and exported. Population 126,000.

OSNABRUCK, or OSNABURG, the capital of the above principality, situated on the Hase. It is divided into the Old and New towns. It is irregularly built, and the houses are very low. The best buildings are the cathedral, which possesses several relics of antiquity, and the town-house, in which was concluded the peace of Westphalia in 1648. The other public buildings are two Lutheran and two Catholic churches, a Lutheran orphan-house, four hospitals, a work-house, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium. It has manufactories of coarse woollen, leather, and tobacco. Pop. 6300. 70 miles W. Hanover.

OSNINGER, a village and parish of England, in Kent. Population 912.

OSIA, a celebrated mountain of Greece, in Thessaly, S. E. of Olympus.

OSSABAW, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia.

OSSETT, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 4775.

OSSIERI, a town of the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari. Population 6900.

OSTER, two rivers of the United States, in Maine.

OSTER, a town of France, 7 miles S. W. Tarbes. Population 1600.

OSTUNA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It has a collegiate church, 15 monasteries and convents, 3 hospitals, and 15,000 inhabitants. 48 miles E. Seville.

OSTASCHEKOW, a town of European Russia, government of Tver. Population 6400. 108 miles N. Tver.

OSTEND, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. Its old fortifications, a great earthen mound, and a moat around the town, are still kept up. The streets of Ostend are straight, and the houses in general well built, but deficient in height. It has no public edifices worth mentioning, except the town-house. Ostend is reckoned one of the best harbours in the flat shore of Flanders; but it is formed only by the tide entering the mouth of a small river, and ships of burden cannot enter but at high water. Ostend communicates by canals with Bruges and Ghent.

W. and with Nieupoort E. Its commercial prosperity was greatest between 1780 and 1794. It has in some degree revived since 1814. The trade is not, as formerly, between one distant seaport and another, but between the interior and foreign countries, particularly England. Ostend is remarkable for a very long and straight pier, from 1601 to 1664, against the Spaniards. Pop. about 10,500.

14 miles W. Bruges, 36 E. by N. Ghent.

OSTRAVA, a town of Prussian Saxony, 47 miles N. Magdeburg. Population 1500.

OSTROBACH, a town of Hanover, on the Sode. Population 1200.

OSTROMBO, a town of East Prussia, government of Konigsberg. Population 1700.

OSTROWO, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 2600.

OSTHOREN, a neat market town of Germany, 6 miles N. Worms. Pop. 1890.

OSTIA, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, near the mouth of the Tiber. Pop. 4000. 13 miles E. W. Rome.

OSTIANS, a barbarous people of Siberia, forming a considerable proportion of the native race by which that extensive region is peopled. The greater number consists of those situated upon the Obi, in the government of Tobolsk. According to the census of 1784, the Ostians of the Obi amounted to 30,981 males.

OSTIANO, a town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles N. E. Cremona. Population 3400.

OSTRACH, a village of Germany, 6 miles E. Pfullendorf. Population 1100.

OSTROEC, a town of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 57 miles N. W. Constantinov. Population 4600.

OSTROGOSK, a town of European Russia, government of Voronez. Pop. 11,000, part of whom are Cossacks.

OSTROLENKA, a town of Poland; on the Narw, the scene of a severe conflict in 1805, between the Russians and French. Pop. 1100.

OSTROVITZ, a small town of Austrian Dalmatia, 14 miles N. Scardona.

OSTROVNO, a village of Russian Lithuania, on the Drina.

OSTROW, a town of Prussian Poland, 40 miles N. E. Breslau. Population 2500.

OSTUNI, a small town of Naples, 50 miles S. E. Bari.

OSWEGATCHIE, a river of the United States, which runs into the St. Lawrence.

OSWEGO, a county of the United States, in the state of New York.

OSWEGO, two villages of the United States; in Oswego county, New York.

OSWEGO, a river of the United States, in the state of New York, which issues from Oneida lake, and runs into Lake Ontario. After a very crooked course of 18 miles, it receives the Seneca river, whence to its mouth is 24 miles. At the mouth of the river is a safe and good harbour, with two fathoms water. The channel is commanded by a well built fort, on an eminence E. of the river. By means of locks and canals this river is made navigable.

OSWEGO FALLS, a post village of Oneida county, New York.

OSWINGHAM, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 4900.

OSWITRY, a town and market town of England, county of Salop. The houses are mostly built of brick, roofed with slate. The church is a spacious building, with a tower of one story, and there is, besides, a meeting-house belonging to the Independents, and chapels of the Baptists and Methodists. It has a free grammar school, a town-hall and prison, and a house of industry.

There are few remains of the once magnificent castle. Oswitry has a flourishing cotton manufactory, and a considerable village. Pop. 3910. 18 miles N. W. Shrewsbury.

OTABALO, the capital of a district in Quito. It has a manufacture of cotton stuffs. Population 15,000. 30 miles N. E. Quito.

OTARA, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean.

OTAREIRE, or **Kawa Gekachu** the **TINIAN ISLANDS**, an island in the South Pacific ocean. It consists of two peninsulas connected by a low isthmus about three miles across, covered with trees and shrubs, but wholly uncultivated, though no part of the island seems more capable of improvement, and of admitting the plough, if cleared from wood. The larger, Otahete Nua, is about 90 miles in circumference, and nearly circular. The soil of the low lands, and of the valleys which run up from the sea between the mountains, is remarkably fertile, consisting of a rich blackish mould, covered with bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, plantains, avee apple, the youta or cloth plant, besides a variety of others. The mountains afford trees of all sorts and sizes, and are, in most places, covered to their very tops with wood, in others with bamboos of great length, and in some by fern and reed, which at a distance appear like fine green lawn. The hills rise very steep, and swell into mountains almost inaccessible, but everywhere productive of plantains, yams, and a multitude of wild roots growing spontaneously, and sometimes used for food. In these higher regions only is to be found the precious sandal-wood, of two kinds, yellow and dark coloured; from whence the natives chiefly draw the perfume for the coco-nut oil, with which they anoint themselves. The inhabitants of this island are above the common size, and the chiefs are a larger race, few of them being under six feet. The men are tall, strong, well limbed, and finely shaped. The women of the superior rank are also in general above our middle stature, but those of the inferior class are below it, and some of them are very small. Their natural complexion is that kind of clear olive or Brunette. Their manners, institutions, and religion, are altogether those of savages; though since the missionaries have established themselves among them, they are said to be improved; being instructed in the mechanical arts, and generally professing their attachment to Christianity, and an aversion to their former superstitions.

OTZCOO CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Susquehanna.

OTZLISWIL, a large well built village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

OTZCOO CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into Onondaga lake.

OTZCOO, a neat market town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharfe. The church is a large edifice. Population 2000. 10 miles N. W. Leeds.

OTRANTO, or **TANA D'OTRANTO**, a singular province forming the south-east extremity of Naples, and even of Italy, by the gulf of Taranto to the west, and the Sicile to the east. Area 2000 square

Population 292,000. It is divided into the three districts of Lecce (the capital), Taranto, and Messagna.

OTRANTO, a decayed town of Italy, 69 miles E. by S. Taranto. Population 2400.

OTTELO, a small town of the States of the Church, 36 miles N. Rome.

OTSEGO, a county of the United States, in the central part of New York. Area 593,400 acres. Population 38,002.

OTSEGO, a village, the capital of the above county, on the small lake of Otsego. Pop. 600.

OTTENBACH, a large village of Switzerland, 9 miles S. Zurich.

OTTENHEIM, a village of Germany, on the Rhine. Population 1000.

OTTENSEN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 2 miles W. Altona.

OTTU-CREEK, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Champlain. Another which runs into the Ohio.

OTTENBORG, a town in the district of Hadeln, duchy of Bremen. Population 1800.

OTTERY, ST MARY, an irregularly built town of England, in Devonshire, on the Otter. The principal building is the church, a spacious edifice, possessing many singularities in its construction. The monuments are numerous, and many of them curious. It has manufactures of flannel and serge. Population 3622. 16 miles E. Exeter.

OTTOBREUN, a market town of Bavaria, 34 miles S. S. E. Ulm. Population 2000.

OTTOJANO, or OTTASANO, a town of Naples, 12 miles E. Naples. Population 14,000. It contains three churches, and has a castle.

OUACHITTA, or WASHITA, a large river of Louisiana, which rises between the Arkansas and Red rivers, in Lat. 34. 30. N. and falls into the Red river, 30 miles previous to its junction with the Mississippi.

OVAR, a well built town of Portugal, near the coast, 22 miles S. S. W. Oporto. Pop. 4000.

OUCHE, a river of France, department of the Cote d'Or. It joins the Saone.

OUN-BREKELAND, a village of the Netherlands, 14 miles W. Dort. Population 2400.

OUNPOOR, a village of the Netherlands, 25 miles W. S. W. Rotterdam. Pop. 1000.

ORISSA, an extensive province of Hindustan, situated between the 16th and 26th degrees of northern latitude, bounded N. by Nepal, E. by Bahar, S. by Allahabad, and W. by Delhi and Agra. Its length is estimated at 280 miles, by 100 in breadth. The whole surface of this province is fertile, and very fertile, and well watered by large rivers, or by the copious streams which intersect the country. When properly cultivated, the soil is exceedingly productive, yielding grain, as rice, wheat, barley, rice, and a variety of other grains, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, and poppies. It is celebrated for its grapes, mangoes, and other fruits. Some of the districts produce quantities of saltpetre, and lapis lazuli.

A variety of cotton cloths, and a coarse kind of flannel, is made in this province; also, arrows, shields, matchlocks, and swords;

are manufactured in different places of it; but it is not celebrated for any peculiar manufacture, unless cotton carpets. The climate is better than that of Bengal. The rains are neither so violent, nor of so long a duration; and the four cold months of the year are delightful. Orissa is intersected by the Gogra and Deomury rivers; and has the Ganges running along its western boundary; besides which it has numerous smaller streams, and several lakes. The principal towns of this province are Lucknow, Fyzabad, Oude, Khyrad, Goharpoore, and Bahreich. The inhabitants are about one-third Mahometans; the remainder are Hindoos of all casts. Oude is governed by a native prince, under the superintendence of the British, who have a resident at his court, and a regiment of infantry to protect him.

ORISSA, or ARORRA, the ancient capital of the above mentioned province, on the Dewah or Gogra river, and said to have been of an incredible extent. The seat of government is now transferred to Lucknow. Long. 82. 10. E. Lat. 26. 48. N.

ORDESSAND, an open town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It has manufactures of woollen and linen. It is noted for the memorable victory gained over the French, in 1708, by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. Population 5100. 32 miles W. Brussels.

ORDESSAND, a town of the Netherlands, 11 miles W. Breda. Population 1700.

ORDE-PEKKE, A, a town of the Netherlands, in Groningen. Population 3600.

ORDEKKEK, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles E. by N. Rotterdam. Pop. 1400.

ORDEKKEK, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles S. Amsterdam. Population 1700.

ORDEWATER, a fortified town of the Netherlands, 12 miles W. S. W. Utrecht. Population 1700.

ORDON, a town of France, on the Loire, 14 miles N. E. Nantes. Population 1800.

ORDON, St., a pleasant village of France, about 5 miles N. Paris.

ORDON, a township of England, West. Riding of Yorkshire. Population 6000.

ORDON, a township of England in Cheshire, 8 miles W. Middlewich. Population 2157.

ORDON, a small island of the Netherlands, belonging to South Holland.

ORDONKKEK, a town of the Netherlands, 10 miles S. Ghent. Population 2500.

ORDONKKEK, a village of the Netherlands, 1 mile W. by N. Rotterdam. Pop. 2000.

ORDONKKEK, a small village of the parish of St. Martin, county of Hertford. The church is a fine building. Population 141.

ORDONKKEK, a county of the United States, in the north side of Van Tennessee. Population 614, including 336 slaves.

ORDONKKEK, a town of the Netherlands, 10 miles S. E. Brussels. Population 3500.

ORDONKKEK, a town of the Netherlands, 10 miles S. E. Brussels. Population 3500.

OEVERSEL, an extensive province of the Netherlands, having Gelderland on the S. W., and on the E. a part of Hanover and Westphalia. The surface is level, low, and contains large tracts of marshy ground. It is watered by the Yssel, the Zuyder water, the Vechte, the Scheldet, and the Linde, all slow flowing streams, and more like large canals than rivers. Population 147,000.

Oufa, a considerable city of Asiatic Russia, capital of the government of Orkhon, situated on the Irkutsk, near its junction with the Oula, a considerable river. It has seven churches, and two convents. The neighbourhood is inhabited by a race of Tartars. Pop. 3500. Long. 86. 18. E. Lat. 54. 43. N.

Oufa, a township of the United States, and capital of Seneca county, New York.

Oviedo, an inland town of Spain, in the Asturias, at the confluence of the two small rivers the Ovia and the Nora. It is of great antiquity, and has an elegant cathedral, built in the Gothic style, and rich in vessels, relics, and other ornaments. The church of St. Salvador is also well built. The university of Oviedo is a neat edifice. The other churches and public establishments are an ancient aqueduct, an episcopal palace, a collegiate chapter, three churches, three monasteries, three convents, three hospitals, and a drawing school. Pop. 7500. 124 miles W. N. W. Europe.

Ovino, a town of the Milanese province of Alessandria, on the Balto. Pop. 2200.

Ourland, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 3 miles N. Wexford.

Ordnitz, a market town of England, county of Northampton, on the Nen. The church is a spacious building. Population 2150. 77 miles N. London.

ORAL MOUNTAINS, a very lofty and extensive range, which, during the greater part of its course, forms the boundary between Northern Asia and Russia in Europe.

ORAL, a large river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Caspian, nearly in 47. N. lat. and 53. E. long.

Orskan, the capital city of the Comars of the Oural, on the banks of that river. Long. 52. 6. E. Lat. 56. 11. N.

Oruzia, a town of Hindustan, province of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund.

Oruz, a town of Portugal, 12 miles E. S. E. Leyria. Population 2000.

Oruz, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pachalik of the same name. The town is about three miles in circumference, surrounded by ancient walls, defended by square towers. Some parts of it are tolerably well built, and it is adorned by some fine springs. The castle is at the south side of the city. It contains also a magnificent mosque, and a handsome Armenian cathedral, now decayed. It is the seat of a considerable inland trade. It is noted also for the preparation of Turkey leather. Population, composed of Turks, Arabs, Armenians, Jews, and Nestorians, 20,000. Long. 33. 25. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Oruz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. Pop. 2300. 89 miles S. S. E. Lisbon.

Oruz, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Tocantines. Also a village of the same name, not far from the Tocantines.

Oruz, Rio de, a river which runs through the Sahara, in Western Africa, and falls into the Atlantic. Lat. 23. 30. N.

Oruz, a small river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Maase.

Oruz, a large river of England, which forms the principal branch of the Humber, and the main drain for all the waters in the north-eastern district of Yorkshire. It flows through Yorkshire, and unites with the Trent, from Lincolnshire, to form the Humber.

Oruz, a river of Northamptonshire, which falls into the sea at Lynn Regis. **Oruz**, a river in Suffolk, and falls into the Great Ouse.

Oruz, or **GRAND RIVER**, a river of Canada, which falls into Lake Erie.

Oruz, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Kouang.

Oruz, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-se. Long. 110. 32. E. Lat. 23. 22. N.

Oruz, a small town of Portugal, 11 miles E. S. E. Braga.

Oruz, a village of the United States, in Broome county, New York, 170 miles S. W. Albany.

Oruz, a river of the United States, which runs into the Susquehanna.

Oruz, a town of Germany, 18 miles S. E. Stutgard. Population 1600.

Oruz, a village of England, in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

Oruz, a small island of the Atlantic, near the north-west coast of Ireland.

Oruz, an island in the North Pacific ocean, the most easterly and by much the largest of the Sandwich Islands. It is of a triangular shape. The angular points make the north-east and south extremities, of which the northern is in Long. 206. 2. E. Lat. 20. 17. N.; the eastern in Long. 206. 0. E. Lat. 19. 34. N.; and the southern extremity in Long. 204. 15. E. Lat. 18. 54. N. Its greatest length, which lies in a direction nearly north and south, is 85 miles; its breadth is 73 miles; and it is about 253 geographical, or 293 English miles in circumference. Its aspect is mountainous, and there are several peaks which rise above the boundary of perpetual snow, and must therefore be about 12,000 feet high. The country rises inland with a gentle ascent, is intersected by deep narrow gorges, or rather chasms, and appears to be well cultivated, and sprinkled over with a number of villages. In some parts there are volcanic appearances, the ground being everywhere covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava that has flowed not many ages back from the mountains to the shore. It was on this island that the celebrated Captain Cook fell

a sacrifice to a misunderstanding, or sudden impulse of revenge in the natives, on Sunday the 14th of February 1779. This island has been since frequently visited by different navigators.

OWLAH, a city of Hindostan, province of Delhi, pleasantly situated on the Harowly river. Long. 19. 35. E. Lat. 28. 10. N.

OWHAM, NORTH and SOUTH, two townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 6842—4250.

OWSTENBURY, a township of England, in Southhamptonshire. Population 603.

OXEN CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Potomac.

OXFORD, one of the central counties of England, bounded E. by Buckinghamshire, W. by the county of Gloucester, S. S.W. and S. E. by Berkshire, N. by Northamptonshire, from which it is separated by the river Cherwell, and N. W. by Warwickshire. It is of an irregular figure, being only seven miles across at the city of Oxford, while in the more northern part its diameter is 38 miles. The greatest length of the county is 50 miles. The general aspect of this county is considerably diversified. In its southern districts it possesses a pleasing alternation of hill and valley. In its central division it loses in a great measure that inequality of surface. On the north (and particularly on the western part of that district) stone fences supply the place of the thick-set hedges; and the eye is often fatigued by a rude and frigid monotony of scene.

Oxfordshire possesses no mineral treasures to boast of. Medicinal springs are frequent, among which the various orders of the chalybeate chiefly prevail. No county is more plentifully watered. The principal rivers are the Thames, Isis, Cherwell, the Evenlode, the Glym, the Ray, and the Windrush. All these unite at different points, and eventually constitute the Thames. The usual produce of the soil is grain of all sorts, turnips, grass, &c. Among the crops only partially cultivated here are lentils, rape, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, and chicory. Rhubarb is also grown near Drayton. The meadow lands, for the richness of which this county was wont to be famed, have been greatly circumscribed by the progress of cultivation. Oxfordshire is said by Camden to have been anciently famous for its woods; and even at present is better supplied with trees than most other counties of England. Oxfordshire has hitherto had little claim to rank as a manufacturing county; its articles in this line of industry being neither numerous nor important. The only one yet distinguished as a portion of Oxfordshire is that which enters the county at its northern extremity, which, however, will be of great service. Oxfordshire is divided into 14 hundreds, which together contain 1 city, 19 market towns, and 207 townships and parishes. It sends to parliament two knights of the shire. Oxfordshire does not offer such a field for antiquarian

research as several other counties. Several curious British coins have, however, been found within its limits. Pop. 136,971.

OXFORD, a city of England, in the county of Oxford, the chief town of the county, and greatly celebrated as a seat of learning, delightfully situated on a gentle eminence, at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, which nearly encompass the city, the former on the west and south, and the latter on the east. The city was formerly surrounded by a wall, very little of which now remains. Including the suburbs, it is 1½ mile long, and as much broad. On entering from the east, south, and west, the respective rivers are crossed by three bridges; the Magdalen bridge, over the Cherwell, 520 feet in length, built in 1770; the bridge over the Isis, on the west; on the south, another bridge over the same river. From Magdalen bridge, the High-street extends westwards, under different names, through the whole length of the city. At Quatre Vois, or Carfax church, this is crossed at right angles by St Giles's, the other principal street; and from these main branches, most of the other minor streets diverge in different directions. The High-street is elegant and spacious. The minor streets are less spacious; and the houses are extremely crowded. Of the public buildings and institutions of Oxford, the university claims the first notice. It consists of 20 colleges and 4 halls, each of which forms an establishment within itself, having its own students and teachers, and its own revenues and regulations, while they are all united under the government of the university, of which they form the members. The university acts as a corporate body, under a charter which received the royal assent in the reign of Charles I. The officers by which the university is immediately governed, are the chancellor, the high steward, the vice-chancellor, and two proctors. The duty of the chancellor is, under the king, to superintend in every respect the interests of the university, for which purpose he is endowed with ample powers. It is the duty of the high steward to assist the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors; and, executive-ly under the chancellor, to defend the privileges and laws of the university. The vice-chancellor's duty is, to superintend the due performance of university regulations, to call convocations, congregations, and courts, to licence taverns, expel delinquents, &c. He chooses four deputies termed pro-vice-chancellors, one of whom supplies his place in the case of sickness or absence. The two proctors assist the vice-chancellor in convocations and congregations. There are various other officers to see that due order and discipline are preserved. There are 16 resident public lecturers and professors of the following descriptions: divinity, Hebrew, Greek, civil law, medicine, modern history, botany, natural philosophy, astronomy, geometry, ancient history, anatomy, music, Arabic, poetry,

Anglo-Saxon, common law, and chemistry. There are four terms kept in the year at the university, and degrees are taken in divinity, law, physic, music, and the arts. The total number of members in the university books is about 3000, 1000 of whom are maintained on the revenues of the university, and the rest live at their own expense. The names of the 19 colleges are, All Souls, Balliol, Brasen Nose, Christ Church, Corpus Christi, Exeter, Jesus, Hertford, Lincoln, Magdalen, Merton, New college, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, St. John Baptist's, Trinity, University, Wadham, and Worcester. All Souls college was founded in the year 1437, by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, for a warden, 40 fellows, two chaplains, and six clerks and choristers. It consists chiefly of two spacious courts; one of these contains the chapel and hall on the southern side; and the splendid library on the north. The library is perhaps the largest room of its kind in the kingdom, being 49 feet high, and 180 feet by 32, with a large recess in the middle. Balliol college was begun about the year 1203. The chapel, built in 1520, contains interesting specimens of painted glass. The hall is a pleasing building, in the pointed style. Adam Smith was educated here. Brasen Nose College was founded in 1509. It derives its name from a large brazen face, which was fixed on the door of an incident hall in the college, to serve as a knocker. Christ Church college was founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525. The buildings consist chiefly of the cathedral, two spacious quadrangles, and two smaller courts. The architecture of the two quadrangles is classical and august. Christ Church cathedral is one of the most interesting objects in the college. The chief parts of the building can be traced to the reign of Henry II.; and the style of architecture is that of a much earlier period. Corpus Christi college, founded in 1510, by Bishop Fox, consisted at first of one spacious quadrangle, with its chapel, hall, and library; but various additions have since been made. Exeter college was founded in 1314; Hertford college in 1312; Jesus college in 1571, by Queen Elizabeth; Lincoln college was founded in 1327. Magdalen college is one of the noblest institutions, and most interesting buildings, in the university. It was founded in 1263 by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester. The whole has an air of venerable grandeur. The chapel is a beautiful Gothic structure. Merton college is the most ancient incorporated establishment in the university. It was founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, and chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry III. The chapel is one of the finest Gothic buildings of which the university can boast. New college was founded in 1379 by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester. It consists of a spacious quadrangle, with attached chapel, hall, and library; a fine range of consecrated cloisters,

and a series of buildings for the use of students. Oriel college was founded in 1324 by Adam de Brom, archdeacon of Stow. The buildings consist of a quadrangle, with two ranges on the east and west sides of the garden, between which is placed the library. Pembroke college was founded in 1380. Queen's college was founded in 1440, by Robert Eglesfield, ambassador of Queen Philippa, consort of Edward III. St. John's college was founded in 1555, by Sir Thomas White. It is formed of two quadrangles, mostly in the Gothic style. Trinity college was founded in 1555, by Sir Thomas Pope. University college has been erroneously ascribed to Henry Alfred as its founder. It was founded in 1249. Wadham college was founded in 1611. It consists of a single quadrangle, 130 feet square. The chapel is a handsome Gothic structure. Worcester college was founded in 1714, by Sir Thomas Coke of Beutley, in Worcestershire. The architecture of the whole buildings is of a noble and chaste character. The halls of the university were originally private houses, erected by natives of Oxford, and rented by the students for their accommodation. After the foundation of colleges, they diminished in number, and sunk into neglect; four, however, still remain, and have been improved by benefactions, viz. St. Alban's, St. Edmund, St. Mary Magdalen, and New Inn Hall. Of the other public buildings connected with the university, the public schools form, together with the Bodleian library, and the picture gallery, a splendid quadrangle. In these schools, which were erected in the 16th century, the professors read lectures in the several sciences. The Bodleian, or public library, founded by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and restored and greatly augmented by Sir Thomas Bodley, now probably contains one of the most valuable collections in Europe. The theatre is a magnificent building, on the plan of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome. The Clarendon printing-house is a large and massy edifice, built in 1711. Here is the Clarendon or university press. The Bodleian library is one of the most splendid ornaments of the university, founded by Dr. Radcliffe, and completed in 1749. The Ashmolean museum was founded in 1682, by Elias Ashmole, for the reception of rare productions, both natural and artificial. The astronomical observatory is an elegant building. Besides St. Mary's church, in which the chief members of the university attend divine service, Oxford contains 13 others. There are also places of worship for the Roman Catholics, Quakers, Methodists, and Baptists. The other principal public buildings in the city are the town and county hall and jail, the city bridewell, the Radcliffe infirmary, the music room, and the general market. Here are also several charity schools, in which 300 children are clothed and taught. No dramatic representations are now allowed in the city. Oxford sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the

city, and 2 for the university. The early history of Oxford is involved in obscurity, and no credit can be given to any accounts of it before the reign of Alfred. There are great disputes as to the origin of its university, which does not, however, appear to have existed prior to the reign of William the Conqueror. Pop. 16,364. 59 miles W. by N. London. Long. 1. 16. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

OXFORD, a county of the United States, in the west part of Maine. Population 17,630. Chief town Paris. The name also of various townships.

OXFORD, a town and port of entry of the United States, in Talbot county, Maryland.

OXSMALL, a hamlet of England, in Durham.

OXNAM, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which falls into the Tyne.

Oxus, a great river of Central Asia, the principal part of whose course is through Independent Tartary. It rises in the high ridge and table land of Tamer, which forms the boundary between Thibet and Great Bukharia; and flowing through the vast plain of Bukharia, and an extensive desert of Tartary, it falls at length into the Aral sea, after a course of more than 1200 miles.

OYORAVA, one of the larger Navigator's islands, in the South Pacific ocean.

OYSTER BAY, a township of the United States, on Long Island sound. Pop. 4725.

OYSTER CREEK, two rivers in North Carolina and New Jersey, which both run into the Atlantic.

OZAMA, a river of Hispaniola, which runs into the sea below St Domingo.

P.

PAAR, a river of Bavaria, which flows into the Danube, below Ingolstadt.

PAARU, a village of the Cape of Good Hope, in the district of Drakenstein.

PABAY, a small island of the Hebrides.

PABNA, a small island, 2 miles from the isle of Sky, about a mile long.

PABNAK, one of the isles which compose the district of Harris.

PACAJAY, a river of South America, which enters the Amazons near its mouth.

PACAYE, the capital of a district in Peru, 80 miles S. W. La Paz.

PACAMAYU, a river of Peru, which falls into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 7. 24. S.

PAGAUDIERE, La, a large village of France, department of the Loire. Population 1700.

PACALONGANE, a small European town, and fort on the island of Java, the seat of a resident, and a numerous population of natives and Chinese. 208 miles E. Batavia.

PACHETT, formerly the capital district of the same name in Bengal. Long. 86. 23. E. Lat. 23. 36. N.

PACHITRA, a river of Peru, which joins the Amazons. Lat. 8. 46. S.

PACHUTO, a town of Mexico, with a magnificent parish church, besides other public buildings. The ground on which it stands is 8141 feet high. 48 miles E. Mexico.

PACIFIC, a name given to the sea which lies between Asia and America, by the Spaniards, from its supposed calmness. There appears, however, no foundation in fact for this appellation.

PACOLET, a river of the United States, which rises in North Carolina.

PACT, a town of France, on the Rhine. Population 1700.

PADANE, a Dutch settlement and fort, and one of the principal belonging to that nation on the west coast of Sumatra. This, with the other Dutch settlements, were taken by the English in 1791; but were again given

up to the Dutch at the general peace of 1814. Long. 99. 55. E. Lat. 6. 43. S.

PADERBORN, a very ancient town of Westphalia, now subject to Prussia. The cathedral is still a good edifice; and there are here no less than six hospitals or almshouses. Population 5300. 38 miles S. W. Hanover.

PADSTOW, a market town of England, in the county of Cornwall. The harbour is the best on this northern coast. Population 1700. 243 miles W. by S. London.

PADUA, a delegation or province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, surrounded by the delegations of Vicenza, Treviso, Venice, Rovigo, and Verona. Area 860 square miles; population 274,004. It is watered by the Brenta, the Bacchiglione, and several smaller streams.

PADUA, a city of Austrian Italy, the capital of the delegation of the same name, in the government of Venice, situated near the junction of the Brenta and the Bacchiglione. It is surrounded with a pleasant and broad ditch, the circuit of which is nearly seven miles. The town is traversed by several canals, but the streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill paved. The appearance, however, in general, lofty and well built, and several of the public edifices are of magnificent architecture. The town house is in the form of an oblong quadrangle, and is supported by columns rising on marble pillars. The interior contains some fine paintings, and a statue of St. George was a masterpiece of Palma. Near the cathedral is situated the palace of the Prince, remarkable for the manner of the floor plates, and the Arabian painting. The palace of the government is a model of architecture. The churches, monasteries, and convents of Padua are numerous, and of beautiful architecture. The cathedral is less remarkable for its architecture, than for its paintings and interior decorations. The cathedral is a noble walk out.

side of the town. The university of Padua was at one time celebrated throughout Europe. Its buildings may be classed among the finest of the kind in Europe. There are here also other literary and scientific institutions, in particular the academy of sciences, founded by the senate of Venice. Few cities can boast of so ancient an origin as Padua. It has suffered repeatedly from the calamities of war. Its manufactures are of woollens, silks, ribbons, and leathers. Population 51,000. 20 miles W. Venice.

PADULA, a considerable town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Population 6000.

PAESANA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po. Population 4000.

PAGAHN, an ancient city of the Burman empire, on the river Irrawaddy.

PAGAN CREEK, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river.

PAGO, a small island in the Adriatic, in the gulf of Quarnero, opposite to the coast of Croatia. It is 34 miles in length, but is narrow. Area 50 square miles. Pop. 4000.

PATANA, a town of Malacca, on the east coast, 12 miles from the sea, on a river, whose mouth is in Lat. 3. 45. N.

PAULMEAU, a village of France, 7 miles S. E. Versailles. Population 1800.

PAUMBUZ, a seaport of Naples, in France, on the Loire, near its mouth. It has some trade in salt. Population 4300. 20 miles W. Nantes.

PAUMPUT, a seaport of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Population 1700.

PAUMVOY, a town of France, department of Ille and Vilaine. It has considerable iron-works. Pop. 3700. 25 miles W. Rennes.

PAUXTON, a very pleasant village and parish of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1700.

PAWNBURG, an irregularly built market town of England, in Gloucestershire, on a brook which runs into the Stroud. The church has a tower and spire 174 feet high. Population 4044. 7 miles S. E. Gloucester.

PAINT CREEK, a river of the United States, in Ohio.—Another which enters the Scotch.

PAISLEY, a large and opulent manufacturing town of Scotland, on the White Cart. It stretches out on both sides of the river, which divides it into the Old and New towns. The river is crossed by three substantial stone bridges, respectively named the Old, New, and Abbey bridges. The Old town consists chiefly of 12 principal streets, although there are in it many others of minor importance. The principal street of the New town is composed of elegant modern houses. From both sides several others strike off at different angles, and are equally crossed at some distance by others. All the streets in this part of the town have been recently built, and fully finished. Paisley contains 16 churches, of which 6 belong to the established church, one each to Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Anti-burghers, Cameronians, and Methodists. 2

to the communion of Relief, and 2 to the Independents. The most ancient ecclesiastical structure in Paisley, and the chief architectural ornament of the town, is the Abbey church, which has survived, although not without great injury, the revolutions of many centuries. The original building, when complete, consisted of a nave with its side aisles, a choir, north transept, and chapel attached to the southern side of the choir. Of the choir, the bare walls yet remain to the height of about 16 feet from the ground. The north transept is less dilapidated, and in its present state of almost ruin presents a splendid relic of ancient ecclesiastical magnificence. The nave, with its aisles, is in good repair, and constitutes the church of the Abbey parish of Paisley a collegiate charge. The whole interior was, in the year 1709, fitted up in a style according with that of the building itself. The chapel is a great curiosity, and is remarkable for a *sounding aisle*, as it is called, for which it is much visited. It contains the ancient monuments of Marjory Bruce, daughter of King Robert II., and various other royal remains. The abbey was founded in 1160, by Walter, great steward of Scotland, as a priory for the monks of the order of Cisterciens. The low church, built in 1736, has no claim to notice on account of its architecture. The new church of this parish, called St. George's church, is, however, a large and handsome structure. The High church, built in 1750, which occupies a lofty and commanding situation, forms, with its light tower and spire 101 feet in height, a beautiful object, visible at many miles distant around. The Middle church, built in 1761, is a neat and substantial edifice; and the other chapels and meeting-houses of the town are plain and commodious structures. The town-house, containing the prison, is a handsome building of freestone. A new county jail, which includes within it a bridewell, has been lately built. The coffee-room buildings, fronting the town-house, are of polished freestone, and are ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order. The markets are spacious and convenient. There is a house of recovery, or infirmary, a town hospital, and an almshouse. There are, besides, numerous other charitable associations and institutions. Paisley has a public grammar-school, founded by King James VI. in 1576; four other established schools; five more, supported by subscriptions and mortuaries; eight charity schools; besides private schools. There are two public libraries, a general library, and a theological one, both supported by subscription. Paisley is a barony of barony. Its charter was granted in 1466, by King James IV. Paisley has been long celebrated as the seat of some of its branches of manufacture, particularly for all kinds of fancy goods in silk and cotton. It has risen to great commercial importance from very small beginnings. About the beginning of last century,

the goods chiefly manufactured were chequered linen handkerchiefs, some of them fine and beautifully variegated, which were succeeded by goods of a lighter texture, such as lawns, some of them plain, others striped or chequered with cotton, and others spotted or figured, according to the taste or fancy of the artist. The weaving of linen and silk gauze was also carried on to considerable extent. Along with these was manufactured that species of thread called pounce or white thread. All these manufactures have now greatly declined, and have been succeeded by others, namely, the muslin branch, and other branches of cotton manufacture, which have been carried on to an extent unknown before. Paisley stands acknowledged the chief seat of the fancy muslin manufacture. The business is consequently, in good times, carried on to a very great extent. About 5000 looms are employed in it. The weaving of coarse cottons for printing, and of cotton sheeting, is also extensively carried on. Shawls, both of silk and cotton, and also of silk mixed with Merino wool, are extensively manufactured under the denominations of scarfs, plaids, and shawls. In 1805, since which time the trade has not much changed, it was estimated, that 20,550 persons were employed in the manufacture of muslin, 210 in that of silk, 7000 in cotton-spinning, 1439 in threads, and 100 in hosiery or tape. There are, besides, in the town, suburbs, and Abbey parish, breweries, a calico-printing work, two copperas works, foundries, several extensive meachfields, &c. For the trade of Paisley, considerable facilities are afforded by the river navigation, and by the Ardrossan canal. The river White Cart has also been rendered navigable for vessels of 10 or 20 tons. Population, including Abbey parish, 47,003. 7 miles S. by W. Glasgow, 17 S. E. Greenock. Long. 4. 22. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

PAITA, a small city of Peru, province of Piura, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, with a good and well frequented port. It is the place where passengers disembark to go by land to Lima. This place was taken and destroyed by Anson, in 1741. 494 miles N. W. Lima. Long. 80. 50. W. Lat. 5. 5. S.

PALAIS, St., a town of France, in the island of Belle-isle. Population 2500.

PALAHOK, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia. 27 miles E. S. E. Gerona.

PALANOW, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, on the Coyle river. Long. 78. 10. E. Lat. 23. 52. N.

PALATINATE, LOWER, or PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, a province in the west of Germany, situated chiefly on the west side of the Rhine, having Ment. N. Alsace S., and Lorraine S. W. It extends from the 48th to the 50th degree of N. lat. Area 1600 square miles. Population 305,000.

PALATINATE, UPPER, the former name of a province of Germany, bordering on Bohemia, and now forming part of the circles of the Rhen and the Upper Maine, in the king-

dom of Bavaria. Area 2760 square miles. Population 290,000.

PALAWAN ISLE, a large island in the Eastern seas, between the northern extremity of Borneo and the Philippines. Length 275 miles: breadth 32 miles.

PALAZZOLO, a town of Sicily, 20 miles W. Syracuse. Population 6000.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Oglio, 14 miles E. S. E. Bergamo. Population 3100.

PAL-CATI-NOR, or BALKASH, a lake of Northern Tartary, 700 miles E. from the Aral, 200 miles long, and 110 broad.

PALEMBANG, capital of a district of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, which was conquered by the British in 1812. It is the emporium of the inland commerce of Sumatra, situated in a flat marshy track, on the left bank, and above the Delta of the river Palembang, about 60 miles from the sea. The city is intersected by several little branches of the river, which form a number of islands, said to be about 20 or 30, whence it has also received the appellation of the "City of Twenty Islands." One of these contains the palaces of the late sultan and his son, and the house also of the present sultan. In front of these palaces is an extensive battery, facing the river. The principal mosque is a pretty large building, nearly square, and covered with a pavilion roof of tiles. Adjoining to it is a high octagonal tower, from which the Muezzin calls the people to prayers. The houses of the common people are made of bamboos, with mats, and thatched. The Dutch had a factory here, which was demolished. There are at Palembang about 700 families of Chinese, 500 Arabs, and between 20,000 and 30,000 Malays. Long. 104. 51. E. Lat. 2. 58. 31. S.

PALEMBANG, the river on which the above city is situated: it falls into the straits of Banca, in Lat. 2. 18. S. and Long. 105. 8. E.

PALENCIA, the chief town of a province of the same name in Spain. The only remarkable edifices are the cathedral and the church of St. Antolin. Population 3300. 122 miles N. by W. Madrid.

PALERMO, a large and beautiful city of Sicily, the capital of the island, situated on the northern coast. It stands on the western shore of a bay, in an extensive and beautiful plain, presenting the appearance of a magnificent garden filled with fruit trees, and watered by rivulets. The principal streets are spacious and handsome, and the houses have in general something striking in their architecture. The form of Palermo is nearly circular. The two principal streets are the Cassaro and the Strada Nuova: they are both about a mile in length, and intersect each other at right angles, dividing the city, in a manner, into four equal parts. Their point of intersection forms an open octagonal space, called, from its shape, the Ottangolo. Each of the eight sides of this open space is adorned by a beautiful building, three stories

high, composed of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. Of the other streets of Palermo, few are deserving attention, most of them being narrow, winding, and dirty, and built without the least regard to regularity. The most frequented of the public walks of Palermo is the Marina, a raised platform or terrace, extending above a mile along the bay. At the extremity of this walk there is a delightful public garden, called the Flora, to which people of all ranks are admitted. The public edifices of Palermo are numerous. The royal palace is a vast irregular pile of building; its exterior wants symmetry and uniformity, but its apartments are spacious, and elegantly ornamented. The square in front contains a statue of Philip IV. of Sicily, surrounded by four other statues. Several of the mansions of the nobility are admired for their style of architecture. There are in this city three theatres, 40 monasteries, and 50 convents; and in the magnificence of its churches, Palermo is second only to Rome. The cathedral was erected in the 12th century, and would be a fine edifice, were not the Grecian and Gothic styles of architecture injudiciously mixed in it. The church of St. Giuseppe is profusely and richly ornamented, and contains some fine columns of grey Sicilian marble, nearly 60 feet high. Palermo contains various establishments for charity and education; the great hospital; that of St. Bartholomew, a large building; the poor-house, also an extensive edifice; and there are several pawn banks for the poor. The university is an extensive pile of building. There are professors in various branches of science. The trade of Palermo is not very extensive. Its mole, a structure of great utility, stretches above a quarter of a mile into the sea, and forms a port capable of containing 30 sail of the line, and several hundred merchantmen. The exports of Palermo are confined to a few articles, in particular silk and satin, with some manufactures for the supply of Malta. The silk thread obtained from the fish called the Pinna Marina, and manufactured here, is of almost unrivalled fineness. Population of Palermo, according to the most accurate estimates, 130,000. Palermo swarms with beggars of the most wretched appearance. The thermometer seldom falls below 50 degrees; it rises to 80 and 90. The *Sirocco* is very oppressive, but fortunately not of frequent occurrence. Palermo is of great antiquity, having been in possession of the Carthaginians and Romans. The Saracens made it the capital of their Sicilian territories. It has suffered repeatedly from earthquakes. 130 miles W. Messina; 200 S. by W. Naples. Long. 13. 20. 4. E. Lat. 38. 6. 44. N.

PALESTINE, a country of Asia, to the S. of Syria, and included within the limits of the Turkish empire. The Israelites having conquered this country, it was divided by Joshua among the ten tribes. Under the reigns of David and Solomon, it became one

of the most flourishing kingdoms of Asia. It was conquered, however, by the kings of Nineveh and Babylon, who carried captive, first Israel, and then Judah, into the eastern provinces of their empire. After the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, the Jews were allowed to return to their country, to rebuild their temple, and to re-establish their ecclesiastical constitution. Judaea continued thus a province of Persia, till after the conquest of Alexander, to whom it submitted without resistance. The Jews were again exposed to oppression from some of the Ptolemies, who having attempted to enforce the adoption of the Grecian idolatry, were met with the most determined resistance by the Maccabees, and Judaea now became an independent country. It fell under the wide spread dominion of Rome, who established the Herods as tributary kings. It was at this crisis that Judaea became the theatre of those great events which form the foundation of our faith. The Jews, however, having repeatedly rebelled against the authority of the Romans, Titus entered Judaea with a large force, took Jerusalem, razed it to the ground, carried the whole nation captive, and dispersed them through the different provinces of the empire. The country remained in possession of the Romans till the conversion of the empire to Christianity, when Judaea became an object of religious veneration, and the Holy Land was now enriched by the crowd of pilgrims who resorted thither from every part of the Christian world. In the sixth century, Judaea fell under the sway of the Mahometans, and afterwards of the Turks; which gave occasion to the invasion of the country by the European powers, in order to deliver it from these infidels. Jerusalem was accordingly taken by the European forces, and was erected into a Latin kingdom under Godfrey of Boulogne, which endured for above 80 years, during which the Holy Land streamed continually with Christian and Saracen blood. In 1107, Judaea was conquered by Saladin, on the decline of whose kingdom it passed through various hands, till in 1517 it was finally swallowed up in the Turkish empire. According to the best informed travellers, the greater part of Palestine displays a truly luxuriant fertility, corresponding entirely to the description of the promised land. Judaea proper, the ancient kingdom of Judah, comprises the territory extending from the Lake Asphaltites to the sea, and consists of hills and valleys of great beauty and fertility, where the sides of the mountains are fitted for the vine, the olive, the sycamore, and are crowned with natural groves of oak and cypress; while the earth is abundantly covered with aromatic plants. It produces also plentiful crops of tobacco, wheat, barley, and millet, and delicious wine is produced in some of the districts. These mountains are tenanted by the wildest Arabs, who live in caves. In proceeding eastward to the shores of the Dead sea, the scene becomes more decidedly barren.

Gloomy and naked rocks, stones, sand, and asens, are the only objects which then present themselves. To the north of the ancient Judæa was Samaria, the greater part of which is now comprised under the district of Napulose. This district is mountainous, but flourishing, well cultivated, and carries on a considerable trade. Corn, silk, and olives, are produced abundantly in its plains. To the north of Samaria, but still communicating with Judæa by the banks of the Jordan, is Galilee, distinguished by its natural beauty and fertility. The plain of Esdrachon is described by Dr Clarke as one vast meadow, covered with the richest pasture. He considers this as the richest part of all Palestine. The lake of Tiberias, or Genesareth, is surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills, the sides of which were once highly cultivated, and its banks covered with flourishing towns, now almost deserted. The regions beyond Jordan, though less noticed in history, include, however, many tracts once fertile and flourishing. Here are found the Tauran and Dischaulan, consisting of a vast plain, not watered by any great river; yet the inhabitants contrive, by collecting the torrents and rain water into ponds, to obtain a sufficient supply for the purposes of agriculture, so that very extensive crops of grain are raised in the district. In rainy parts there are the remains of ancient rains.

Few countries are more unfortunately situated than modern Palestine. It suffers equally from the tyranny and weakness of the Turkish government, which has strength sufficient to oppress the people, and deprive them of the fruits of their industry; yet does not possess enough of vigour to defend them against the hordes of Arabs who fill every part of the surrounding deserts. The state of the country depends in a great measure on the character of the pacha. There is no security for life or property, independent of his caprice; and when he is a tyrant, the country suffers accordingly. The pachalic of Acre long groined under the fierce and gloomy tyranny of Djezzar, whose avarice sought to gratify itself by rapine and extortion, without ever viewing his interest as connected with the permanent prosperity of the districts which he governed. On entering the territory of the pacha of Damascus, the happiest change presented itself; the whole country subject to him being cultivated like a garden. This pacha was, however, driven from his government by his masters at Constantinople. It is now occupied by another, who is pacha at once of Damascus, Acre, and Aleppo, and who is represented by Burckhardt in rather a favourable light. Palestine is inhabited by the Turks, who here, as elsewhere throughout the empire, occupy all the civil and military posts; while the Greeks form a very numerous part of the population, and the country districts are filled to a great extent with nomadic Arabs. A considerable number of Christian monks still

reside in the Holy Land; and there is no considerable town which does not contain at least one convent. They are described by Dr Clarke as complete cheats and impostors.

PALESTRINA, a town of Italy, 20 miles E. Rome. Population 3000.

PALESTRINA, a town of Italy, on a narrow island of the Lagunes, 6 miles S. Venice. Population 6000.

PALICAUD, or **PALIGNAULTCHERT**, a town of India, province of Malabar. Long 76. 50. E. Lat. 10. 50. N.

PALIERE, a town of France, department of the Allier. Population 3000.

PALLANZA, a town of Italy, on the Lago Maggiore. Population 1360.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific ocean.

PALMA, an island off the coast of Africa, forming part of the group of the Canaries, 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very elevated; the centre is often covered with snow, and contains extensive pine forests, as well as good timber for ship-building. The coasts are very fertile. The vine succeeds well, and produces wine for exportation, as well as excellent brandy; almonds, honey, and wax, are also objects of trade. The whole island produces much silk, of which there are manufactures. The sugar-cane is also successfully cultivated; and the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery on their coasts. Population 22,600.

PALEMA, the capital of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, at the bottom of a large bay, formed by the two capes Blanco and Cala Figuera. It is still surrounded with walls flanked with bastions. Part of the streets are narrow and ill paved, but those in the lower part of the town, and all the squares, are spacious and regular. Of the public buildings, one of the most conspicuous is the cathedral, a large and handsome Gothic building. The parish church of St. Michel is still more ancient, and served for a mosque under the Moors. The government house is an irregular but very large building, containing a chapel royal, an arsenal, barracks, and a state prison. The house appointed for the meetings of the merchants and trades, &c. was built in the Gothic style, in the 14th century. The town-house attracts attention by the sculpture and public ornaments on its entablature. Palma contains four hospitals. The private houses are in general on the plan of the ancient Moorish residences, having on the ground floor a portico and lobby, with pillars, and with some small apartments. Population 30,000. Their chief employments are weaving woollens and silk. The harbour has a mole of nearly three quarters of a mile in length, and defended by two strong forts. 340 miles E. by S. Madrid. Long 1. 39. 28. W. Lat. 39. 40. N.

PALMA, a town of Sicily, on the sea coast. It is noted for the quantity of sulphur made in its vicinity. Pop. 1000.

PALMA, a town of Andalusia, on the Xenil. Population 1200.

PALMA, a city of New Granada, province of Tunja, on the Magdalena. Population 690 housekeepers: 54 miles N. W. Santa Fe. Long. 74. 32. W. Lat. 6. 8. N.

PALMANOVA, a town and fortress of Austrian Italy, 53 miles E. N. E. Venice. Population 4500.

PALMAS, a city of New Granada, on the Magdalena. Population 400 housekeepers. 50 miles N. N. W. Pamplona.

PALMAS, *Ciudad de las*, capital of the island of Grand Canary, and which carries on all its commerce. The convents are numerous. Population 9137.

PALMAS, *Cape*, a promontory of Western Africa, forming the entrance from the north into the gulf of Guinea.

PALMIRA, a town of Estremadura, 6 miles N. Sevilha. Population 3600.

PALMIRA, *Point*, a projecting point on the S. shore of Melville Island. Long. 108. 4. W. Lat. 74. 55. N.

PALMETTO, *Point*, two capes on the N. and S. coasts of Jamaica. Long. 76. 20. W. Lat. 18. 18. N.—Long. 77. 57. W. Lat. 18. 7. N.

PALMIRA, a celebrated point of land at the head of the bay of Bengal, on which a light-house has lately been erected. Long. 87. 5. E. Lat. 20. 44. N.

PALMYRA, an ancient city of Asia, situated in the heart of the desert of Syria, now a mass of splendid ruins, the seat of which was long unknown, until the spot was at last penetrated by some European travelers, who were astonished at the splendid scene of ruins before them. Long. 38. 40. E. Lat. 34. 29. N.

PALMYRA, a township and village of the United States, in Ontario county, New York. Pop. 2187. 233 miles W. Albany.—The name of various other townships.

PALO, a town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. Pop. 10000 Turks, Armenians, and Kurds. 60 miles N. Diarbekir.

PALOTA, a town of Hungary, 8 miles W. S. W. Stuhl-Weissenburg. Pop. 1000.

PANABARCA, a mountain of Quito, covered with perpetual snow.

PANIERA, a town of France, on the Arriege. Its chief manufactures consist of woollens, cottons, caps, and hats. It has a cathedral and a castle. Population 6200.

PANISOA, a river of Greece, in the Morea.

PANLICO SOUND, a large bay on the coast of North Carolina; 85 miles long, and from 10 to 30 broad, separated from the Atlantic ocean by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered with small trees or bushes, through which are several small inlets. This sound communicates with Core and Albemarle sounds, and receives Pamlico or Tar rivers.

PANARATO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 2500.

PANFAS, extensive plains of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres.

PANFAS DEL SACRAMENTO vast plains of

South America, to the eastward of the Andes, which run in a direct line nearly north and south, through the province of Peru.

PANPATAN, a port on the east-south-east coast of the island of Margavia.

PANPHLOXIA, a town of France, department of the Tain. Population 1000.

PANPHELUNA, or **PANOLUNA**, a considerable fortified town in the north of Spain, and capital of the province of Navarre, on the Arga. It stands partly on an eminence, partly on a plain, and is surrounded by mountains, at the distance of six or eight miles. The chief defence of the town is two castles, one in the inside, the other on the outside of the walls. The latter is the citadel, and is of great strength. The religious edifices are the cathedral, 4 churches, and 13 monasteries: none of the last, with the exception of one adjoining the cathedral, are remarkable for richly carved. In June 1813, Pampluna was the scene of obstinate fighting, between the British and French, and surrendered to the former on 31st October. Population 14,000. 62 miles E. S. E. Bilbao, and about 200 N. E. Madrid. Long. 1. 40. 53. W. Lat. 42. 40. 37. N.

PANPHELUNA, a city of New Granada, in the province of Tunja, 103 miles N. E. Santa Fe.

PANPHELUNA, a river of Virginia, which unites with the Mattaponi to form York river.

PANAMA, a province of Terra Firma, in the viceroyalty of New Granada, bounded N. by the Spanish Main, E. by the province of Darien, S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by Veragua. The climate is hot, moist, and very unpleasant. The soil of Panama is prolific, abundantly producing the tropical fruits and plants. Great part of the country is still covered with thick forests; and the land between the two seas consists generally of abrupt and broken chains of mountains. The trade of Panama is chiefly to Veragua, and the ports of Peru and New Granada. The province of Panama contains three cities, 12 villages, and numerous settlements of converted Indians.

PANAMA, capital of the above province, on the isthmus of Panama, at the bottom of a large bay of the Pacific ocean. The streets are broad and paved, both in the city and its suburbs, but the houses of the suburbs are mostly of wood, interspersed with thatched huts. It has a cathedral, which is a handsome edifice of stone, as are the churches, convents, monasteries, and an excellent hospital. Panama is still remarkable for its fine bay, which is cradled within its arms. Long. 79. 19. W. Lat. 9. 0. 30. N.

PANAMIA, one of the islands between Lipari and Stromboli.

PANALLEN, a town of Piedmont, on the Po. 16 miles S. Turin. Population 2600.

PANCSA, a town of Hungary, at the confluence of the Tena and the Danube. Population 7000. 8 miles N. E. Belgrade.

PANPOLA, a village of the north-west of Hungary, remarkable chiefly for giving name to the Serbian or Russian foot soldiers.

PANJANI, a seaport town of the south of India, province of Malabar, on the Paliand river. It consist of 6000 houses irregularly built, and nearly 10 mosques or Hindoo temples. It has a good trade, and most of the inhabitants are rich.

PANICOLO, a town of Naples, 22 miles N. W. Naples. Population 2200.

PANIPAT, a considerable town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. It had formerly a brick wall, and round towers at the angles. Long. 76. 50. E. Lat. 29. 23. N.

PANANG, a town of the Burman empire, on the Irrawaddy river.

PANNAM, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Near it are celebrated diamond mines. Long. 80. 17. E. Lat. 24. 43. N.

PANNASCH, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, noted for its mineral waters.

PANTELARIA, the ancient *Cosyra*, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily, and situated between that island and the coast of Africa. Long. 8. 26. 25. E. Lat. 36. 45. 40. N.

PANUCO, a small town of Mexico, intendancy of Vera Cruz, on the river Panuco. Long. 98. 52. W. Lat. 21. 18. N.

PANWILL, a considerable town of Hindostan, on the river Pen. It carries on a considerable trade. 27 miles E. Bombay.

PANY ISL, one of the Philippine isles, 110 miles in length, by 33 in breadth.

PAO, SAN JUAN BAPTISTO, a city of the Caracas, province of Venezuela, on the river Pao. It is regularly built, and has a neat parish church. 150 miles S. W. Caracas. Lat. 9. 20. N.—The river Pao falls into the Apure.—There is another river of this name. It falls into the Orinoco.

PAO, CONCEPCION DEL, a town of the Caracas, province of Barcelona. Its inhabitants subsist by the extensive pasturages which they possess on the Orinoco.

PAOLA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Population 1500.

PAOLI, a village of the United States, and capital of Orange county, Indiana.—The name of other two villages in Indiana.

PAPA, a town of Hungary, 25 miles S. by W. Raab. Population 4000.

PAPAGAYO, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean. 25 miles N. Acapulco.—The name of a gulf on the North Pacific ocean, and on the west side of the Isthmus of Nicaragua.

PAPA-STOUR, PAPA-STROSEY, and PAPA-WESTRAY, three small islands, one of Shetland, and two of Orkney.

PAPPENBURG, a town of Hanover, on a large canal which joins the river Ems, 20 miles S. S. E. Emden. Population 3300.

PAPPENBURG, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 15 miles N. E. Donauwert. Population 2000.

PAPS OF JURA, four mountains in the island of Jura, seen at a great distance.

PAPPA, a large island in the Eastern seas, lying from the south end of Gilead, and

the north coast of Ceram, in a south-west direction, about 1200 miles. It is not quite certain whether it is an island or a cluster of islands. It is indented by such deep bays, that it resembles a chain of peninsulas, so near does the sea approach on each side. The coast, viewed from the sea, rises gradually into hills of considerable elevation; but there are no mountains seen of which the height is remarkable. The whole is covered with palm trees and timber of a large size. The inhabitants are savages.

PARA, GRAN, a province of the kingdom of Brazil, bounded N. by the kingdom of Grana La, Guiana, and the great bay formed by the Atlantic at the entrance of the great river Amazonas, E. by the province of Maranhão, S. by the provinces of Goiás and Matto Grosso, and W. by the kingdom of Peru. The climate is extremely hot. The chief productions of the country are sugar, coffee, and cocoa. In the woods is a variety of timber. The chief rivers are the Madera, the Topavos, the Zingu, the Araguay, and the Tocantines, which all come from the northern mountains of Brazil, and fall into the Amazons.

PARA, GRAN, the capital of the above province. This city is handsome, and has some beautiful edifices. It is situated on the river Tocantines, the navigation of which is difficult. Population 10,000, who are miserably poor. It has a citadel and castle at the entrance of the river. 60 miles from its mouth. Long. 48. 33. W. Lat. 1. 30. S.

PARA, a river of the above province and kingdom, which is, properly speaking, one of the mouths of the Amazons, about 40 miles wide. Lat. 20. S.

PARACATI, principal village of a district of the same name, in Brazil, 270 miles N. W. Tejuco. Population 1000.

PARAGONG, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Bochar, famous for its manufacture of swords, daggers, arrows, and molten images of Boodh. Long. 89. 21. E. Lat. 27. 43. N.

PARAGUAY, a very extensive government of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, bounded N. W. and W. by Chiquitos, Chacabos, and Tucuman. N. by the extensive lake of Xarayes, N. E. and E. by the Portuguese territories, and S. E. and S. by the Parana, which separates it from the missions of Guaira in Buenos Ayres, its jurisdiction ending in the south of the city of Assumption, in 26. 48. S. Lat.; and it is divided from Tucuman by the river Paraguay. The great natural features of this country are the numerous rivers, swamps, lakes, plains, and woods, with which it abounds. Its largest and most noted rivers are the Paraguay, the Parana, the Parudos, Mbotely, Cabati, Ipané, Piray, in the north parts, and in the south the Canabé and Tibiquari, the latter of which divides the government from that of Buenos Ayres. These in the rainy season, being swollen, overflow their banks, and inundate far and wide the

adjacent country. The climate is in general moist and temperate, though in some parts it is cold. The temperate parts abound with all kinds of grain, beans, pease, melons, cucumbers, and European vegetables and fruits. It produces, besides, various medicinal plants; also the Paraguay tea, or matto, a plant, an infusion of which supplies the inhabitants with a refreshing drink. The consumption of this article, not only in these provinces, but in those of Peru and Chili, is incredible, since there is scarcely any person who does not take it two or three times in the course of the day. The forests abound with a variety of plants and woods, medicinal and aromatic, and many of them yielding useful dyes. The feathered creation are in endless variety. The ostrich is the chief bird, being the largest seen in the plains of Paraguay, and is remarkable for its immense size, fine plumage, and swift motion. The most ferocious animal is the jaguar or tiger. The other animals are the puma or cougar, the black bear, the ant bear, and the tapir or river cow. Mosquitoes, and an innumerable variety of insects, are the plague of this fine country, and infest both the waters and the land. Here are snakes, both large and small, vipers, scorpions, &c. The great box constrictor is found in the moist places adjoining the rivers. Some parts are haunted by the vampire bat. The trade of Paraguay consists in the export of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, &c. Population estimated at 97,430 Indians, and Spaniards or whites, of which the latter do not form much more than a twentieth part. The only towns of importance are the capital Assumption, Villaria, Curuguaty, Concepcion, and Neembucu. Paraguay was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1526. In 1536, the Jesuits made their appearance, and by the effect of gentleness and policy, they succeeded in obtaining a great ascendancy over the minds of the natives, and in establishing settlements in different parts of the country.

PARAGUAY, a large river of South America, which has its source in Lat. 13. S., and enters the ocean under the name of the Rio de la Plata.—See *Plata*, *Rio de la*.

PARAIBA, the capital of a province of the same name in Brazil, on the Paraiba, about ten miles from the sea. It is a handsome town, defended by three forts. The cathedral church is an elegant edifice. Population 4000. Long. 35. 10. 30. W. Lat. 6. 57. 30. S.

PARAIBA, a large river of the province of Paraíba, which forms the great bay of Paraíba.

PARAIBA, a large river of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro, which enters the Atlantic in Lat. 21. 34. 30. S.—It is also the name of a river of Guiana, which joins the Orinoco.

PARAMARIBO, a town of Guiana, and capital of the province of Surinam, on the Surinam river, about 18 miles from its mouth. It is built in the form of an oblong square. All the streets, which are perfectly straight,

are lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, which appear in everlasting bloom. They are finely paved with gravel. The houses are, with few exceptions, built of fine timber, and are, in general, elegantly furnished. The town-hall is an elegant building, covered with tiles. Here the different courts are held; and underneath are the prisons for European delinquents. There is a Protestant church, a Lutheran chapel, and two elegant Jewish synagogues, the one German, and the other Portuguese. There is also a large military hospital. There is a noble road for shipping, the river before the town being about a mile in breadth. The town is protected by fort Zeelandia on the east. The citadel is separated from the town by a large esplanade, where the troops parade. Number of houses 1400.

PARAMATTA, a town of New Holland, at the head of Port Jackson harbour, at the distance of about eighteen miles by water, and fifteen by land, from Sydney. The river for the last seven or eight miles is only navigable for boats of twelve or fifteen tons burden. This town is built along a small fresh water stream, which falls into the river. It consists principally of one street, about a mile in length. The public buildings are the church, the government-house, and the new orphan-house. The population, principally composed of inferior traders, publicans, artificers, and labourers, is 1200. The public institutions are an hospital and a female orphan-house. It has made but slow progress compared with the town of Sydney.

PARAMITHIA, a considerable town of Albania. Population 15,000. 19 miles S. W. Joannina.

PARANA, a large river of South America, which rises in Brazil, in the province of Matto Grosso, and after a long and winding course, falls into the Paraguay, in Lat. 27. 25. S. when both rivers assume the name of the Plata.

PARATECA, a village of Brazil, on the Rio Francisco, 240 miles S. W. St. Salvador.

PARAVANI, a town of Bulgaria. It has some trade, and a castle. 115 miles N. N. E. Adrianople.

PARAY, LE MONIAL, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire. Population 5900.

PARCE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 2200.

PARCEPRIM, a town of Germany, 20 miles S. E. Schwerin. Population 3200.

PARDO, Rio, a river of Brazil, which joins the Anhaedery, and afterwards enters the Parana, in Lat. 21. S. Diamonds are found in its bed, and on its shore diamond works are established. The other river of this name joins the Francisco.

PARDUBITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 60 miles E. Prague. Pop. 3000.

PAKECCHIA, or **PAROS**, chief town of the island of Paros, in the Grecian archipelago. It is small, and in appearance deserted.

PARENZO, a town of Austrian Illyria, 30 miles S. Trieste. Population 2100.

PARGA, a seaport on the coast of Albania, opposite to the southern point of the island of Corfu. It stands near the mouth of a river (the Acheron of the ancients), is surrounded with walls, and has a double harbour, defended by a battery. The inhabitants are, or rather were, Albanian Greeks, and amounted to 5000. Parga, being independent of Ali Pacha, the tyrant of Albania, afforded an asylum to refugees from his violence. He accordingly marched against it. The Pargians withstood the attack, but applied to the British in Corfu, and received a garrison from them. It was afterwards, however, surrendered to Ali, on his agreeing to pay a pecuniary indemnity to those of the inhabitants who should refuse to remain after a change of government. The evacuation took place in 1819, and most of the inhabitants removed to the Ionian islands. 30 miles S. W. Joannina.

PARI, an abundant river of Peru, which enters the Amazons.

PARIA, the capital of a province in Buenos Ayres, 210 miles N. W. La Plata. Long. 68. 20. W. Lat. 18. 50. S.

PARIA, GULF or, a gulf of South America, in the Caraccas, which has on the west the province of Cumana, and on the east the island of Trinidad. From these two lands on the north, two points jut out, with two islands intervening, which leave four openings, called the Mouths of the Dragon, by which the gulf communicates with the Caribbean sea. This gulf is 25 leagues from east to west, and 15 from north to south: there is anchorage in all that extent, but its depth varies from 8 to 30 fathoms.

PARIONE L'ÉVÊQUE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 2800.

PARIMA, a lake of Guiana, in the interior, of which little is known.

PARIS, the capital of France, and one of the finest cities in the world, situated on a plain on the banks of the Seine. It is surrounded with a great circular wall erected in 1785, which is 17 miles in circuit: but the ground on which there are buildings might be comprised in a circuit of 14 miles. In Paris, the oldest and worst built parts are to the eastward, viz. the insulated spot called the Cite, the suburb of St Antoine, and the quarter of the Marais. From the Cite the streets were, in the course of ages, extended northward towards the Temple, and southward towards the Pantheon, but without acquiring width or elegance, until, in a more advanced era, the labour of the builder were extended to the westward, viz. to the Tuilleries N. and the suburb of St Germain S. The streets of the Cite can be compared only to *W. End Lane* or *East Cheap*. Of the streets adjoining it, whether to the north or south, the houses are also of an inconspicuous height. Several of them, such as the streets

of the Temple, St Martin, St Denis, and Montmartre, are long, and extend as far as from London bridge to Shoreditch church, but they have not half the width of Bishopsgate street. The suburb of St Germain contains la rue de l'Université, la rue des Augustins, la rue de Bourbon, and a number of other streets straight and well paved. The suburbs of Paris still preserve their names, but they are as closely joined to the main part of the city as Westminster and Southwark to London. All the streets of Paris are lighted by reflecting lamps, suspended at a great height in the middle of the street. The Boulevards, occupying the space appropriated to the defence of the town in former ages, when its circumference did not exceed seven miles, have been converted all along the north part of Paris, into a spacious and magnificent street, above two miles in length: it is planted with trees, and is from 200 to 300 feet wide. On the south side of the town, the Boulevards extend a still greater length, and are planted with trees, but not yet lined with houses. Paris contains various squares, of which the finest is the Place Vendôme, an octagonal space, surrounded by elegant stone buildings, 500 feet in length, and 400 in breadth: the Place Royale, a square in the east of Paris. The others are the Place des Victoires, a central and busy spot; the Place de Greve, the scene of the revolutionary executions, in the centre of Paris. The Place du Carrousel is a spacious oblong between the Tuilleries and the Louvre, extending a quarter of a mile in length, and having the long picture gallery on its south side. This is the place for the occasional exercise of the troops and national guards. The Place de Louis XV. is situated to the west of the garden of the Tuilleries. The Champ de Mars is an oblong park on the south-west of Paris, extending from the Military School to the river, and bordered on each side by several rows of trees. The Palais Royal, situated towards the centre of Paris, forms a large pile of building, entered in three distinct parts by as many portals or archways, and bearing less the appearance of a princely residence than of a place of business. The facade fronting the rue St Honoré was built in 1781, and is ornamented with Doric and Ionic pillars surmounted by a finely sculptured fronton. At the back of these courts, and at a distance from the main building, is the garden of the palace, a spacious oblong, nearly 250 yards in length, having in its central part a basin with *jet d'eau*, and at either end a shrubbery. The Seine, flowing from east to west, intersects Paris nearly in the middle. It is crossed by the Pont Neuf, built in the 17th century; the Pont Royal, of five arches, near the Tuilleries, built by Louis XIV.; the Pont de Louis XVI., also of five arches, finished in 1790. Lower down the river, and opposite the Champ de Mars, is the Pont de Jena, or des Invalides; a stone bridge; and higher up, opposite the Jardin des Plantes,

is the Pont d'Austerlitz, an iron bridge, both elegant structures, and both erected under Bonaparte. Lastly comes the Pont des Arts, opposite to the Louvre, a neat but slight iron bridge, appropriated to foot passengers. The public buildings in Paris are numerous. The Tuileries, the present royal residence, was begun in the 16th century, and finished, after various interruptions, in the 17th. It is a noble and venerable structure, and has, particularly when viewed through the shady avenues from the farther extremity of the garden, an air of romantic grandeur. The Louvre is only a quarter of a mile to the east of the Tuileries, and on the same side of the Seine. Its form is square, with a large interior court, 400 feet by 400. It was finished in the age of Louis XIV. The front towards the water is elegant; but the eastern front, called from the pillars the colonnade of the Louvre, is a model of symmetry. The Louvre is used not as a royal habitation, but as a depot, in its magnificent halls, for objects of taste and art. The palace of the Luxembourg, situated in the south of Paris, is distinguished by the symmetry of its proportions. The Palais Bourbon, situated on the left bank of the Seine, on the west side of Paris, is a splendid building. Its front towards the river is a magnificent peristyle, composed of twelve Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a triangular fronton admirably sculptured. The other buildings worthy of note are the *garde muble*, or depot of the jewels and valuable furniture of the crown, a great stone building to the west of the Tuileries; the Hotel des Invalides, a large and elegant structure; the Military School, which forms one end of the Champ de Mars; the Palace of the Legion of Honour, nearly opposite to the Tuileries. On the same side of the Seine, but more towards the centre of Paris, stand the buildings of the Institute, and the Mint, or Hotel des Monnaies. Among the old structures, the principal are the Hotel de Ville and the Palais de Justice. The granary for corn is a long range of stone buildings; and lastly, in the busy part of the town, near the street of Montmartre, there is an elegant and extensive exchange lately built. Notre-Dame, the metropolitan church, is a large Gothic building, situated in the Cite. The Pantheon or new church of St Genevieve, is in the south part of the town, and has a front adorned with elegant sculpture, and with colossal pillars. There are, besides, the church of St Sulpice, and the church of St Eustache. The other churches of the city, such as St Paul, St Germain, &c. are in general well built, but have nothing striking. The Protestants in Paris have three churches, one of considerable size. The mansions, or, as they are termed, the hotels of great families, are spread all along the west part of the town, particularly in the suburb of St Germain, and correspond to the town residences of our nobility. As to private houses, the chief differ-

ence is in their being considerably higher than in London, having frequently five, six, and sometimes seven stories; they have also much less uniformity, adjoining buildings differing from each other in height, in length of front, in number of windows, and in the distribution of the interior.

The most striking of the public monuments is the Column of the Place Vendome, erected by Bonaparte, to commemorate his successes in Germany in 1805. It is a great brazen pillar; the diameter is 12 feet; the height 133; its form an imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome. The whole forms a magnificent monument, judiciously placed in the midst of an elegant square. After this comes the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel, near the Tuileries, erected in 1806; the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, outside of the barrier of Neuilly, begun in 1806, but still unfinished; the Porte, or gate of St Denis, a large triumphal arch, erected by Louis XIV.; and the Porte St Martin; also a fine bronze statue of Henry IV, erected in 1818, on the Pont Neuf. Of the public fountains of Paris (in all no less than 80), several are much admired.

The hospitals of Paris are numerous, and, since the beginning of the present century, well managed. The largest by far is the Hotel Dieu; after it come the hospitals de la Charite, St Antoine, Beaujon, des Enfants Malades, and others, to the number in all of 11. Distinct from these are the Hospices, or establishments where the aged, the infirm, the lunatics, are received and supported, on paying a small sum. The prisons of Paris also are much amended in their management, since the beginning of the present century. The catacombs of Paris are subterraneous quarries, excavated in the course of ages for the building of Paris, and converted in the latter part of the 18th century, into a great burying repository. They stretch along the south part of Paris, are of great extent, and being easily traversed with the aid of a guide, form a prominent, though certainly not an attractive object of attention to travellers. The literary institutions of Paris are, the Institute, composed of nearly 200 members, and divided, since 1816, into four academies. Paris contains also various societies, viz. of medicine, of agriculture, of sciences and arts, &c. The university is a very old establishment, and though suspended in the fervour of the revolution, has long been re-established on a very extensive plan. Paris contains also four lycees or great public schools. The Athenaeum also has classes, but on a smaller scale. The School of Medicine, an elegant and capacious building, has halls for public lectures, large, and generally crowded. At the Jardin des Plantes are no less than 13 classes for botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, &c. To these are to be added the school for painting, sculpture, and architecture. There is also in Paris a number of celebrated schools for particular pro-

fessions. The Military School is for the education of 500 youths, generally the sons of officers who have fallen in the service of their country. The Ecole Polytechnique is for the education of engineers. The Veterinary School at Alfort, near Paris, has classes on zoology, rural economy, the care of animals, &c. Paris is very rich in libraries; that of the king is the largest in Europe, containing upwards of 300,000 printed volumes, 72,000 manuscripts, 5000 volumes of engravings, and a rare and curious collection of antiquities and medals. There are, besides, the library of the Institute, which is select and valuable; the Bibliotheque Mazarine, containing 60,000 volumes; that of the Pantheon 80,000; the Bibliotheque de l' Arsenal, an old but good collection. Amidst the collections of interest to artists, those of the Louvre hold unquestionably the first rank. Of the ground floor of that spacious building, a great part is appropriated to statues and other specimens of sculpture, ancient and modern, distributed in spacious halls, and arranged with much taste. From these a magnificent staircase leads to the gallery of paintings, a collection still so large and so valuable, that the spectator has difficulty in believing that it can ever have been more rich or more splendid. Next to these, the object of greatest interest in Paris is the museum of natural history, in the building belonging to the Jardin des Plantes. Next comes the Jardin des Plantes itself, exhibiting in miniature, groups of plants of almost every region in the globe; also a collection of animals of the most different latitudes, lions, elephants, bears, &c. In a large building in the central part of Paris, is the Museum of French Monuments, a collection of statues and other sculptured ornaments. The Conservatory of the Arts and Trades is appropriated to mechanical improvements, and contains models of almost all ingenious machines. The chief theatres in Paris are the Opera and the Odeon, but the others are also much frequented, and conducted with taste and ingenuity. Public rooms, with music and singing, and gardens, such as Tivoli and Baguoy, miniatures of Vauxhall, are more numerous in Paris than in London. Of the public gardens and walks, the finest and most frequented are those of the Tuileries, which extend, in a beautiful oblong, to the westward of the palace. On the south side of Paris are the gardens of the Luxembourg, less regular, but not less attractive. The Champs Elysees afford very pleasant walks; and the Boulevards in the summer evenings present an animated scene.

The manufactures of Paris, as of London, consist chiefly of articles of taste or nice workmanship, such as jewellery, watches, clocks, porcelain, cabinet ware, mathematical instruments, silks, artificial flowers, and plate glass. To these are to be added ornamental articles in bronze; also cottons, carpets, &c. The well-known manufactory of the Gobelins ex-

hibits imitations of beautiful pictures, in webs of the finest silk and worsted. That of Sevres is equally noted for the richness of its porcelain. Paris is almost exclusively the seat of the wholesale bookselling and printing business of France. It was originally a Roman station, and in the year 508 was the winter quarters of Julian. In 508, it was constituted the capital of their kingdom. It was surrounded with walls in the end of the 12th century. After the revolution it received many embellishments. In 1792, the inhabitants were computed at 550,000; in 1817, they were found by actual survey to amount to 715,000. 200 miles S. by E. London, 270 S. by W. Amsterdam, 700 W. Vienna, 750 N. W. Rome, and 1400 S. W. St Petersburg. Long. 2. 20. 15. E. Lat. 48. 50. 14. N.

PARIS, a township and village of the United States, in Oneida county, New York. Population 5418.—The name of various other townships.

PARISHVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Lawrence county, New York.

PARKER, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts.

PARKER'S BAY, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica, a little south of Palmetto point.

PARKER'S CREEK, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake.

PARKHEAD and PARKHOUSE, two villages of Scotland, near Glasgow.

PARKINSON'S FERRY, a post village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

PARMA, a duchy of the north of Italy, extending from 9. 26. to 10. 56. of E. long. and from 44. 14. to 44. 59. of N. lat. It is bounded N. by Lombardy, E. by Modena, and S. and W. by Tuscany. Its surface is partly mountainous, partly level. The principal rivers are the Po, the Taro, the Trebia, the Lenza, and a number of smaller streams, all taking their rise in the Apennines, and discharging themselves into the Po. Area 2300 square miles. Population 330,000.

PARMA, the capital of the duchy of the same name, divided by the Parma into two unequal parts, connected by bridges. Its circumference is about three miles. It is still surrounded by a ditch and mound. The streets of Parma are broad, straight, and tolerably clean. In the centre of the town is a handsome square, surrounded with arcades or piazzas. The cathedral, built in the Gothic style, is remarkable chiefly for its dome, painted by Correggio. In point of architecture, the church called the S. Stefano is the finest; it is built in the modern style, in the form of a Greek cross. The ducal palace is not a separate edifice, but a great range of buildings, extending without plan or taste along a square and adjoining streets. Connected with it is the great theatre, an edifice on the plan of the sacchetti. The buildings of the university are large and elegant. The famous gallery of paintings of the Farnese family is no longer at Parma. The present museum, however, contains several mas-

terpieces of Corregio, Parmegiano, Schidone, and others. Its manufactures are limited, consisting chiefly of silk, and in a small degree of hats; also of fustian. Parma was founded by the ancient Etruscans, and has never changed its name. Population 30,000. 70 miles S. E. Milan.

PARMA, a river of Italy, which joins the Po. **PARNASSUS**, a famous mountain of Greece, in Phocis (now part of Livadia), to the north-west of Mount Helicon.

PAROS, an island in the central part of the Grecian archipelago, to the west of Naxos, between 25. 12. and 25. 26. E. long., and 36. 57. and 37. 13. of N. lat. Its circumference is about 40 miles; its surface is mountainous, but tolerably fertile, and in some places well cultivated. Its principal product is cotton; but corn, wine, fruit, and vegetables, are likewise raised. There are several harbours. In ancient times Paros owed its chief celebrity to its marble, so famed for its whiteness and solidity. Population 2000.

PARRE, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1523.

PARRAS, a town of Mexico, near a lake of the same name, intendency of New Mexico, or Durango. Population 7000. 230 miles N. Durango. Long. 103. 12. W. Lat. 26. 33. N.

PARKET, a river of England, which runs into the Bristol channel at Bridgewater bay.

PARTANICO, a town in the north-west of Sicily; Val di Mazzara. Pop. 5000.

PARTHENAY, a town of France, department of the Two Seines, on the Thoue. Population 3200. 24 miles N. W. Poitiers.

PARUPANADA, a town of India, province of Malabar. Long. 75. 55. E. Lat. 11. 2. N.

PASACOLA, a river of North America, which falls into the gulf of Mexico. 38 miles W. Mobile bay.

PASCATAQUAS, a river of the United States, which runs into the Penobscot.

PASCO, a town of Peru, province of Tarma, 167 miles S. W. Guancavelica.

PASCUARO, a town of Mexico, intendency of Valladolid. Pop. 6000. 125 miles W. Mexico. Long. 101. 24. W. Lat. 19. 23. 30. N.

PAS DE CALAIS, a department in the north-east of France, bounded by French Flanders on the E. and the department of the Somme on the W.; on the N. it has the straits of Dover. Area 2500 square miles. It is watered by several small streams, the Aa, the Lys, the Scarpe, the Canche, the Liane, and the Authie. Population 570,000.

PASTARO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 4000. 18 miles S. S. E. Naples.

PASQUA, a town of Mexico, intendency of Guadalupe, 45 miles N. W. La Purification.

PASQUETANG, a river of North Carolina, which rises in Distal Swamp, and runs into Albemarle sound.

PASQUA DEL NORTE, a flourishing town of Mexico, situated on the Rio del Norte.

PASSAGE FORT, a small town of Jamaica, between Port Royal and Spanish Town.

PASSAGE, GREAT and LITTLE, two of the Virgin islands, in the West India.

PASSAGES, Los, a seaport in the north of Spain, in Guipuzcoa. Population 1700.

PASSAIC, a river of the United States, which rises in New Jersey, and flows into Newark bay.

PASSAIS, a town of France, department of the Orne. Population 3300.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, a bay which forms part of the boundary between the British province of New Brunswick, and Maine, one of the United States of America. It is about 6 miles from north to south, and 12 from east to west.—The river of the same name flows into this bay.

PASSARGE, a navigable river of East Prussia, which falls into the Frische Haff.

PASSARO, a small barren island in the Mediterranean, 24 miles S. Syracuse.—The cap of this name is on the S. E. coast of Sicily.

PASSAROUANG, a small town and fort on the northern shore of the island of Java, 676 miles E. Batavia.

PASSAROWITZ, a small town of European Turkey, in Servia, near the Morawa, 33 miles E. S. E. Belgrade.

PASSAU, a town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Inn and Danube. The town consists of three parts, connected by two long wooden bridges, and containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants. The fortifications are of considerable strength. Passau proper is well built, and contains several public edifices, such as the cathedral, the bishop's mansion, &c. It has large breweries, a tobacco manufactory, and some trade, from its command of river navigation. 86 miles E. N. E. Munich.

PASSENDERALE, a village of West Flanders, 7 miles N. E. Ypres. Population 2000.

PASSERWALK, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, at the confluence of the Randow and the Ucker. Population 3200.

PASSIR, a town and district of Borneo, on the east coast. The town is situated about 50 miles from the mouth of the river of the same name, on the east side of the island. It consists of 300 houses, built of wood. The house or palace of the sultan is a short distance from the river. It was formerly a place of considerable trade.

PASSUMAT, a river of the United States, in Vermont. It joins the Connecticut.

PASSY, a large village of France, on the Seine, 24 miles W. Paris. Population 5000.

PASO, the capital of a district of New Granada, 30 miles S. E. W. Popayan. Pop. 7000.

PATA ISL, one of the smaller Sooloo islands, lying due south from Sooloo.

PATAOCHIA, or LAND OF MAGELLAN, a country of South America, bounded N. by the government of Buenos Ayres, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the straits of Magellan, and W. by the S. Pacific ocean; extending from Long. 63. to 75. W., and from Lat. 34. to 44. S. This country was first discovered in the year 1519, by Ferdinand Magellan. The people are reported to be of a gigantic size.

ture, barbarous, and in their manners completely savage. The fact of their great stature has been doubted. Some of the inhabitants seen by Commodore Byron, in the year 1764, he supposed to be about 7 feet in height. Captain Wallis, in the year 1766, measured one of the tallest, and found his height to be 6 feet 7 inches; but he says the greatest part of them were from 5 feet 10 to 6 feet.

PATAN, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, with a handsome temple. Long. 75. 50. E. Lat. 25. 17. N.

PATANI, a port of Asia, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Malacca. Long. 101. 40. E. Lat. 6. 50. N.

PATAPSCO, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into Chesapeake bay.

PATCHOW ISLANDS, on the coast of China. The southernmost is in Long. 125. 52. E. Lat. 24. 6. N.

PATCOONA, a town of Bengal, on the Curru river. Long. 87. 2. E. Lat. 23. 3. N.

PATELEY BRIDGE, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 14 miles N. W. Harrogate.

PATERNÉ, St., a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Pop. 2200.

PATHEAD, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire. It has manufactures of checks. 4 miles E. Kirkcaldy.—Also a village in Middlelothian.

PATIENCE, an island of the United States, in Narraganset bay, Rhode Island.

PATIVILCA, a town of Peru, province of Santa, with 60 houses.

PATMOS, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, near the coast of Asia Minor. Long. 26. 40. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

PATNA, a celebrated city of Hindostan, and capital of the province of Bihar, supposed to be the *Puthlitha* of the Greeks. It is situated on the Ganges, which, during the rainy season, is here five miles broad. The city is about four miles in length, by one in breadth, and is inclosed with a brick wall, having small round bastions. It contains some mosques and temples, but few of the houses exceed one or two stories in height. It also possesses a small citadel. Every article, either European or Asiatic, may be here procured in the bazars. It was at this city that the English first established a factory in the eastern provinces. Long. 85. 15. E. Lat. 25. 37. N.

PATRAS, or **BALIANADRA**, a seaport of Greece, in the north-west of the Morea, at the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto. The town is built on the ascent of an eminence, and is commanded by a fort. The places of worship are a synagogue, and churches of the Greek faith. It has still some remains of antiquity. Pop. 10,000. 67 miles W. by N. Corinth. Long. 21. 43. E. Lat. 36. 53. N.

PATREK, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmer, large and populous, and defended by three walls. Long. 71. 31. E. Lat. 22. 50. N.

PATRICK, a county of the United States, on the south side of Virginia. Population 1895. Slaves 734.

PATRICK'S PURGATORY, St., a small island of Ireland, in Lough Derg.

PATRICKSVILLE, a post village of Guilford county, North Carolina.

PATRIGNO DI S. PIETRO, the name of a province in the west of Italy, belonging to the States of the Church. It is in length about 45 miles; in breadth 35.

PATRINGTON, a market town of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, about a mile north of the Humber. The church is a large building, with a lofty spire. Population 1244. 20 miles E. S. E. Hull.

PATTAN, or **PUTN**, a town of Hindostan, province of Nepaul, 14 mile from Catmandoo, on the Bhagmutty river.

PATTEALAN, a city of Hindostan, province of Delhi, still the most flourishing town in the district of Sirhind. It has in the centre of it a square citadel, which contains the palace of the rajah or chief. Long. 75. 33. E. Lat. 30. 18. N.

PATTERSON, a pleasant village of the United States, in New Jersey, on the Passaic. Population 292.

PATTI, a town of Sicily, near the fine bay of Patti. The principal public building is the cathedral. Pop. 5000. 35 miles W. Messina.

PATTISON'S CREEK, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomac.

PATTONBURG, a post village of Virginia.

PATERAGES, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. Population 3500.

PATUXENT, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into Chesapeake bay.

PATEAU, a town of Bohemia, 49 miles S. S. E. Prague. Population 2200.

PAU, a well built town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave de Pau. It contains little interesting, with the exception of a public library, and an academy of arts and sciences. The old castle is now converted into a prison and barracks. Pop. 9000. 110 miles S. Bourdeaux.

PAUCARULLA, formerly the capital of a province of the same name in Peru. It is now decayed.

PAUCATAMBO, the capital of a province of Peru, on the river of its name. Lat. 13. 28. S.

PAVIA, a province of Austrian Italy, government of Milan. Area 329 square miles. Population 117,000. Its surface is for the most part level, and it is very fertile. It is watered by the Po, the Ticino, and the Olona.

PAVIA, a large town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, on the Ticino, four miles above its discharge into the Po. It has a dull and deserted appearance. Its streets are broad and straight, and many of the buildings are good. It contains several squares, the chief of which is surrounded with piazzas. Some ancient towers of extraordinary height, the remains of the Gothic ages, are still to be seen in different parts of the town. Pavia is still surrounded with fortifications, but they are falling to decay. A marble bridge, built in the 14th century, connects it with the suburb on the opposite side of the Ticino. The church

and convent of the Carthusians are grand and striking. The church of the Augustinians contains the tomb of the well known Bootius. The cathedral of Pavia, a Gothic building in decay, has been lately rebuilt, but in a bad taste. The university is said to be the most ancient in Europe, having been founded by Charlemagne in 791. Some trade in silk is carried on with Turin, Genoa, and Lyons. Wine is sent to Milan and Lodi, and rice to various parts of Italy. The excellent cheese made in the district is likewise exported in considerable quantities. Silk is the only manufacture. Pavia is very ancient, having been founded by the Gauls. It has often suffered from war. Pop. 25,000. 80 miles W. Mantua. Long. 9. 9. 48. E. Lat. 45. 10. 47. N.

PAULLAC, a town of France, on the Garonne. Population 1500.

PAVILLY, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine. Population 2000.

PAWCATUCK, a river of Rhode Island, which runs into the sea.

PAUL, St, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienné. Population 1500.

PAUL, St, a fine bay of the island of Malta, about 8 miles W. Valetta.

PAUL, St, a town of Brazil, and capital of a district of the same name, to the west of Rio Janeiro, about 12 leagues from the sea. The town stands on a pleasing eminence, washed at the base by rivulets, which almost insulate it in rainy weather. The rivulets flow into a pretty large stream called the Tieti, which runs within a mile of the town. Over them there are several bridges, some of stone, and others of wood. The streets of St Paul are in general remarkably clean. Here are several squares, and about 13 places of religious worship, namely, two convents, three monasteries, and eight churches, the greater part of which, as well as of the whole town, is built of earth. The houses in the principal streets are two or three stories high, and stuccoed in various colours. Here are few manufactures of any consequence. The inhabitants make a beautiful kind of net-work for hammocks, which are fringed with lace, and form an elegant piece of furniture. The situation of the town was chosen from the gold which abounded in the neighbourhood. The country around, however, is now exhausted of this precious metal; and the inhabitants have been compelled to cultivate their fertile soil for a subsistence. 190 miles W. Rio Janeiro. Long. 46. 56. W. Lat. 23. 30. S.

PAUL'S ISLAND, St, in the strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton islands.

PAUL BY JARREST, St, a town of France, 19 miles S. S. W. Lyons. Pop. 2500.

PAULIEN, St, a town of France, 6 miles N. N. W. Le Puy. Population 2000.

PAULINKILL, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware.

PAVLOGRAD, a town of European Russia, 32 miles E. Ekaterinow.

PAVLOTSK, a small town of Russia, 14 miles S. S. E. St Petersburg.

PAVLOVA-SERO, a town of European Russia, government of Niznei-Novgorod. Population 6000.

PAVLOVSK, a town of European Russia, government of Voronez. Population 2000.

PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, St, a town of France, department of the Drome. Population 2100.

PAULUS HOOK, or JERSEY CITY, a township of the United States, New Jersey.

PAVOASSAR, a small town, capital of the island of St Thomas, coast of Africa.

PAWANGWER, a town and strong fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore.

PAWCATUCK, a river of the United States, between Rhode Island and Connecticut.

PAWLET, a township and village of the United States, Vermont. Population 2233.

PAWTUCKET, a post village of the United States, on the falls of the Pawtucket.

PAWTUCKET, a river of the United States, in Rhode Island. It enters Narraganset bay.

PAXO, one of the seven islands of the Ionian republic, near the entrance of the Adriatic, 6 miles S. Corfu. It is 35 square miles in extent. Population 6000 Greeks.

PARTON, LOWER, MIDDLE, and UPPER, three townships of the United States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

PAYNSVILLE, a village of the United States, in Ohio. It has about 40 houses.

PAZ, a town of Mexico, intendancy of Valladolid, 120 miles N. N. W. Mexico. Population about 3000. Long. 100. 28. W. Lat. 20. 59. N.

PAZ, La, a city of a district in Peru. Besides the cathedral, it has four churches, five convents, and three monasteries. Pop. 20,000. 120 miles E. S. E. Arequipa.

PE, St, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Population 2000.

PE, St, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 2100.

PEABODY, a river of the United States, New Hampshire. It joins the Androscoggin.

PEACE RIVER, otherwise called Unjish river, has its rise in the Rocky mountains, in Lat. 54. 24. N. and Long. 121. W., and empties itself into the Frozen ocean, in 70. N. lat. and about 135. W. long.

PEAK, a mountain in Derbyshire, which gives name to a district.

PEAK FOREST, a village of England, in Derbyshire.—The name also of a track of land.

PEARL, a river of the United States, in the Mississippi territory, which falls into Lake Borgne, east of Lake Ponchartrain.

PEARL ISLAND, in the gulf of Mexico, towards the mouth of the Mississippi.

PEARL ISLANDS, in the gulf of Panama, where there was formerly a pearl fishery.

PECCATS, a fortress of France, surrounded by lagoons, which yield great quantities of bay salt. 21 miles S. E. Montpellier.

PEDEE, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers in South Carolina.

PEDERRERA, a seaport of Portugal, with 1100 inhabitants.

PEDRO, St., a large river of Mexico, which enters the Rio del Norte.—Also rivers of Veragua, of New Granada, of Brazil, and of the Caracas.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded E. and S. E. by Berwick and Selkirk shires, S. by Dumfriesshire, W. by Lanarkshire, and N. by the county of Mid-Lothian. It is from 20 to 28 miles in length, and from 13 to 20 broad. It consists of various chains of mountains, running in all directions, with well watered valleys intervening. The Dale or Valley of Tweed forms the great body of this shire; and thence many narrow vales branch off in different directions. In general the hills and dales in the north and north-west districts are the most fertile and agreeable. The variety of hill, and dale, and water, might furnish scenes of great natural beauty, or even grandeur, were it not for the almost total want of natural wood. There is a want of valuable minerals in this county; but coal, lime, white and red freestone, marl, fuller's earth, and slate, with veins of iron ore, are found in several districts. There is a considerable woollen manufacture at Innerleithen; and there are some linen, woollen, and cotton weavers in Peebles. The county is well watered by the Tweed, Tyne, Leithen, Eddleston, Mañor, and several other inferior streams. Pop. 10,046.

PEEBLES, the county town of the above shire, on the Tweed, over which there is a bridge of five arches. It is divided into the Old and New towns by the Eddleston water. In the Old town are the ruins of an ancient monastery. The High church is also an ancient edifice, in ruins, said to have been built in the 12th century. A new church was built in 1781. The New town has a town-hall for the sheriff and town courts, and an elegant inn, containing assembly-rooms. It has also a castle built on the site of the ancient church, and a good grammar school. Its manufactures are of stockings; weaving is also carried on; and it has an extensive brewery. Pop. 2701. 22 miles S. Edinburgh.

PEEKSKILL, a post village of the United States, in West Chester county, New York.

PEEL, or PEEL TOWNS, a town of England, on the western coast of the Isle of Man, at the mouth of Peel river, chiefly noted for the ruins of its castle and cathedral. St Patrick's church stands to the west of the cathedral; but nothing remains of it but the walls. Peel has become a place of little trade. Population 1909. 12 miles W. Douglas.

PEELER, a river of the north of Germany, which falls into the Baltic at Rügenmünde.

PELLEA, a town of Saxony, on the Elster, 14 miles S. S. W. Leipzig. Population 2300.

PELLEA, a river of Germany, in Francoia, which joins the Rodnitz at Püsch.

PELE, a town of Spain in Valencia, 41 miles S. by S. Valencia. Population 5000.

PELU, properly Bactu, an ancient kingdom of Asia, but now a province of the Bir-

man empire. It is bounded N. by Arracan and Ava, E. by Siam, S. by Siam and the sea, and W. by the bay of Bengal. It contains several ranges of mountains, but, generally speaking, may be considered as a level country; and the southern part of it is much intersected by rivers, which, before they join the sea, form a delta similar to those of the Nile and Ganges. The soil is naturally very fertile; but the country is overrun by wood and long rank grass, abounding with tigers, elephants, buffaloes, deer, and other animals. Its chief produce is rice. Pegu possesses mines of iron, tin, and lead; also of rubies and sapphires, and rock crystal; but the most valuable produce of the country is the teak timber used for ship-building, which never decays in the salt water, nor is easily penetrated by worms.

PEGU, a very ancient city, and formerly the capital of the above mentioned kingdom, on the Setang river, now in a ruinous state. The destruction of this city was caused by its capture in 1757, by the Burman emperor Alompra, who caused parts of the walls to be levelled, destroyed the houses, and dispersed or led into captivity all the inhabitants. The temples were the only buildings that escaped his fury; and the magnificent temple of Shoemadoo still exists as a monument of the greatness and devotion of its ancient monarchs. The population was supposed in 1600 to amount to 150,000. Long. 96. 12 E. Lat. 17. 40. N.

PEILA, a small river of Prussian Silesia, which flows into the Weistritz.

PEILAU, a village of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles S. E. Reichenbach. Population 1700.

PEINA, a town of Hanover, on the Fise, 30 miles E. Hanover. Population 3000.

PEIPUS, LAKE OF, a large lake of European Russia, 50 miles long and 35 broad.

PEIRK, St., a town of Piedmont, on the Braia, 40 miles S. S. W. Turin. Pop. 5000.

PEISERN, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Wartha. Population 2100.

PEKIANGHO, a considerable river of China, province of Chingtung. It forms part of the great navigable communication between Peking and Canton.

PEKING, or PEKIN, a great city of Asia, capital of the empire of China. Peking, like most other Chinese cities, is laid out by the square and line: A street four miles long, and 120 feet broad, reaches from one gate to the other, and is crossed by another of similar length and breadth. The other streets are narrow, and many of them can only be considered as lanes. They are all unpaved, and covered with sand and dust; but they are kept very clean, and frequently watered. The principal streets consist almost entirely of rows of shops, which are painted, gilded, and adorned with much magnificence. The streets are peculiarly crowded, in consequence of the number of trades that are carried on in the shops. The numerous remarkable workshops of tinkers and barbers,

cobblers and blacksmiths; the tents and booths where tea, fruit, rice, and other eatables, are exposed to sale; the wares and merchandise arrayed before the doors; the troops of dromedaries laden with coals from Tartary; the wheel-barrows and hand-carts stuffed with vegetables leave in this broad street only a very narrow space unoccupied. Jugglers, conjurers, fortune-tellers, mountebanks, quack-doctors, comedians, and musicians, help to complete this motley scene. Peking is surrounded with walls about 30 feet high, and 26 feet thick at their base; but the breadth on the top, within the parapets, does not exceed 12 feet. There are no cannon on the walls. Of the ornamental buildings of Peking, the most conspicuous are those commonly called triumphal arches. They consist of a large central gateway, with a smaller one on each side, all covered with narrow roofs; and, like the houses, are very splendidly gilded, varnished, and painted. The imperial palace is an inclosure within the city, formed by what is called the Yellow Wall. The space contained within it, about a mile in length, is artificially formed into an imitation of rude and romantic nature. A number of lakes have been excavated, and eminences formed. On these eminences are placed the edifices destined for the accommodation of the emperor; while the loftiest summits are crowned with pavilions, kiosks, and other buildings, destined for pleasure and refreshment. The whole has almost the effect of enchantment. The imperial palace of Yuen-mien, situated without the city, presents the same scene on a much more extended scale. The buildings, however, have only an outward shew of magnificence. The very dwelling of the emperor, and the grand hall of audience, when divested of their colours and gilding, are little superior to the barns of a substantial English farmer. Long. 116. 24. E. Lat. 39. 55. N.

PELANGY, a river in the island of Madagdanoo, on which the capital is situated.

PELEW ISLANDS, or PALAOS, a cluster of islands in the western part of the Pacific ocean, situated between the Philippine islands and the Caroline islands. They are about eighteen in number; the names of some of the principal are Oroolong, E-mungi, Emillegne, Artingal, Coroorna, and Pelow. Captain Wilson, who was wrecked on these islands in 1783, found the inhabitants hospitable, friendly, and humane. These islands are long, but narrow; of a moderate height, well covered with wood. At Pelow, the king was the first person in the government; he appeared to be considered as the father of the people, and though divested of all external decorations of royalty, had every mark of distinction paid to his person. None of the islands the English visited had any kind of grain, nor any quadruped whatever, except some brownish grey rats which ran wild in the woods, and three or four meagre cats, which were seen

in some houses at Pelow. Every part of the Pelow islands that the English visited, appeared populous, though to what extent, of population they could never ascertain. The king of Pelow entertained at great an esteem for Captain Wilson, that he entrusted his second son, Prince Lee Bo, to his care, to accompany him to England. He was of a most amiable disposition, desirous of information, and of capacity to receive it. This young prince died of the small-pox at Captain Wilson's house in London, in the year 1784, at about twenty years of age. Several horned cattle, goats, and hogs, also some turtle-doves, &c. were sent to the king of the island by the East India Company, in 1791. The stock had greatly increased in 1802, with the exception of the sheep, which had failed. At that time several Europeans resided on the islands, for the purpose of collecting *biche de mer*, tortoise-shell, and sharks fins for the China market. Long. between 134. 6. and 134. 40. E. Lat. between 6. 54. and 6. 12. N.

PELICAN ISLAND, on the south coast of West Florida—24. Near the north-east and south-west coasts of Antigua.

PELICAN KEY, GREAT and LITTLE, two small islands near the south coast of Jamaica.

PELING ISLE, an island near the east coast of Celebes, 50 miles long, by 15 hr breadth. Long. 124. 26. E. Lat. 38. 24. N.

PELLEGRUE, a town of France, 30 miles E. Bourdeaux. Population 1500.

PELLESSIN, a town of France, 11 miles W. Nantes. Population 1500.

PELLEW'S, SIR EDWARD, GROUP, a cluster of islands on the north coast of New Holland. Lat. of Centre Island 15. 30. S.

PELLICE, a small river in the north of Italy, which falls into the Po.

PELLISSANT, a town of France, 16 miles W. S. W. Aix. Population 2500.

PELLEWORN, a small island on the west coast of the duchy of Sleswick. Pop. 3000.

PELUSIN, a town of France, department of the Loire. Population 3300.

PEMAQUID, CAPE and BAY, on the coast of Maine. Long. 69. 27. W. Lat. 43. 48. N.

PEMBA, a town of Congo, capital of the province of Pemba, 75 miles S. St Salvador.

PENNERON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 3970.

PEMBROKE, one of the southern counties of Wales, bounded E. by Carmarthenshire, N. E. by Cardiganshire, N. and W. by the Irish sea, and S. by the Bristol channel. Its form is extremely irregular. Its greatest length may be estimated at about 30 miles; its greatest width at 27 miles. The face of the country is greatly diversified by alternate hills and dales, but none of the hills are of any considerable elevation. In some parts are seen remarkable masses of rock, which, when viewed from a distance, have the appearance of ruined castles, or other large buildings. The soil is various. The grains most commonly raised are wheat, bar-

ley, and oats; and rye is cultivated in some parts. On the best of farms turnips are cultivated, and pease more generally. The state of agriculture, though it has been much improved of late, is still susceptible of amelioration. A considerable quantity of butter is made for home consumption, and for exportation. The mineral treasures hitherto discovered in this county are not distinguished, either for their variety or their importance. On the banks of the Tave are some lead mines. There is also limestone and coal. Pembrokeshire cannot boast of being either a trading or manufacturing county. It abounds with objects of antiquarian curiosity and interest of almost every kind and era, such as Druidical circles and cromlechs. Single stone monuments are also numerous; but the most important antiquities are its castles, of which there are 19 mentioned as belonging to princes and great barons. The county returns one member to parliament, and the boroughs of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, return another. Population 74,000.

PENROBE, a borough and market town of South Wales, in the above county, on a singular neck of land, dividing the small estuary of Down Pool, which flows from Milford Haven. The vast ruins of its magnificent castle still give it an appearance of uncommon grandeur. The houses are ranged principally in one long street, at the end of which is the castle. The public buildings are a town-hall, a free grammar school, and two parochial churches, dedicated to St Mary and St Michael. Population 4925. 30 miles W. S. W. Caermarthen.

PENROSE, a township of the United States, in New Hampshire. Population 1153.—2d, in Massachusetts.—3d, A post village of Genesee county, New York.

PENROSWASSET, a name applied to the main branch of the Merrimack, United States.

PENISSAGUAWAKEE, a river of the district of Maine, which runs into the sea.

PENAFIEL, a town of the north of Portugal, 21 miles E. N. E. Oporto. Pop. 4000.

PENAFIEL, a town of Spain, 36 miles E. S. E. Valladolid. Population 3600.

PENAMACOR, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. Population 2600.

PENENNIS, a peninsula of England, in the county of Cornwall, at the mouth of Falmouth harbour, of which it forms the western side. On a rock here, upwards of 300 feet above the sea, stands the fortress of Pendennis castle, built in the reign of Henry VIII., entirely of granite.

PENELTON, a large and populous suburb to the towns of Manchester and Salford.

PENILETON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1315.

PENILETON, a county of the United States, in the central part of Virginia. Population 4230. Slaves 212. Chief town, Franklin.—2d, in South Carolina. Population 22,000, including 2455 slaves.—3d, in Kentucky. Pop. 3061, including 586 slaves.

PENELLA, a town of Portugal, 15 miles S. E. Coimbra. Population 2600.

PENICHE, a fortified town of Portugal, on the Atlantic, 48 miles N. N. W. Lisbon. Population 2800.

PENIGER, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 43 miles W. Dresden. Population 3000.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, 30 miles S. Tortosa. Population 2200.

PENISTONE, a market town of England, in Yorkshire. Population 645.

PENKIDGE, a market town of England, county of Stafford, or the Penk, 6 miles S. Stafford. Population 2200.

PENMAEN MAWR, a noted mountain in Wales, in the county of Caernarvon.

PENNA, a township of the United States, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. Population 3798.—Also two other townships in Pennsylvania.

PENNA'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Seville, on the Guadalquivir.

PENNAH, a river of the south of India. It falls into the bay of Bengal.

PENNAHANA, a town of Spain, in Segovia. Population 3200.

PENNE, a town of France, department of the Turn. Population 2000.

PENNINGTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 2762.

PENNINGTON, a pleasant and flourishing village of New Jersey, 27 miles N. E. by N. Philadelphia. Houses 50.

PENNSBOROUGH, four townships of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of North America, bounded N. by New York; E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey; S. by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and W. by Virginia and Ohio. The form of this state is nearly that of a parallelogram; in length 273 miles from east to west, and in breadth 153 from north to south. It contains an area of 44,000 square miles. It is divided into 60 counties. It is intersected by the different ridges of the Alleghany mountains, which cross the country from north-east to south-west. Some of those mountains admit of cultivation almost to their summits; and between their numerous ridges there are delightful vallies, with a very rich soil. The other parts of the state are generally level, or agreeably diversified with hills and vallies. Every kind of soil is to be found in this state; but a great proportion of the land is of an excellent quality. Wheat is the most important article of produce. The next in value is Indian corn. Buckwheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, beans, pease, and potatoes, are extensively cultivated. Cherries, peaches, apples, and cider, are abundant. There are large dairies in many parts; and Pennsylvania has an excellent breed of horses. Sheep are abundant; and the Merino breeds have been introduced,

and thrive well. Wool is abundant: in the western parts are found the oak, chestnut, beech, sugar maple, ash, black walnut, bass wood, elm, hickory, white ash, butternut, hemlock, and locust. Of wild animals, the elk was formerly numerous in the western parts, but now this animal is rarely seen, and never except in the north-western parts. Deer are still common in the uncultivated districts, as also the brown bear, the wolf, wild cat, fox, raccoon, opossum; the grey, striped, and flying squirrel; rabbit, hare, and mink. The musk rat is common in marshy places; the beaver and otter are nearly extinct; the cougar is rarely seen. Of birds, the most useful are the wild Turkey, which inhabits the hilly and mountainous parts. There are, besides, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, ducks, &c. The eastern creeks abound with a white fish called salmon, with trout, shad, and herring, carp, eels, rock-fish; the western waters with cat-fish, yellow perch, trout, rock-fish, and pike; and the ponds and smaller streams with excellent trout. There are mineral waters in different parts of the state; and also salt springs. Iron ore is distributed in large quantities in many parts of the state; and in some places copper, lead, and alum, are found. Here are also numerous limestone quarries, and various kinds of marble; and in the middle and western parts there is abundance of coal. The climate of this state is changeable. The heat of summer is seldom oppressive, except in low situations. In all the hilly parts the air is healthy; but near the sea-coast the temperature of winter is severe, varying in the months of January and February from 14 to 28 degrees. Cherries are ripe by the 25th of May; and wheat is commonly reaped before the middle of July. The most general diseases are rheumatism and pleurisy. In the autumn and winter of 1799, a malignant fever, accompanied with black vomiting, was prevalent, about 200 miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia, in the Bald Eagle valley. The principal rivers are the Delaware, the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna, Juniata, Allegany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Yongliogony. There are, besides, numerous other small rivers, creeks, and springs.

Pennsylvania contains three incorporated cities, viz. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Lancaster. Harrisburg is the seat of government. The other most considerable towns are Reading, Easton, Bethlehem, Carlisle, York, Germantown, Chambersburg, Columbia, Sunbury, Brownsville, Washington, &c. The inhabitants are principally descendants of the Welsh, English, Irish, Germans, some Scotch, Fitch, Swedes, and a few Dutch. The Germans are numerous. This state sends 23 representatives to congress. Pennsylvania exceeds all the other states in the extent and variety of its manufactures, which consist chiefly of wool and cotton, iron, lead, glass, marble, pottery, paper, gunpowder, bricks, paints, dyes, &c. Value

of exportation in 1791, 3,486,993 dollars. In 1798, 8,915,463; in 1807, 16,804,744. They afterwards fell off, in consequence of the war with Britain; and in 1816 they were 7,496,240; they have since increased. Population in 1663, 70,000; in 1740, 220,000; in 1763, 280,000; in 1774, 350,000; in 1790, 434,373, 3737 slaves, 6,587 free blacks; in 1800, 692,649, 1706 slaves, 14,564 free blacks; in 1810, 816,091, 795 slaves, 22,408 free blacks. Long. 74. to 80. 40. W. Lat. 39. 43. to 42. N.

PENNYCUIK, a village and parish of Scotland, where during the war was a large depot of French prisoners. Population 1250. 04 miles S. W. Edinburgh.

PENOBSCOT, a county of the United States, in Maine, bounded E. by Washington and Hancock counties, S. by Hancock county, and W. by Kennebeck and Somerset counties. It is watered by the Penobscot. Chief town Bangor.—2d, A seaport town of the United States, in Hancock county, Maine, on Penobscot bay. It has a considerable trade. 240 miles N. E. Boston. Lat. 44. 27. N.

PENOBSCOT, a large river of the United States, in Maine, which flows into the head of Penobscot bay, between the towns of Penobscot and Prospect.

PENOBSCOT BAY, a large bay of the Atlantic, on the south coast of Maine, containing Long island. Its entrance, between the isle of Holt and Owl's Head, is 18 miles wide, and its length from N. to S. is about 30.

PENRITH, an irregularly built market town of England, in Cumberland. The church is a plain but neat building. The body was rebuilt of red stone in the year 1722, and connected with the ancient tower, which still remains. The interior contains some ancient monuments. Besides the church, there are in the town meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Quakers, a free grammar school, charity schools, and a Sunday school for boys and girls, supported by voluntary contributions; also a public subscription library, and a museum of natural curiosities. The market-place is a large building. A new and handsome assembly-room has lately been erected. On an eminence west of the town are the ruins of a castle. It has manufactures of cloths and hats. Population 5385. 16 miles S. Carlisle. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 54. 40. N.

PENRYN, a market town of England, in the county of Cornwall, at the head of a creek which runs into Falmouth harbour. It consists chiefly of one principal street, from which some others diverge at right angles. The market-house and town-hall stand in the principal street; and here are also assembly-rooms, and a good custom-house and quay. A considerable trade is carried on here in the curing of pilchards, and in the Newfoundland fishery. Pop. 2933. 2 miles N. W. Falmouth.

PENSA, the capital of a government of the same name in Russia, at the confluence of the Pensa and Sura, on a height. It contains 12 churches and 2 monasteries. Pop. 10,000.

460 miles S. E. Moscow. Long. 45. 38. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

PENSACOLA, a town of West Florida, on the gulf of Mexico, at the head of a delightful bay formed by the Escambia, and some other rivers in Pensacola bay. It is of an oblong form, about a mile long. Since the Spaniards conquered it from the English in 1781, it has gradually declined. In 1794, the population did not exceed 400, exclusive of the military and the retainers of the government. It was occupied in 1818 by an American force. Long. 87. 12. W. Lat. 30. 29. N.

PENTHIEVE, Fort, a fort in the west of France, 15 miles S. E. Lorient.

PENTLAND FORTH, the strait which separates the mainland of Scotland from the Orkney isles. It is only 1½ miles over, but in it the sea runs with impetuous force by the meetings of so many tides; and there are, besides, several dangerous whirlpools and islands which increase the danger, so that no wind is able to support a vessel against the current.

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of hills in Scotland, about 4 miles west of Edinburgh, and extending a considerable way towards the western borders of Mid-Lothian.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, certain small islands at the east end of the Pentland frith, on the largest of which is a light-house. 4 miles N. E. Duncan's head.

PENZANCE, a market town of England, in Cornwall, on the north-west side of Mounts bay, in a healthy and pleasant situation. It consists chiefly of four streets, intersecting each other at right angles. In the town is a chapel of ease to the mother church of Madron, which is nearly two miles to the west; and here are also meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and Methodists, and a synagogue for the Jews; also a grammar school. The trade of Penzance is considerable, and consists chiefly in pilchards and other fish, and in shipping lead, tin, and copper, which abound in the vicinity. Till of late, the town was noted for smuggling. The pier has been extended to upwards of 600 feet in length. In 1818, a light was erected on its extremity. Population 3224. 11 miles N. E. of the Land's End, and 282 W. S. W. London.

PENNING, a large village of Austria, to the west of Vienna. Population 3300.

PEQUANNAK, a township of the United States, New Jersey. Population 3253.

PEQUANNOCK POINT and RIVER, a small stream of the United States, in Connecticut, which flows into a bay, of which the point forms the western extremity.

PERIGNY, a town of France, on the Somme. Population 1300. 9 miles W. Amiens, and 20 S. E. Abbeville.

PERALADA, a town of Catalonia. Population 2300. 9 miles W. Rosas.

PERAMBUCAM, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. 34 miles N. E. Conjeeveram.

PERASTO, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, 8 miles N. Callata. Population 2000.

PERAYLT, a village of France, noted for its mineral waters. 3 miles S. E. Montpellier.

PERAY, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire. Population 1500.

PERCEY, a town of France, department of La Manche. Population 2000.

PERCEY ISLES, in the South Pacific ocean, near the N. E. coast of New Holland. They extend from about 21. 32. to 31. 45. S. lat.

PERDIDO RIVER, a river of the United States, which flows into the gulf of Mexico, 12 miles W. Pensacola.

PERECOR, a very ancient fortress of European Turkey, on the isthmus which joins the Crimea to the continent. Near it are most productive salt lakes. Population 1200. Long. 33. 42. 9. E. Lat. 46. 8. 57. N.

PERE EN RETZ, St., a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Pop. 2000.

PEREJASLAV, a town of European Russia, government of Pultava, 53 miles S. S. E. Kiev. Population 6000.

PERENJAV-SALESKOI, a town of European Russia, government of Vladimir. It has a considerable linen manufacture. Population 4000. 63 miles N. E. Moscow.

PEREVOLOZNA, a small town of European Russia, on the Dnieper, 112 miles N. W. Ekaterinoslav.

PERGAMO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, once a great capital, but now of little importance. Long. 27. E. Lat. 38. 11. N.

PERGOLA, a town of Italy. It has manufactures of woollen and leather. Population 3000. 32 miles W. Ancona.

PERIGNAC, a village of France, noted for its salt-works. 6 miles S. W. Narbonne.

PERIAPATAM, a town of India, province of Mysore. Long. 75. 25. E. Lat. 12. 21. N.

PERIGORD, a province of France, now forming the department of the Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, an ill built town of France, department of the Dordogne, on the Ille. The cathedral is the only public building worth notice. There are also several Roman antiquities. Population 6200. 70 miles N. E. Montreux.

PERISALDO, a town of Piedmont, province of Nice, 18 miles E. N. E. Nice. Pop. 1300.

PERKINSONVILLE, a post village, of the United States, in Amelia county, Virginia.

PERLEBERG, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg. Population 3000.

PERM, a very extensive government or province, situated chiefly in European, but partly in Asiatic Russia, and adjacent to the government of Viatka on the west, and Tobolsk on the east. It belongs to the north of Russia, extending from the 50th to the 62d degrees of N. lat. Area 116,000 square miles. Population 1,100,000.

PERM, the chief place of the preceding government, on the Kama. It has some neat public buildings, and carries on an active traffic in the metals wrought in the surrounding country. Population 3800. 916 miles E. by S. St Petersburg.

PERMACOI, a town and fortress of the

south of India, province of the Carnatic. Long. 79. 52. E. Lat. 12. 13. N.

PERNAMBURO, a province of Brazil, bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by Bahia, and E. by the desert territory. It is about 470 miles in extent from north to south, and about 370 from east to west. It abounds in sugar-cane, cotton, and Brazil wood.

PERNAMBURO, or ST ANTONIO DO RECIFE, a town of Brazil, and capital of the province of the same name, which consists of three divisions, Recife, St Antonio, and Boa Vista. The two first of these are situated on two flat sand-banks, surrounded by the sea, and connected together by a bridge, partly of stone, and partly of wood, and lined with shops, which render it so narrow, that two carriages cannot pass each other on it. St Antonio is connected with Boa Vista, situated on the continent, by a wooden bridge, which is likewise narrow. The greatest part of the extent of sand between Olinda, a town about a league distant, on the same sand bank as Recife, and the latter, remains uncovered, is open to the sea, and the surf there is very violent. The tide cuts between the bridges, and encircles the middle compartment. The first division of the town is composed of brick houses, of three, four, and even five stories in height: most of the streets are narrow, and there are no public buildings that require notice. St Antonio, or the middle town, is composed chiefly of large houses and broad streets. Here is the governor's palace, which was in other times the Jesuits' convent; the treasury; the town-hall and prison; the barracks, which are very bad; the Franciscan, Carmelite, and Penha convents, and several churches, the interiors of which are very handsomely ornamented. This, which is the principal division of the town, comprises several squares, and has, to a certain degree, a gay and lively appearance. A long embankment has likewise been made, which connects the sand-bank and town of St Antonio with the main land to the south and west of Boa Vista. The river Capibaribe discharges its waters into the channel between St Antonio and Boa Vista. The harbour belonging to Recife, called the Mosquitoim, situated on the outward bank, is formed by a reef of rocks, which runs parallel with the town, at a very small distance. The town is defended by several forts. Pernambuco is a thriving place; and since the ports of Brazil were thrown open to foreign commerce, it is daily increasing in opulence and importance. Since that time, Koester mentions that European fashions had been introduced, numerous country residences had been built, and the lands in the vicinity of the town had risen in price. Pop. 25,000, consisting of white persons, of mulatto and black free people, and of slaves of several shades.

PERNAV, a town of Russia, on the gulf of Riga, 165 miles N. by E. Riga. Pop. 2200.

PERREZ, a town of France, on the Gironde, 11 miles E. N. E. Avignon. Population 3400.

PERREUX, a town of France, department

of the Somme, on the Somme. It is a place of strength, and bore the name of Puelle until 20th June 1815, when it was stormed by a body of British. It has some manufactures of linen, cotton, and cambric. Population 3700. 30 miles S. W. Cambrai.

PERAZA, LA, a town of Piedmont, on the Cluson, 34 miles W. S. W. Turin. Pop. 2300.

PEROTE, a small town of Mexico, intendancy of Vera Cruz, about 60 miles from the eastern coast, 7710 feet above the sea.

PERPIGNAN, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, on the Tet. It is a place of strength, and accounted one of the keys of the kingdom on the side of Spain. The citadel is very strong. The cathedral is the only building worth notice. It has manufactures of woollen and silk; also of soap. Pop. 12,000. 110 miles S. W. Montpellier.

PERQUIMANS, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Population 6052.

PERREUX, a town of France, department of the Loire. Population 2600.

PERRENS, a town of France, department of La Manche. Population 2500.

PERRY, a county of the United States, in Indiana. Population 3800.—2d, in Ohio.

PERRYVILLE, a town of the United States, and capital of Bond county, Illinois.—The name of several townships.

PERSAIN, a town of the Hircanian empire, province of Pegue, on the Irrawaddy, here called the Persain. Long. 95. E. Lat. 15. 50. N.

PERSEROLIS, the ancient capital of Persia, the ruins of which may be numbered among the most remarkable monuments of early magnificence. They are situated at a small distance to the north of Schiras.

PERSERIN, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, 45 miles E. by N. Scutari. Population 16,000.

PERRIERE, a well built market town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Avon, once famed for its abbey, of which there are now but few vestiges. A good part of the church still remains, known by the name of the Holy Cross. 9 miles E. S. E. Worcester.

PERSIA, an extensive empire of Asia, which may generally be considered as the most opulent and powerful of any to the west of India. The region which seems to be most properly considered as Persia, and which for nearly 2000 years has been united into one monarchy, is bounded W. by the Euphrates and Tigris; with the mountains of Armenia and Kurdistan; N. by the Caspian and the mountains of Caucasus; S. by the Persian gulf; E. by a vast sandy and saline desert, which partly extends as far as the Indus, partly runs into the lofty mountain regions of Hindoo Coosh and Parapomus. The Persians, a nation, first rose into notice on the ruins of the great empires founded on the Euphrates. Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and the empire of the Great King extended wider than any before established in the world. It included on one side the west of India; on the other Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt; and was only

honoured by the prodigies of valour with which the Greeks defended their small territory. The Persian monarchy yielded, after a feeble struggle, to the brave and disciplined armies of Alexander. This vast dominion was soon split into fragments by the decease of its founder; but Greeks and Greek sovereigns continued, during several centuries, to reign over Asia. About two centuries before Christ, Artaxerxes founded the monarchy of the Parthians, and in the third century arose the dynasty of the Sassanides, who restored the name, with the religion and laws of ancient Persia. They were overthrown by the Mahometan invaders, who suffered in their turn from the successive invasions by the descendants of Zingis, by Timur, and by the race to whom we give the name of Turks, who changed entirely the aspect of Western Asia. At length, in 1506, a native dynasty again arose under Abbas, who raised himself to the throne, from almost a private station. His posterity having sunk into voluptuousness, Persia, in the beginning of the last century, was overrun by the Afghans, who carried fire and sword through its remotest extremities, and reduced its proudest capitals to ashes. The atrocities of the Afghans were avenged, and the independence of Persia vindicated, by Nadir Shah; but though the victories of this daring chief threw a lustre on his country, after his death the country was almost torn to pieces by civil war, till the fortune of arms gave a decided superiority to Kerim, or Kurroon Khan. His death gave rise to another disputed succession, with civil wars as furious as before. At length Aga Mahommud, an eunuch, raised himself, by crimes and daring, to the sovereignty; and not only swayed it during his lifetime, but transmitted it to his nephews who assumed the title of Putsch Ali Shah, who is the present sovereign, and is an accomplished prince; and his eldest son is represented as highly promising. Persia is a mountainous country. It is intersected by the immense chain of Caucasus, which fills the interval between the Black sea and the Caspian. Southwards spread the mountains of Armenia and Koordistan, which connect themselves with Mount Taurus. These mountains, which are very lofty, form the frontier and debatable ground between the Persian and Turkish empires. The rivers of Persia, like its mountains, belong most properly to its frontier. The Euphrates and Tigris are entirely included within the pacific of Bagdad, an appendage loosely attached to the Turkish empire. The Cyrus and Araxes are at present comprehended within the Russian frontier; the Oxus belongs properly to Tartary, and the Hindooed to Cabul. The interior of Persia consists of an intricate, dry, salt plain, traversed, however, by many mountains, the streams descending from which are usually lost in the sands, or formed into lakes. They produce, however, all the fertility which the empire can boast; and when

they are abundant, render the plains through which they flow beautiful and luxurious in an extraordinary degree. That of Schiras is considered the boast of Persia, and almost of the east. The plain of Isfahan is only second to it. The provinces on the Caspian, watered from the great chains of Caucasus and Kilbruz, are of very remarkable fertility. The centre and south of Persia are entirely destitute of trees, a defect arising from its aridity. It abounds, however, in fruits; and the vine also flourishes in several provinces. The mulberry in the northern provinces is so extremely abundant as to render silk the staple produce of the empire. The rich and well watered plains of Gilan and Mazandaran yield the sugar cane in considerable plenty. The deficiency of water is in general the great want. A vast extent of the empire is abandoned to pasture, and tenanted by wandering shepherds, like those of Tartary and Arabia, who frequently resort to robbery for a subsistence, rendering both life and property insecure. Persia has no mineral productions of very peculiar value. Salt is abundant, the ground being everywhere more or less impregnated with it; also all the lakes. There are some appearances of copper, iron, and silver, but they have never been properly sought after. The most extraordinary mineral production of Persia is that of naphtha or bitumen, found in pits 3 feet in diameter, and 10 or 12 deep, which fill of themselves after a certain period. The mountains also produce turquoises and other precious stones. Persia does not contain many animals peculiar to itself. There is an excellent breed of mules; and the camel and the ass are used in travelling. A valuable wool, similar, though inferior to that of Thibet, is yielded by the goats of Kerman. Its wild animals are lions, bears, tigers, wild boars, jackalls, wolves, and hyenas. The government of Persia, like all those of the east, is a complete despotism. There is scarcely any thing which can be called a standing army. The royal slaves, 3000 in number, have recently been disciplined after the European manner. The royal guards amount to 10,000. But the defence of Persia rests mainly upon the wandering tribes, which, by a great effort, may be raised to 150,000 or 200,000 men. They consist entirely of cavalry, and receive no regular pay. The Persians are gay, lively, and active. They are ostentatious and profuse in their dress, lavishing upon their persons jewels and gold ornaments of all descriptions. All the orientals respect the beard; but there is no country where it is regarded with such veneration as in Persia, being repeatedly during the day washed, combed, and adjusted. The Persians are the most learned people of the east; poetry and the sciences may even be considered as their ruling passions. In the former, their taste is decidedly superior to that of any other oriental nation. The names of Hafiz, Ferdusi, and Saadi, are classic even in Europe. Their poetry, how-

ever, is chiefly confined to love songs; and is too sensual and hyperbolical for Europeans. Morality is much studied in Persia, though little practised. The whole Persian nation are now Mahometans, of the sect of Sunnites, or of the followers of Ali. In Persia the luxury and splendour of the great afford an extensive demand for the finer fabrics, and for works of ornament. In the brilliancy of their colours they surpass the Turks, and perhaps even Europeans. The wool of their flocks is manufactured into beautiful carpets and shawls. Silk is also a great staple, either by itself, or mixed with cotton and wool; and they excel particularly in brocade and embroidery. Arms are also extensively fabricated. Leather, paper, and porcelain, nearly equal to that of China, are also enumerated among the manufactures of Persia. At the same time, while these finer manufactures flourish, the useful manufactures must be at a low ebb; as Sir H. K. Porter mentions, in his recent work, that he met with a surgeon, whom he overjoyed beyond measure by presenting him with a lancet, an instrument which was not to be procured in Persia. We have never seen an estimate of the population of Persia, founded on any thing but the most vague conjecture.

PERSIAN GULF, called also the sea of Oman, and the Green sea, an extensive bay of the Indian ocean, which stretching in a west-north-west direction, divides the Persian from the Arabian shore, the two uniting at its head. It is about eight degrees, or nearly 600 miles in length, and 220 miles in its greatest breadth; but the entrance at Cape Muscledoon is not broader than 55 miles.

PERTH, one of the largest counties of Scotland; 77 miles in length from east to west, and 68 from south to north. It is bounded E. by the county of Forfar, S. E. by the fifth of Tay and the counties of Kinross and Fife, S. by the Forth and the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling, S. W. by Dumbartonshire, W. by the county of Argyre, N. W. by the county of Inverness, and N. by a part of the same county, and that of Aberdeen. The Grampian mountains, piled one upon another in huge masses, extend through this county. The southern front of these mountains has in many places a gradual and pleasing slope into a champaign country, of great extent and fertility; and they are intersected in a thousand directions by winding valleys, which are watered by rivers and brooks of the most limpid water, clad with the richest pastures, sheltered by thriving woods that fringe the lakes and run along the streams. These valleys, where there is such a rich variety of natural beauty, form a contrast to the ruggedness of the surrounding mountains, and present to the eye the most romantic and sublime scenery. To the south of, and parallel to, the Grampians, there runs a range of green hills. They are distinguished, in different parts, by the appellations of the Sedlaw and Ochil hills. Along the south-side of the

Grampians, and between the Ochil and the Sedlaw hills, a large valley or strath runs in the direction, and along the whole length of the Grampian mountains. This valley is of unequal breadth, from 10 to 15 miles, and upwards of 100 miles in length. It is intersected by various beautiful rivers, and is eminently fertile in every species of grain. Along the banks of all the rivers of this county, after they descend from the northern hills into the champaign country, there are extensive tracts of rich land, under high cultivation, adorned with elegant mansions and extensive plantations, which exhibit a pleasing and plentiful appearance. The Cause of Gowrie, between the Sedlaw hills and the Tay, is a level track of rich clay, or alluvial soil, deposited in the course of ages, highly cultivated, and abundantly fruitful. The track of country also watered by the Forth resembles the Cause of Gowrie. The two greatest rivers are the Tay and Forth, and their tributaries, namely, first, the Lyon, the Garry, the Bhray, the Isla, the Almond, and the Errie; and second, the Teath, the Allan, and the Devon. The principal lakes are Loch Tay, Rannoch, Erchie, Erpe, and Catherine. The highest mountains are, Benlawers on the north side of Loch Tay, 4015 feet high; Benmore, 3903 feet high; Schichallion, 3564 feet; Benledi, 3009 feet; Beinnloe, 3040 feet; and Tullieum, 1400 feet high. The climate of Perthshire varies with the diversity of surface which everywhere prevails. Horticulture has made rapid progress in Perthshire. There are upwards of 20 orchards in the Cause of Gowrie; and within these last 40 years, plantations have increased rapidly in every corner of the county. The valuable minerals of Perthshire are few. Coal is found in the southern parts; also limestone in many parts of the Highland district. The mountains on the north and west are chiefly granite. Freestone of the best quality is abundant. In Monteth there is a ridge of stonites or rock soap; and a very valuable clay has been discovered in great beds near Culross. The chief towns are, Perth, the county town; Culross, Auchterarder, Abernethy, Dunblane, Dunkeld, Crieff, Longforan, Cupar, Alyth, &c. Area 5000 square miles; valued rent £339,892. 6s. 9d. Scots; real rent estimated at £400,738 sterling. Population 139,050.

PERTH, the capital of the above county, on the Tay, over which is a fine stone bridge of 10 arches, finished in 1772. It is regular and well built, having four streets from east to west, which are again crossed by others at right angles from north to south. In addition to this, within these 20 years a new town has arisen, containing a number of streets, with many fine houses. On the north and south, the town has two beautiful green meadows, called *luthers*, each of which is about 11 mile in circuit. Adjoining the North Inch is a crescent, a place, and a terrace. Here is also an elegant new theatre, and a fine bar-rack. The public buildings are, the town-

house; the new prison, adjoining which, facing the Tay, an elegant building, containing halls for the public offices, has been erected. Between the High-street and the South-street stands the church of St John the Baptist, a building of very great antiquity, with a high spire, but not otherwise remarkable. There are chapels for dissenting congregations in almost every part of the town. That erected in Prince's-street by the members of the Episcopal communion, though small, is a piece of beautiful architecture. In the High-street is the guild-hall, a plain building, and at the west end of it a new church, with a steeple 140 feet high. In George-street is the coffee-room, a very handsome hall. A little to the south and west of the new church is an old hospital, a considerable building, now used as warehouses, founded by James VI. At the extremity of the South Inch stands the depot, built by government for the reception of prisoners of war, now used as a depot for military stores. Perth is a town of great antiquity. In the year 1210, King William renewed its charter at Stirling; and therein it is expressly stated that he confirms the privileges which the burgh enjoyed in the time of his grandfather, King David, who died in 1153, and adds to it new privileges. Prior to the reign of the Stuart family, it was the usual residence of the Scottish monarch; and the parliament-house, in a close on the north side of the High-street, for some time occupied as an Episcopal chapel, and many of the houses of the nobility, still remain, converted into modern dwelling-houses. Perth has also been the scene of many important transactions recorded in Scottish history. The church in which John Knox preached a sermon against idolatry, May 15, 1559, is now divided into three, named the East, Middle, and West kirks. The salmon fishery on the Tay, near Perth, is very extensive. The staple manufacture at Perth is linen; but of late the cotton manufacture has almost superseded it. Besides these, there are extensive manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, and gloves. It has a grammar school, besides an academy upon an excellent plan. Perth joins with Dundee, Forfar, Cupar-Fife, and St Andrew's, in sending a member to parliament. In the neighbourhood are considerable bleach-works, printfields, and spinning machinery. Population 19,068. 39 miles N. Edinburgh by Kinghorn, 42 by Queensferry, 29 W. Dundee. Long. 8. 27. W. Lat. 56. 22' N.

PERTUIS, a town of France, 40 miles S. E. Avignon. Population 4000.

PERU, one of the five viceroyalties of Spanish America. It is at present much less than it was under the Incas, having been diminished in 1716, by the separation of Quito on the north as far as the river Tumbez, which was annexed to New Granada; and in 1763 by the loss of Potosi and several other of its richest districts on the east, which were annexed to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

Its present extent is therefore from the Rio Tumbez, in 3. 30. S. latitude, to the chain of Vilcanota, in 13. S. latitude, or 690 geographical miles. Area, according to Humboldt, 30,000 square leagues. It is bounded N. by the southern provinces of Quito, Maimas, Jaen de Bracamoros, and Guayaquil; W. by the Pacific ocean, E. by the land of the Missions, the Pampas del Sacramento, and the vast plains which, spreading out from the eastern Andes, extend into the Portuguese territories. These plains are covered with a tall rushy grass, and are watered by the great river Amazona, with its tributary streams. The country is divided into High and Low Peru. Between the Andes, which traverse the country from north to south, and the shore, lies the country of Low Peru, forming an inclined plane from 10 to 20 leagues in breadth, and consisting for the most part of sandy deserts, without vegetation or inhabitants. The cause of this sterility is the total absence of rain. The only spots capable of cultivation are the banks of navigable rivers, or such as are within the reach of artificial irrigation. In this low track the climate is sultry. In Lima the thermometer ranges commonly between 60 and 85 degrees. The country between the two cordilleras is called the Sierra, or High Peru. It consists of barren mountains and rocks, interspersed with fertile and cultivated valleys. On these uplands vegetation flourishes, and to the height of 10,000 feet the climate is mild and temperate, being a mixture of perpetual spring and autumn. Beyond this, and at the height of 14,000 feet, commences the limit of perpetual snow, where everlasting winter reigns. Here are also many volcanoes, which are flaming within, while their summits, chasms, and apertures, are involved in ice. The lama, the guanaco, the vicuna, and the alpaca, or the different species of American camel, find their native climate in the cold districts of Peru; the jaguar, the cougar or puma, and several other wild animals, inhabit the thick forests; while the elk, the ant-bear, deer, monkeys, the great black bear of the Andes, and armadillos, &c. are very numerous. The woods abound in beautiful birds, the rivers in fish and alligators, and numerous tribes of reptiles infect the warm districts of the coast, in which venomous insects are also common. Peru trades with Europe, the East Indies, coast-wise with Mexico, Guatimala, and Chili, and over land with the provinces of the Rio de la Plata. Its exports are chiefly gold and silver, wine, brandy, sugar, tobacco, Jesuit's bark, salt, vicuna wool, coarse woollens, and some other manufactures of little value; and it receives in return European goods, live stock, provisions, tallow, cacao, Paraguay tea, cocoa leaf, indigo, timber, cordage, pitch, and copper. The ports of Chili that trade with Peru are Valparaiso, Concepcion, and Coquimbo. The trade with Panama, which was formerly of such magnitude, has declin-

c.l. The ports of Peru which are most frequented are those named Arica, Ilo, Iquique, and Quilca, in the intendancy of Arequipa, and Pisco on the south of Lima; Chanéay and Guancha in Lima; and Guanchac, Pacasmayo, and Payta, in Truxillo, on the north. The trade of the mother country to Peru was originally oppressed by the most galling restrictions. This system was relaxed considerably when, in 1746, register ships were substituted for the galleons. At the peace of 1763, the system of ports commenced, an unlimited intercourse, without licence or restriction, being permitted between certain ports of Spain and certain ports of South America. The salutary effect of this liberal policy soon became visible in the increasing commerce of the colonies. The mountainous districts of Peru abound in metallic wealth. They are richly interspersed with veins of gold, and of heavy silver ores, in which pieces of pure silver, solid copper, and lead ore occur, frequently intermixed with white silver ore, and virgin silver in threads. In many parts there are rich veins of gold ore in quartz, and gold is obtained by washing; and silver and other metallic ores occur, of which no use is made. Quicksilver also abounds in many parts. These rich mines are, however, under the worst possible management. Some of them were managed for the king while Peru was a colony of Spain, and here every sort of corruption was practised; and notwithstanding all the representations of travellers, this erroneous management was persisted in by those who had an interest in it; and all attempts to introduce a better system were strenuously resisted. How far matters may be improved since the royal authority is at an end, we do not yet know. The ores in Peru are frequently extremely rich, producing from 5 to 50 lbs. of silver for every hundred weight of ore. The annual produce from 1780 to 1789, is estimated, from the royal duties, at 3,415,218 dollars, or about 1,768,134. The coinage of gold and silver in the royal mint of Lima, between 1791 and 1801, amounted to 1,540,000, or 1,113,000 per annum; of which 1726 lbs. were gold, and 285,000 silver. The number of gold mines and washings worked in Peru is about 70, and the number of silver mines 680, which includes all the different works in the same spot. Of quicksilver, four mines exist, with four of copper and twelve of lead. Emeralds and other precious stones are found in this country, with obsidian, and the stone of the Incas, a maceate capable of the highest polish. Peru contained, by the last census, 1,078,172 inhabitants. It is supposed, however, that this census contained omissions, and the population is therefore carried to 1,400,000. Under the dominion of the present state, all military, civil, and ecclesiastical employments, were reserved by the European Spaniards. The Peruvians were excluded from all offices of trust and honour, and were a

degraded class, compared with the European Spaniards. Many of their families have titles of nobility, and possess large estates. Some are descended from the ancient conquerors. Others have risen into consequence from commerce, or from employments under the crown. The mestizos, or offspring of the Spaniards and Indians, are the next class in rank to the Spaniards, and the most numerous after the Indians. The quateroons, or offspring of the Spaniards and mestizos, are hardly to be distinguished from Spaniards. The cholos, on the contrary, sprung from the Indians and mestizos, are classed with the Indians. About 600 negroes are annually imported from Africa. The Indians are the most numerous class, and are a poor degraded race, lazy, dirty, and impatient. The country of Peru labours under great natural disadvantages. Its population is small, and spread over a territory of great extent; and there is a total want of roads, canals, or bridges, to facilitate the transport of goods between distant parts. Peru is divided into seven intendancies, namely, Truxillo, Tarma, Guancavelica, Lima, Guanaanga, Arequipa, and Cuzco. Peru was invaded by Pizarro in 1532, and finally conquered. The Peruvians, at the time they were discovered by Pizarro, knew the arts of architecture, sculpture, mining, working the precious metals and jewels, cultivated their land, were clothed, and had a regular system of government, and a code of civil and religious laws. They had no right idea, however, of property, as their land was cultivated for the common benefit. In the arts of architecture, they had advanced far beyond the other nations of America. The great temple of the sun at Pachacamac, with the palace of the Incas, and the fortress, were so connected together as to form one great building, half a league in circuit; and many ruins of palaces and temples still existing, prove the extent of the knowledge and perseverance of these people. The immense obelisks of Tiahuanaco, and the town of Chulucap, with the museum of Chachapoyas, which are conical stone buildings, supporting large rude busts, are among the most singular, though unfortunately the least known of the Peruvian remains; and are equally curious as the great military roads, with their accompanying palaces or posts.

Peru, like all the other provinces of South America, has revolted from the authority of the mother country. Lima has fallen into the possession of the independent troops; and though the royal forces, who have retired back into the country, be still holding out against the new authority, there does not appear the least probability that Peru will ever again be a dependent colony of Spain.

PERUJA, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, the capital of a delegation of the same name. It stands near the Tiber. It is a clean and well built town, but has in general an air of gloom, from the number of its churches and convents, which are

by no means elegant. The cathedral is a very indifferent building, both in its architecture and decorations, though some of the churches are better. The most interesting objects are a number of valuable paintings. Perugia contains few ruins. The gate of the Piazza Grimaldi is, however, of the time of the Romans; and at the gate of St Angelo still stands a temple of Mars, adorned with pillars of oriental granite. The other objects of interest are the town-house, the theatre, which is large and handsome, and two public fountains. Perugia has a university on a small scale; likewise several hospitals. It has some manufactures of velvet and other silk stuffs. Pop. 16,000. 53 miles N. Rome.

PERUWELZ, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles N. by E. Valenciennes. Pop. 5500.

PERWERTHA, a town of Hindostan, province of Gokonda. Long. 78. 48. E. Lat. 15. 37. N.

PESARO, a fortified and well built town of Italy, States of the Church. Its streets are clean and airy. Its market-place is ornamented with a fountain, and a marble statue of Pope Urban VIII. Some of the churches are remarkable for their paintings, others for their architecture. Population 10,000. 34 miles N. W. Ancona.

PESCARA, a town of Naples, at the mouth of the river Pescara, 40 miles E. Aquila.

PESCHIERA, a town and strong fortress of Austrian Italy, province of Verona, near where the Mincio issues from the lake of Garda, 18 miles N. N. W. Mantua. Population 2500.

PESCO COSTANZO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. Population 2300.

PESNAS, a town of France, at the confluence of the Peyre and the Herault. It has manufactures on a small scale, of cotton, woollen, silk, leather, and soap. Population 7000. 25 miles S. W. Montpellier.

PESHAWER, a very ancient city of Afghanistan, province of Cabul, and capital of a district of the same name. The city stands on an uneven surface, is upwards of 3 miles in circumference, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are generally built of unburnt brick, in wooden frames, and are mostly three stories high. The streets are narrow, but paved, with a kennel in the middle. There are many mosques in the town, but few of them, or of the public buildings, worthy of notice, except a fine caravan-serai, and the citadel. Some of the palaces are splendid, but few of the nobility have good houses. Long. 70. 37. E. Lat. 33. 32. N.

PESME, a town of France, department of the Upper Saône. Population 1700.

PESR, a palatinate of Hungary, lying chiefly along the east bank of the Danube. Area 4086 square miles; population 362,000.

PESR, or **PESHA**, a city of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite to Buda, from which it is separated by a bridge of boats, three quarters of a mile in length. Pest consists of the Old and New towns, the latter the bet-

ter built; but throughout the whole, the streets are tolerably spacious and regular, and the houses substantial, if not elegant. Of the public buildings, the principal are the hospital of invalids, the barracks, and a quadrangular edifice, begun in 1786 by Joseph II. and at present occupied by the military. Of the churches, the Catholics have four; the Lutherans, the Calvinists, and the followers of the Greek faith, have one each. The university of Pest, the only one in Hungary, is richly endowed. Pest contains a botanical garden, and, on the Buda side of the river, an observatory, and a museum and public library unconnected with the university. The manufactures are various, comprising silk, cotton, leather, jewellery, and musical instruments; also tobacco, which is here a government monopoly. Population 42,000. 150 miles E. S. E. Vienna.

PETANCHER, an important province of China, being that in which Peking, the capital, is situated. Population 36,000,000.

PETER, ST. a tributary of the Mississippi, in North America.

PETER, ST. a river of Spain; which separates the isle of Leon (containing Cadix) from the mainland.

PETER, ST. one of the Virgin Islands.

PETER'S LAKE, ST. a lake of Canada, about 20 miles long, and 15 broad.

PETER LE POY, ST. a market town of England, in Guernsey, with a good harbour and pier, and defended by two castles.

PETERBOROUGH, a city of England, in Northamptonshire, on the Nen. It contains many buildings of great neatness, and the streets are mostly regular. Narrow street, which leads to the bridge, is the principal street for trade. Of the public buildings, the cathedral is by far the most remarkable. It extends 470 feet in length, and about 200 in breadth. The style of architecture is the Norman. It contains a monument to the memory of Catherine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII.; and another to the memory of Mary, queen of Scots, both of whom were buried here. The cathedral of Peterborough was formerly a monastery. Besides the cathedral, there is only one parish church in Peterborough, that of St John the Baptist. The stocking manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent. It sends two members to parliament; number of voters 450. Population 4390 for the city, and 8466 for the liberty of Peterborough. 78 miles N. London.

PETERBOROUGH, a post village of the United States, in Madison county, New York.—Also a township in New Hampshire.

PETERHEAD, a parish and seaport town of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. It is a pleasantly situated, well aired, and well built town, standing on a peninsula and small island, projecting into the German ocean, and forming the easternmost point of Scotland. The public buildings are ample and commodious town-house, with a new one built of granite, 110 feet high; the established church, a large,

elegant, and commodious building, having a very fine spire built of granite; and the Episcopal chapel, a handsome modern building, finished with considerable taste. There are, besides these, Burgher, Antiburgher, and Methodist chapels; a coffee-room; and public rooms for the accommodation of those frequenting Peterhead during the summer-season, for the benefit of the air and mineral waters. Peterhead has long been known and resorted to as a watering place: it has a set of excellent cold and warm baths. The mineral wells are celebrated for their medicinal virtues. As a commercial town, Peterhead has made rapid advances. Its two harbours, formed by two spacious bays and two small islands, are situated on the most easterly point of Scotland. They are naturally excellent, and have been much improved by art. The shipping belonging to this port, including 15 vessels successfully employed in the Greenland whale fishery, amounts to about 13,000 registered tons. Ship-building is carried on here to a considerable extent. The herring and other fisheries are beginning to be extended. The exports consist chiefly of provisions, such as grain, cod-fish, cheese, eggs, salted pork; also of threads, granite, kelp, and whale oil. Pop. including parish, 6313. 132 miles N. Edinburgh.

PETRSBURG, St. a government or province in the N. W. of European Russia, at the eastern extremity of the gulf of Finland. Area 14,000 square miles. Pop. 700,000.

PETRSBURG, St. a very large city, and the capital of the Russian empire, at the eastern extremity of the gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the river Neva, which divides it into two parts. Its streets are wide, and regular. Previous to 1703, its site contained nothing but a couple of huts; and the spot on which Peter I. proposed to build a fortified seaport was a low marshy island, covered in summer with mud, and in winter a frozen pool. After the battle of Pultava (in 1709), and the permanent acquisition of Livonia, Peter enlarged his plan, and prosecuted it with new ardour; and the new city had made a surprising progress before the death of Peter in 1725. It has since been progressively extended and embellished, particularly by the Empress Catherine II. who first made it the permanent abode of the court. The form of Petersburg, like that of Paris, is nearly circular; its diameter about four miles. It is divided into four comprehensive divisions, viz. the Admiralty or central quarter; the quarter between the Admiralty and the country to the south and east; the original Petersburg quarter, occupying an insulated track on the north side; and the Vasil-Ostrov, another insulated track to the north of the river. On the land side, St. Petersburg is almost entirely open; but the approach by sea is guarded by the fort of Cronstadt, and in the middle of the city is a citadel. The site of this capital is completely level, and so low, that high tides cause considerable in-

undulations. The Admiralty or central quarter is about two miles in length. The part adjacent to the river combines both fashion and business. Here is the winter palace of the czar, above 20 public buildings of magnitude, and the residences of the chief merchants. The streets are elegant, and rents high. The second and third Admiralty quarters, less fashionable, but well built, extend in lines parallel to the first, but more distant from the river. They are inhabited chiefly by merchants and tradesmen. The quarter between the Admiralty and the country to the south and east is very extensive; and though termed the suburbs, is in general very well built. The original quarter, distinguished by the name of St. Petersburg, comprises several islands, of which only the one adjoining the middle of the city is thickly inhabited. Its streets are straight and wide; but it contains no splendid edifices. Its most striking object is the citadel, a regular hexagon, on the north bank of the Neva. Its tower, above 300 feet in height, is seen from many points of the city, and serves as a landmark to strangers. This quarter still contains the cottage occupied by Peter I. during the building of the city. The Vasil-Ostrov is the seat of commerce, adjoining on the bank of the river the quay for loading and unloading merchandise, and, towards the sea, the harbour for galleys. There is the exchange, the custom-house, and the warehouses of entrepot. Petersburg is defended from an attack by sea, partly by the fortifications of Cronstadt, more by the shoals in the channel from that city to the capital. There are two bridges over the main stream of the Neva, and three over its branches; they are all of boats, and are removed whenever danger is apprehended from the ice rushing down the stream. The Neva, soon after entering St. Petersburg, sends off a branch, and from the middle of the city another branch, both to the northward. These fall soon after into the sea, and form the insulated tracks on which the northern part of the city is built. The main stream flows through the middle of the city, and has along its south side a quay three miles in length, and embanked in all its extent with a wall, parapet, and pavement of granite. The southern part of the town is divided, not by branches of the river, but by canals, which give St. Petersburg, in its water communications, a resemblance to Amsterdam. The finest of the canals is called the Fontanka. No city in Europe can stand a comparison with St. Petersburg in the width and regularity of its streets. Florence, Dresden, and even Berlin and London, are all inferior. The squares are less numerous than might have been expected. There are, however, four in the first Admiralty quarter, in the middle of the town; and to the eastward of these, near the marble palace, is an extensive public garden, with beautiful alleys. The streets of St. Petersburg are for the most part paved with stone;

a few, however, are still floored with logs of timber. The houses, originally of wood, are now of brick. Real stone structures are very rare in this capital. The chief public buildings are the winter palace of the czar, a building of great extent, approaching to the form of a square, being 450 feet in length, 350 in breadth, and 70 in height. In the same part of the town (the first Admiralty quarter), stood the summer palace, now demolished. The Hermitage is a separate palace, built by the Empress Catherine. The marble palace is an elegant structure, partly of marble, more of stone. The Taurida, a very large building, erected by Potemkin, and now belonging to the crown, has extensive galleries and fine gardens. It is now, however, used for barracks. In a suburb to the north is a wooden palace, belonging to the grand duke Constantine. In the Vasili-Ostrov is the imperial academy, a fine stone structure; also the academy of the fine arts, and the great building for the cadets, which contains a garden and an open space for military exercises. The Admiralty contains store-houses, and docks for the construction of eight or ten ships of war. At no great distance from it are the senate-house, the post-office, the pawn-bank, and the office for foreign affairs. Among the other public edifices are the royal tables, the police-office, the medical college, and the founding hospital, all in the second quarter of the Admiralty. In this quarter also is the town-house. In point of education and the state of knowledge, Petersburg is at a low ebb. There are several collections of books; but none were open to the public until 1812. There are between 30 and 40 booksellers' shops, and about half as many printing-houses. The Petersburg university is of so late a date as 1819; but there are inferior institutions in considerable number, such as schools for medicine, surgery, navigation, mining; also several military colleges and charity schools. Here are also several academies, one of sciences, another of the fine arts, and a third for promoting a knowledge of the Russian history and language. The charitable institutions in Petersburg are various. The principal are the founding hospital, the infirmary, the sailors' hospital, the lazaretto, the work-house, the house for inoculating, the asylum for the blind, the deaf and dumb, the medical philanthropic institute, the humane society, and an association of widows who attend sick persons in the hospitals, or in their own houses. The manufacturing establishments in this capital are very various. There is on account of government, a grand tapestry work, a large manufacture of aquafortis, a mint, and assay-office in the citadel, a bronze-work, a foundry of metal, a foundry of cannon, and powder-mills; also on account of individuals, manufactures of silk, cotton, woollen, paper and cards, wax-cloth, snuff, tobacco, leather, watches, glass, printing types. There are also mathematical and musical instrument makers,

coach-makers, jewellers and gold-smiths; ship-wrights, potters, and soap-boilers. The exports of St Petersburg are hemp and flax, leather and tallow, iron, and the skins of hares and foxes from the forests; also canvas and other coarse linen. The minor articles are bees wax, linseed, linseed oil, tar, potash, and tobacco. The imports to St Petersburg are colonial produce and manufactures. The number of ships that enter the Neva annually varies from 1000 to 1700, of which nearly the half are British. In the neighbourhood are several imperial palaces. The country is flat, and presents no rural beauties. Population, by a late survey (in 1817), 285,000, of whom 55,000 were connected with the land and sea service, and 25,000 were foreigners. 435 miles E. by N. Stockholm, 1400 E. N. E. London. Long. 30. 12. 45. E. Lat. 59. 56. 23. N.

PETERSBURG, a borough and port of entry of the United States, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, on the Appomattox, 12 miles above its junction with James river. It is one of the handsomest towns in the state, being the emporium of export and import to a large district. It contains a court-house, jail, an academy, and 5 churches for different denominations of Christians. Population 5668. 25 miles S. by E. Richmond.—It is also the name of various townships.

PETERSFIELD, a market town of England, county of Hants. It sends two members to parliament. Population 1440. 18 miles N. E. Portsmouth.

PETERSHAM, a village of England, in Surrey, on the Thames. Population 516. 10 miles W. S. W. London.

PETERSHAM, a township of the United States, in Massachusetts. Population 1490.

PETERSHALL, a village of Germany, 24 miles E. S. E. Strasburg. Population 2000.

PETERSWALD, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles S. by E. Dresden. Population 1500.

PETERSWALDAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, 9 miles S. Schweidnitz. Population 3000.

PETERWARDEIN, or **PETER-VARA**, a strong town of Slavonia, on the Danube. The works are extensive, and the garrison considerable. Population 3700.

* **PETHERTON, NORTH**, a village of England, county of Somerset. Population 3091.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, a market town of England, county of Somerset. Pop. 2090.

PETITE RIVIERE, a river of Canada, which falls into the Utawas.

PETRELLA, a town of Naples. Pop. 3000.

PETRINIA, a town of Croatia, 55 miles E. Carlsstadt. Population 2900.

PETROWELL, a town of Austria, 12 miles W. by S. Presburg. Population 3000.

PETROSAPOLSK, a town of European Russia, 65 miles N. E. Olanetz. Pop. 3000.

PETCHORA, a large river of European Russia, which falls into the Arctic ocean.

PETTEN, a village of North Holland, on the German ocean, 10 miles N. Alkmaar.

PETTINENGO, a town of Piedmont, province of Biella. Population 2900.

PETWORTH, a well built market town of England, in Sussex, on the Arun. The streets are irregular. The church has a square tower, and is the place of interment for the Percies, Earls of Northumberland. In the centre of the town is a very handsome market-house of stone. It has a charity school, alms-house, and an hospital; also a bridewell. Petworth house, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Egremont, stands close to the town. Population 2761. 12 miles N. E. Chichester.

PEVENSEY, a village of England, in Sussex, on a small river which falls into Pevensey bay. Its importance has declined, owing to the receding of the sea. Population 876. 14 miles S. W. Hastings.

PEVEN, a small river of England, in Cheshire, which runs into the Weaver.

PEVRAU, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Population 1600.

PEYRIGRADER, a town of France, 20 miles E. by N. Bayonne. Population 2000.

PEYTONSECK, a post village of the United States, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

PFÄLSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, 1 mile N. Liegnitz.

PFÄFFENHAGEN, a town of Bavaria, 5 miles N. N. W. Mindelheim. Pop. 3000.

PFÄFFHOFEN, a town of Tyrol, on the Inn, 14 miles W. Innsbruck. Pop. 2400.

PREDERSHEIM, a town of Germany, 23 miles S. Mentz. Population 1700.

PREFFENHEIM, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Population 1700.

PREFFICOX, a town of the Swiss canton of Zurich, 11 miles E. Zurich. Pop. 2700.

PREIN AND ENZ, a circle or district of the grand duchy of Baden, in Germany. Population 132,000.

PRÖTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in Baden, at the junction of the Wurm and the Nagold. It has manufactures of linen, trinkets, and hardware articles. Population 5400. 22 miles W. N. W. Stuttgart.

PRÖNDTEN, a village and parish of Bavaria. Population 2200.

PRELLENDORF, a town of Germany, 19 miles N. by E. Constance. Population 1500.

PRILLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Württemberg. Population 3200.

PRUNGERSTADT, a village of Germany, on the Mosel, 5 miles S. S. E. Darmstadt. Population 2100.

PRYH, a small but neat town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau.

PUAISBOURG, a town of France, 30 miles N. W. Strasburg. Population 2000.

PHARSAALIA, the ancient *Pharsalus*, a town of Thessaly, 18 miles S. E. Larissa. Pop. 5000.

PHARSAALIA, a post village of the United States, in Chenango county, New York.

PHILPS, a township of the United States, Ontario county, New York. Pop. 3400.

PHILADELPHIA, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Pennsylvania, and

county of the same name, on the west bank of the Delaware. It is 120 miles from the Atlantic, by the course of the river and bay, and is situated on the narrowest part of an isthmus, between the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers, about six miles above their confluence. The buildings now occupy a space upwards of three miles long, from north to south; and they extend from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. The streets are regular and spacious. Broad-street is 113 feet wide; High, or Market-street, 100; Mulberry-street, 60; and the other streets, in the original plan, 50 feet wide. The squares are numerous, amounting to 304. The public buildings are the late state-house and office, two city court-houses, a county-house, a state penitentiary, a bridewell or jail, a university, the philosophical society's hall, the hall for the academy of natural sciences, the Washington hall, a public library, a hospital, the Friends' alms-house, three dispensaries, an alms-house, two dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, a laboratory, an amphitheatre, a masonic-hall, ten incorporated banks, and fifty-nine houses of public worship, nine for General Assembly Presbyterians, two for Associate Reformed Presbyterians, two for Dutch Reformed Presbyterians, two for Reformed Presbyterians, one for Associate Presbyterians, one for German Presbyterians, eleven for Methodists, six for Episcopians, six for Friends, five for Baptists, four for Roman Catholics, two for German Lutherans, one for English Lutherans, one for Swedes, one for Moravians, one for Universalists, one for Unitarians, one for Drinkers, a New Jerusalem church, and a Jews' synagogue. Several of the churches are very spacious and elegant edifices. The state-house was erected in 1763, and its architecture is much admired. The bank of Pennsylvania is a remarkably elegant edifice of marble. The masonic hall is an elegant Gothic edifice, with a handsome steeple. The houses of the city are generally constructed of brick, without much ornament, but have a striking appearance of convenience, comfort, neatness, and opulence. The city contains five different markets, the principal of which is in Market or High-street, and extends from the Delaware through six squares. The United States bank is in this city; and here is the mint of the United States, in which the national money is coined. Philadelphia exceeds all other towns in the United States, in the variety and excellence of its manufactures. It has manufactures of cottons, nails, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, paper mills, rope walks, glass works, marble yards, printing offices, and numerous other manufacturing establishments. Over the Delaware, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna, in the approaches to the city, there are 10 excellent bridges. The Delaware is navigable to this place for a 74 gun ship. The literary and benevolent institutions are numerous. The Philadelphia library originated

with Dr Franklin. There is, besides, a museum, a philosophical apparatus, the Philadelphia library, and the Loganian library. There are various other libraries, and literary and philosophical institutions. The library of the society of Friends contains about 2000 volumes. The oldest seminary of learning in Pennsylvania is that incorporated by William Penn, by the title of Friends Public Schools. It supports a number of schools. The Pennsylvania hospital was established in 1752. The number of patients is usually from 190 to 220, including 90 lunatics. The university of Pennsylvania consists of four departments, of arts, medicine, natural science, and law. Connected with the university is the academy, in which youth are instructed in the learned languages, preparatory to college; and a charity school for the education of poor children. Population of the city and liberties in 1790, 43,525; in 1802, 62,000; in 1810, 92,247; in 1820, 108,116. 90 miles S. W. New York. 321 S. W. Boston. Long. 75. 10. W. Lat. 39. 57. N.

PHILIP, FORT ST., a celebrated fortress of the island of Miporea. The works were levelled by the Spaniards in 1805.

PHILIP, ST., a village of Mexico, in South America, on the Rio del Norte.

PHILIP ISLAND, the name of various islands in the South Pacific ocean.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a town of the Netherlands, 22 miles S. by W. Namur. Pop. 1200.

PHILIPPI, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 80 miles E. by N. Salonica.

PHILIPPINES, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, consisting of a great number of islands of various sizes, on many of which the Spaniards have establishments, while others are but little known. They extend from the 13th or 14th degree, as far as the 19th or 20th degree of N. lat. The largest island is Luzon, or Luconia. All these islands are nominally subordinate to the Spanish government at Manila. The Philippines, from their situation, possess the peculiarities of a tropical climate, although they are not liable to any intense heats. Their principal production is rice, which is the chief food of the natives. The other products are different sorts of pulse. The natives also cultivate the bread fruit, beans, and the cocovata. The fruit trees are few in number, and of an indifferent quality, except the plantain, to which may be added the orange and mango. Manila produces indigo of an inferior quality, but the tobacco is excellent. The islands contain mines of gold and iron. The mountains afford excellent timber, both for ship and house-building. Horses and horned cattle, introduced by the Spaniards, have thriven exceedingly. Among the curious birds found here are the swallows, which form the edible nests so highly esteemed by the Chinese; and the biche de mer, another Chinese delicacy, is also procured on the coast. These islands continue, notwithstanding their fertility, in a very deso-

late state, owing partly to the sloth of the native inhabitants, and partly to the illiberal and intolerant policy of the Spaniards, who will not allow the industrious Chinese to settle in them. All kinds of India piece goods may be imported here with advantage, and all kinds of European cutlery and iron. The exports are birds nests, cassia, gold dust, pepper, rattans, sugo, tortoise shell, wax, wild honey, amber, marble, tar, brimstone, and many other articles of inferior note. These islands were first discovered by Magellan in 1521; but it was not till the year 1565 that they were taken possession of. Manila was constituted the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored in 1764.

PHILIPPOPOLI, a large town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on a small island formed by the Maritza. Before the dreadful earthquake which took place here in 1818, by which the town was in a great measure destroyed, Philippopoli was a thriving place, containing 30,000 inhabitants. 95 miles W. N. W. Adrianople.

PHILIPPSTADT, a fortified town of Germany, 5 miles S. Spire. Population 1100.

PHILISTOWS, a poor town of Ireland, in King's county, 36 miles W. Dublin.

PHILISTURAC, a post village of the United States, Orange county, New York.—The name of various townships.

PHILLISTON, a poor village of the United States, Worcester county, Massachusetts.

PHILOKIA, a town of European Turkey, 58 miles S. by E. Joannina.

PHOSIDE, a township of England, in Derbyshire. Population 504.

PIACENZA, or **PIACENTIA**, a town of Italy, duchy of Parma, near the junction of the Po with the Trebia. It is defended by a castle. Of its streets, a few are broad and straight, but most of them are narrow and gloomy. Of the public squares, one contains two fine equestrian statues in bronze; representing individuals of the Farnese family. The town has two other squares of inferior interest, one of them containing the ducal palace, the other the cathedral, a heavy building. It contains, however, a number of fine paintings. The theatre is neat and commodious, but small. The university is of no great note, but the town library contains 30,000 volumes; and there are several extensive private collections. It has manufactures of silk stuffs, woollen, fustian, stockings, and hats; also a great yearly fair held in April. Pop. 20,000. 32 miles W. N. W. Parma. Piacenza is also the name of a duchy of Italy.

PIAZA DE' GUERRA, a town in the north of Sicily, 16 miles S. W. Palermo.

PIANELLA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the Pescara. Population 3200.

PIANEZZA, a town of Piedmont, on the Dora Riparia, 9 miles W. Turin. Pop. 2000.

PIANOZZA, a small island of the Mediterranean, between Elba and Corsica.

PIAVE, a large river of Italy, which flows through the territory of Venice, and falls into the Adriatic north-east of Venice.

PIAZZA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. It is noted for the number of its churches and convents. Population 13,500. 80 miles S. E. Palermo.

PICARDY, a large province in the N. of France, bounded W. by the English channel, and E. by the Netherlands. Since 1790, it forms the department of the Somme, and part of those of the Oise, Aisne, and Pas de Calais.

PICCIANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 3800.

PICHINCHA, a very lofty mountain and volcano of Quito. Lat. 0. 11. 32. S.

PICKAWAY, a county of the United States, in the central part of the state of Ohio. Population 7124.

PICKERING, a market town of England, in the East-Riding of Yorkshire. It has a large church, with a lofty spire. Here are also chapels for the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Quakers. Population 2740. 23 miles N. E. York.

PICKMERE, a small river of England, in Cheshire, which runs into the Pever.

PICO, a mountainous island near the coast of Africa, one of the Azores, 7000 feet high, and crowned with a magnificent dome, while its sides are covered with vineyards and varied cultivation.

PICOT, a small isle, river, bay, and settlement, in Nova Scotia, at the southern extremity of the gulf of St Lawrence.

PIDNIE, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Bristol channel.

PIEDIMONTE, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It has manufactures of cloth and paper. Population 4700.

PIEDMONT, the principal province of the continental states of the king of Sardinia, forming the north-west portion of Italy, having France on the west, and Lombardy on the east. Its area is 13,000 square miles. Its surface presents a succession of mountains and hills. It is of an oblong form, extending in length from north to west. It is watered in its whole breadth by the Po, which receives the two Doras, the Stura, the Orco, the Sesia, the Tanaro, the Borbio, the Balbo, the Bormida, and the Varo. The climate in the mountains is cold; and the excessive heats of the plains are moderated by the breezes from the mountains. The soil is very fertile, the plains yielding wheat, rye, barley, and maize; and in the lower grounds rice. The hills are in general covered with vineyards. Olives, almonds, chestnuts, and in a smaller quantity, figs, oranges, and lemons, are raised here. The pastures are extensive and rich. Silk is raised in immense quantities, and, on account of its fineness and strength, is preferred to all the silks of Italy. Population, 1,750,000. The country was subdivided in 1818 into 26 districts.

PIELIS-YEEVI, a large lake in the east of

Finland, in Carelia. It is 67 miles in length, and from 6 to 14 in breadth. It communicates with the Lake Onego.

PIENZA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 45 miles S. Florence.

PIERRE, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire. Population 1500.

PIERRE, St., a town of France, 20 miles N. E. Boulogne. Pop. 2700.—Also a small island on the north-west coast of France.

PIERRE, St., a river of Guadeloupe, which enters the sea.

PIERRE, St., a seaport of Martinico, in the West Indies, on the W. coast of the island, five leagues S. Port Royal. It is the chief place of business in the island. Houses 2000.

PIERRE, St., a river of North America, which joins the Mississippi, Lat. 44. 10. N.

PIERRE, St., a small island near the coast of Newfoundland.

PIERRE DU CHEMIN, St., a town of France, department of La Vendée. Population 1700.

PIERRE SUR DIVE, St., a town of France, 20 miles S. St. Caen. Population 1300.

PIERRE L'ÉGLISE, St., a town of France, 13 miles E. Cherbourg. Population 2000.

PIERRE LE MORTIER, St., a walled town of France, 20 miles N. by W. Moulins. Population 2000.

PIERRE D'OLÉRON, a town of France, on the island of Oléron. Population 3000.

PIERRE DE FLEURBAIS, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Population 1000.

PIERRELETTIE, a town of France, department of the Drome. Population 2300.

PIETRAIOJA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 1700.

PIETRA SANTA, a well built town of Italy, with regular streets, and handsome churches. 34 miles N. by W. Leghorn.

PITRUS, St., anciently *Ugentus*, a small island in the Mediterranean, on the south-west coast of Sardinia.

PIETRO A PATEPISO, St., a town of the kingdom of Naples. Population 2500.

PIETRE DI SACCO, a town of Austrian Italy. Pop. 5100. 10 miles S. E. Padua.

PIGNA, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 2300. 20 miles N. E. Nice.

PIGNAN, a town of France. Pop. 2300. 23 miles N. E. Toulon.

PIKE, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on both sides of Scioto river.—2d. In the Alabama territory. Population 2611.—3d. A township of the United States, in Ohio, on the Scioto. Houses 20.

PIKEVILLE, a port village of the United States, in Baltimore county, Maryland.

PILAYA Y PASPAYA, or **CINTI**, a province of Peru, 40 leagues S. La Plata.

PILCOMAYO, a large river, formerly of Peru, but now in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, province of Charcas. It falls into the Paraguay, by two branches, one near the city of Assumption, the other near the confluence of the Verango.

PILGRAM, a town of Bohemia, 57 miles S. S. E. Prague. Population 2500.

PILGREY, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the river Gowrah. **PILICA**, a rapid river of Poland, which falls into the Vistula.

PILKINGTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1870.

PILLAR, a village of the island of Itamarca, on the coast of Pernambuco, Brazil.

PILLAR, CAPE, the south-west point of the Straits of Magellan from the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Long. 76. 40. W. Lat. 52. 45. S.

PILLAU, a well built seaport of East Prussia, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula, between the Baltic and the long maritime inlet called the Frische Haff, with a commodious harbour. Population 3000. 22 miles W. S. W. Königsberg.

PILNITZ, a village of Saxony, on the Elbe, 4 miles E. S. E. Dresden.

PILSEN, the chief town of a circle of the same name in Bohemia, at the angle formed by the Misa and the Itabusa. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, and leather. Population 7400.

PINCKNEY, a county of South Carolina. **PINCKNEYVILLE**, a village of Louisiana, 5 miles E. Mississippi. Houses 40.

PINE, CAPE, on the south coast of Newfoundland. Long. 52. 20. W. Lat. 46. 42. N.

PINE CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna.

PINE GROVE MILLS, a post village of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

PINE HILL, a post village of the United States, in York district, South Carolina.

PINK RIVER, the name of various small rivers of North America.

PINEROLO, a town of Piedmont, on the Clusone. It contains a spacious place of arms, and manufactures woollens, silk, paper, and leather. Pop. 10,000. 23 miles S. S. W. Turin.

PINUEL, an inland town of Portugal, 7 miles N. E. Almeida. Population 1600.

PINNER, a township of England, in Middlesex. Population 1070.

PINOS, several islands in the Atlantic ocean.

PINEX, a trading town of Russian Lithuania, 100 miles S. S. E. Grodno. Pop. 4500.

PIONONE, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. Population 1700.

PIONNA, a small river of the kingdom of Naples. It falls into the Adriatic.

PIONINO, a town of Italy, the capital of a principality of the same name, on a rocky promontory opposite the island of Elba. Population 4000. 40 miles S. by N. Leghorn.

PIONNARCO, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles W. S. W. Turin. Population 3200.

PIONARO, a town of Italy, States of the Church, 35 miles S. S. W. Rome.

PIRLEY, a town of Hindostan, province of Bengal, on the Subanreeka river. Long. 87. 31. E. Lat. 21. 42. N.

PIRRA, a flourishing town of the United States, in Miami country, Ohio.

PIRANCA, a village of Brazil, province of Rio Grande. Near it are gold washings.

PIRANO, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria, 14 miles S. S. W. Trieste. Pop. 6200.

PIRATINA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 118 miles E. Moscow. Pop. 10,000.

PIRECU, the capital of a province of the same name in New Granada, 15 miles from the city of Barcelona. Population 1800.

PIRMASEN, a town of the Bavarian province of the Rhine, 35 miles W. Spire. Population 3300.

PIRENA, a fortified town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 9 miles S. E. Dresden. Pop. 3800.

PIRNITZ, a town of Moravia, 43 miles W. Brunn. Population 2300.

PISA, a city of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, on the Arno, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. The quays which run along either bank are spacious, and are bordered by rows of good houses. The bridges are three in number, and the middle one is built of marble. The circuit of the town is more than six miles. Pisa contains a number of public edifices. The cathedral, with its attendant buildings, the baptistery, the cemetery, and the belfry, is perhaps the finest specimen that exists of the style of building called by the Italians the *Gothico-Moresco*. It contains statues and paintings. The Campo Santo is a large oblong building, containing funeral monuments, sarcophagi, and other Greek and Roman antiquities. But of all the buildings of Pisa the most curious is the belfry, a cylindrical tower of 186 feet in height, graceful in its proportions, and constructed of successive rows of pilars, chiefly marble, but remarkable above all for its inclination about 15 feet out of the perpendicular, whence it is commonly called the leaning tower. Besides the cathedral, the city contains several other elegant churches. The square of the university likewise contains several marble buildings; and among the public establishments of the city, the hospital for 300 patients is conspicuous. The university of Pisa is one of the oldest in Italy. It has 4 colleges, with 40 professors; also a library, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. Pisa is a place of great antiquity, having been one of the twelve towns of Etruria, and afterwards augmented by a colony from Rome. Its trade has long been very limited. The mildness of the climate during winter attracts hither a number of invalids; and the celebrated baths in the neighbourhood are resorted to from a great distance. Population 17,000. 42 miles N. by E. Leghorn.

PIRACATA, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, which joins the Lamprey.

PIRACATAQUA, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, which flows into the Atlantic, below Portsmouth.

PIRACATONIA, a river of the United States, in Maine, which joins the Fundicut.

PIRACATONIA, a river of the United States, which runs E. S. E. into the Merrimack.

PISCATAWAY, a township of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. Population 2478. Also of Prince George county, Maryland.

PISCATAWAY, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which joins the Potomack.

PISCERTA, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 3700.

PISCO, a seaport town of Peru, in the province of Ica, with a good port. It was destroyed in 1837 by an earthquake. It now contains 300 families. 118 miles S. Lima.

PISONE, a town of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Isèo. Population 3000.

PINOS, a town of France, department of the Landes. Population 1600.

PISTOIA, a town of Italy, grand duchy of Tuscany, near the Ombrone. The streets are spacious, and the houses well built. It contains few public buildings of note: the cathedral, notwithstanding all the profusion of Carrara marble with which it is embellished, has the appearance of a village church. Here are, on a small scale, manufactures of hardware, woollens, leather, and silk. Population 10,000. 14 miles N. N. W. Florence.

PISUERGA, a river of the north of Spain, which falls into the Duero near Valladolid.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean, without a river or harbour, noted as the place of asylum for the mutineers of the Bounty, after they left Otaheite. Long. 133. 21. W. Lat. 23. 2. S.

PITCAITHLY, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its mineral waters.

PITREA, a small seaport of Sweden, in West Bothnia. Pop. 800. Lat. 65. 10. 30. N.

PITREA LAPPMARK, one of the divisions of Swedish Lapland, extending along the river Pithea, from Norway to West Bothnia.

PITREVIERS, a town of France, department of the Loiret, on the Ouef, 21 miles E. N. E. Orleans. Population 3100.

PITRUSSA ISLES, the name of a group of islands in the Mediterranean, of which the principal is Ivice. It produces corn, oil, and wine, and has good pasturage.

PITULLANO, an inland town of Italy, in Tuscany. Population 2000.

PITZASTZ, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 4 miles W. Cupar.

PITT, a county of the United States, in the east part of North Carolina. Population 9108, including 3550 slaves.

PITZBURGH, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, near Dunfermline.

PITZBURGH, a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north side of the frith of Forth, on an elevated situation above the harbour. The houses are in general old fashioned. It joins with East and West Anstruther, Kircubny, and Crail, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. 1200. 24 miles N. E. Edinburgh.

PITTSBOROUGH, a town of the United States, and capital of Chatham county, North Carolina. Houses 54. 54 miles N. N. W. Fayetteville.

PITTSBURG, a flourishing commercial town of the United States, and capital of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. It is situated on a beautiful plain, on a broad point of land, where the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela forms the Ohio. It contains a court-house, a jail, a national armory and magazine, an academy, a library of about 2000 volumes, 4 banks, including a branch of the United States bank, and 8 houses of public worship. Pittsburg is a place of great domestic and foreign commerce. The surrounding country is one great bed of fossil coal. It also abounds in iron ore, and various mineral and vegetable productions. These natural advantages have given rise to various manufactures, which are every day growing more extensive. Steam-engines of great efficiency are made here, and applied to various purposes; and it contains iron foundries, glass-houses, air furnaces, breweries, flour mills, besides various other mills and manufactories. Vessels of 200 or 300 tons at some seasons descend the Ohio from Pittsburg. The distance to New Orleans, by the river, is 2000 miles. Steam-boats sail this distance in 20 days. Pop. 12,000. 230 miles W. N. W. Baltimore, and 297 W. by N. Philadelphia.

PITTSFIELD, a post township of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Population 2663.

PITTSFORD, a township of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York. Population 3692.

PITTSYLVANIA, a county of the United States, on the south side of Virginia. Population 17,172. Slaves 6312.

PUBRA, a province of Peru, bounded N. E. by the province of Iloxa, E. by that of Jaen de Brachmoros, S. E. by the district of Huambos, W. by the Pacific ocean, and N. W. by the bay of Guayaquil. It is 66 leagues from N. to S. and 14 wide. It abounds in maize, cotton, sugar, French beans, melons, quinces, and other European fruits.

PURNA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, on the river Pium, which falls into the Pacific ocean in Lat. 5. 32. S. It has an hospital and church. Population 7000. 480 miles N. N. W. Lima, and 7 from the ocean.

PIZZANITONE, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, on the Adda, 30 miles S. E. Milan. Population 3800.

PLACENTIA BAY, a spacious bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. Long. 54. to 55. 10. W. Lat. 47. to 47. 50. N.

PLAINFIELD, a township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York. Population 2122. The name of various other townships in the United States.

PLAQUEMINE, an outlet on the western bank of the Mississippi, which unites with the Chafalia, 15 miles from the Mississippi.

PLASEVIA, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, 120 miles W. by S. Madrid. Pop. 4800.

PLASSET, a town of Bengal, district of Nuddah, on the Baggarutty or Hoogly river.

PLATA, Rio de la, a river of South America, one of the largest in the world. It is, properly speaking, a continuation of the Paraguay, which has its sources about the 13th degree of S. lat., and flowing through a flat country, is joined by the Parana, which robs it of its name; and by a variety of smaller streams, the Parana being joined by the Uruguay. They together expand into the sea-like Plata; and it is to this part of the stream that the appellation of the Rio de la Plata properly applies, namely, to the channel through which the great body of water formed by the confluence of the Parana, the Paraguay, and the Uruguay, flows into the ocean, which forms an estuary of fresh water without parallel in the rest of the world, for width and magnificence, being 150 miles broad at its mouth, from Cape St Maria on one side, to Cape St Anthony on the other, and between Monte Video and the Punta de Piedra, or stony point, which some have considered as its proper limits, 80 miles broad. At Buenos Ayres, 200 miles from the mouth, it is about 50 miles broad; and the shores being little elevated, the eye can seldom reach from one side to the other. This wide and noble expanse is, notwithstanding its extent, deformed by rocks and sand-banks, and rendered of dangerous navigation not only by its shoals and shallows, but likewise by the impetuous torrents of wind which sweep, at intervals, over the vast plains of the Pampas, to the south-west of Buenos Ayres, whence they are called Pamperos, and rush down this wide opening with unequalled fury. The only safe port is that of Monte Video, though those of Maldonado, Barragon, Buenos Ayres, and Colonia, afford different degrees of anchorage and security.

PLATA, La, or SEBASTIAN DEL ORO, a city of South America, in New Granada, 45 miles E. Popayan.

PLATEA, anciently a town of Greece, in Boeotia; the scene of the famous battle with the Persians.

PLATAMONA, a town of Thessaly, on a river of the same name. Population 2000.

PLATTE, LITTLE RIVER, a small river of Louisiana, which falls into the Missouri.

PLATTE, LA, or SHOAL RIVER, a large river of Louisiana, falls into the Missouri.

PLATTSBURG, a village of the United States, in Clinton county, New York, on the Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac. It is beautifully laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a Presbyterian church, &c.

PLATE, New, a township of the United States, in New York. Population 3999.

PLAUX, a town of Saxony. It has large muslin manufactures and cotton printing works. Population 6100. 75 miles W.S.W. Dresden.—Also a village 1 mile from Dresden.

PLEASANT RIVER, a river of United America, in the district of Maine.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a flourishing village of the United States, Dutchess county, New York.—Also in Essex county, New York.

PLEAUX, a town of France, department of the Cantal. Population 2690.

PLEIN RIVER, a river of the United States, which flows into Indiana.

PLEINE FOUGERE, a town of France, 31 miles N. by E. Rennes. Population 2400.

PLEINIZ, a river of Saxony, which falls into the Saale.

PIZZAR, a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles E. S. E. Ratibor. Population 2300.

PLESTIN, a town of France, 12 miles N. E. Morlaix. Population 3500.

PLEULE, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia. Population 3000.

PLEYHEN, a town of France, department of Finisterre. Population 2700.

PLUCK, one of the eight palatinates into which the kingdom of Poland is divided.

PLUCK, or PLOTZK, a town of Poland, 55 miles W. N. W. Warsaw. Population 3000.

PLEON, a town of Holstein, 22 miles N. by W. Lubeck. Population 2000.

PLERMEL, a town of France, 34 miles W. by S. Rennes. Population 4500.

PLELAGAT, a town of France, department of the Cotes-du-Nord. Population 2100.

PLETAY, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Population 3700.

PROVENCAT, a town of France, 20 miles N. W. Morlaix. Population 2200.

PLONGASTEL, a town of France, 7 miles E. Brest. Population, with parish, 4000.

FLORA, a town of France, department of the Cotes-du-Nord. Pop. with parish, 3100.

PROUZEVEDE, a town of France, department of Finisterre. Population 2400.

PLENE ISLAND, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Massachusetts.

PLEME, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population, with its parish, 2700.

PLYMOUTH, a town of England, in Devonshire, the largest in the county, and, on account of its harbour and docks, one of the most important maritime places in the kingdom. It is situated at the head of the capacious haven of Plymouth sound, formed by the rivers Plym and Tamar, at their confluence with the sea. The town of Plymouth stands on the eastern side of the tongue of land inclosed between those two rivers, at the mouth of the Plym; and about a mile and a half to the west, on the Tamar, stands the Dock, or Plymouth Dock, a separate town, dependent on the docks, and nearly equal to Plymouth in size and population. Between Plymouth and Dock intervenes the populous town of Stonehouse, which connects the two together, and forms almost a continued line of buildings from the one to the other. Plymouth is not remarkable for elegance or neatness. Of the public buildings, the most ancient is the parish church, which consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a tower at the west end, ornamented with pinnacles. There are also various meeting-houses and chapels, and a synagogue for the Jews. There are about 21 charitable in-

situations in Plymouth, consisting of almshouses, hospitals, schools, &c. The other public buildings and establishments are, the guild-hall, the public prisons of the town, the theatre and hospital, the public library, an exchange, and a new market-place. Government has several military establishments at Plymouth, such as barracks, hospitals, and prisons. Various fortifications have been at different times erected for its security. The citadel was built in the time of Charles II. in the year 1679. Under its eastern walls is the victualling office, an extensive range of buildings, containing the granaries and ovens for supplying the navy with bread. The port and harbour of Plymouth is distinguished for its great extent and capacity, and the security which it affords in its different parts. It is capable of containing about 2000 sail of shipping, and is altogether one of the finest harbours in the world. It consists of several divisions or harbours. Sutton Pool is that which immediately adjoins the town, being almost encircled by the buildings. Cat-water harbour is an extensive sheet of water, formed by the estuary of the Plym. The harbour or bay of Hamoaze is a magnificent basin at the mouth of the Tamar, about four miles long, and half a mile wide. At the mouth of these harbours, the great bay of Plymouth sound forms an excellent roadstead, which is now rendered secure by the construction of the breakwater across its entrance. This work, which is just finished, and opposes a barrier to the heavy swell rolling in from the Atlantic, is a mole, or vast heap of stones, in the middle of the sound, stretching across its entrance, occupying nearly the half of its width, and leaving a five passage for vessels, both on the eastern and western shores. It was proposed that the breakwater should begin 360 feet on the eastward of St Carlos rocks, and extend 1800 feet west of the Shovel rock; the whole length to be 1700 yards, or very nearly a mile, 4000 feet in the middle being quite straight, and the two extremities having a slope up the sound. This work has fully answered the expectations of its projectors. The Edystone lighthouse is an important appendage to the harbour, without which its entrance would be extremely dangerous. The harbour is defended by several works raised on different points. Besides the importation of coals, culm, corn, wine, timber, and articles for town consumption, Plymouth carries on a considerable trade. The town of Dock is of recent origin, and owes its rapid increase to the establishment of the dock-yard and naval arsenals. The streets are regular, and generally well built; they intersect each other at right angles. The town and dock-yard are surrounded by fortified lines, which were begun in the reign of George II. but have since been improved and extended. Here are other works on different eminences, and it is in contemplation to fortify the town

regularly. Without the lines a new town has been erected, named Marice-town. Dock has two chapels, and several meeting-houses for dissenters; who are very numerous. Here are few charitable institutions. Of the public buildings, the government-house is a handsome edifice, erected for the dispatch of military business, court-martials, &c. On the other side of the bay, in the front, is a grand parade. There are 11 different barrack establishments, which can accommodate 3000 men. The dock-yard is one of the finest in the world. It extends in a circular sweep along the shores of Hamoaze, 3500 feet in length, with a width at the middle, where it is the greatest, 1600 feet, and at each extremity 1000, this including an area of 96 acres. It is fitted up with every thing necessary for the repair and equipment of ships of war. The basin, which was made in the reign of William III. is not large, being only 250 feet in length, by 100 in breadth; but this small extent is compensated by the excellent harbour of Hamoaze, along the bank of which the wharf wall extends, and which, from the depth of water, allows the largest ships to range along the jetties, and take in their stores, &c. immediately from the wharf. There are two dry-docks for ships. There is, besides, a graving dock without gates, and a canal or causer, similar to that in Portsmouth yard, for the admission of vessels bringing stores into the yard. On the southern part are three building slips for the largest class of ships, and two for smaller vessels. Adjoining to these is the boiling house, for boiling the planks that are to be bent into a particular shape. Here also are the outer mast pond and mast houses, the timber births, saw-pits, and smithery, which last is a spacious building, 210 feet square, and containing 13 forges. Anchors are made here of the weight of five tons. There is also a ropery, at which the largest cables are made. There are, besides, buildings constructed of iron, where are different kinds of stores, rigging houses, and sail lifts. The victualling establishments of the dock-yard are on a large scale. The naval hospital is at Stonehouse. In the 16th year of Henry VI. Plymouth was incorporated as a borough. It returns two members to parliament. The population of Plymouth, Dock, and the suburbs, is 61,212. 43 miles S. W. Exeter. Long. 4; 7. W. Lat. 50; 25. N.

PLYMOUTH, a county of the United States, in the east part of Massachusetts. Population 39,159.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport town of the United States, and capital of Plymouth county, Massachusetts. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, and four churches; and has iron works, and cotton and woollen manufactories. Population 4228. 36 miles S. E. Boston.

—2d, A township and village of Graham county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport of the United States, in Washington county, North Carolina.

PLYMPTON, PLYMPTON EARLS, or PLYMPTON MAUMACE, a market town of England, county of Devon; near the Plym. Sir Joshua Reynolds was born here in 1723, and his picture is in the guild-hall. On the north side of the town stand the ruins of the castle. Plympton sends two members to parliament. Pop. 762. 8 miles E. Plymouth.

Po, one of the great rivers of the north of Italy, which it traverses from west to east. It rises in the Cottian Alps, flows north-east to Turin, and holding an eastern course throughout the whole length of Lombardy, discharges itself by a number of mouths into the Adriatic, about 30 miles S. Venice. Its course, with its windings, is above 500 miles.

POCKINGTON, a market town of England, in Yorkshire, on a small stream which falls into the Dore-rynt. It has no manufactures; nor any considerable trade. Population 1962. 14 miles S. E. York.

PONCOWA, a town of the Austrian states, in Galicia, on the Vistula, opposite to Cracow. Population 4000.

PONLACHIA, one of the eight palatinates of the new kingdom of Poland, bounded N. and E. by the Bug, S. by the palatinate of Lublin, W. by the Vistula. Area 5829 square miles. Population 433,000.

PODOLIA, an extensive province or government of the south-west of European Russia, lying adjacent to the Austrian province of the Buckowine. Area 20,400 square miles. Population 1,330,000.

POOY, or NASSAU ISLES, on the west coast of Sumatra, at the distance of 20 or 30 leagues. They extend from Lat. 2. 18. to 3. 16. S. Their inhabitants are savages.

POIN, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Population 1200.

POINT DE GALLE, a seaport on the south-west point of Ceylon. The harbour is good. It is in general the station of one or two ships of war, and the rendezvous of the fleets from the three presidencies. The fortress stands very high, but is much out of repair. The town is also inclosed with a wall, but is a place of no strength. Long. 80. 15. E. Lat. 6. N.

POINX PÉTRO, a town of Ceylon, at its N. extremity. Long. 80. 25. E. Lat. 9. 52. N.

POINTE CLAIRE, a village of Lower Canada, in the island of Montreal. Houses 100.

POINTE ROSE LA ROCHE, or LE YONNE, a town of France, 5 miles N. W. Fontenay. Pop. 4200.

POINTE, a town of Piedmont, on the Bona, 12 miles S. E. Turin. Population 5000.

POISEY, a town of France, on the Rongean, 14 miles S. E. Vassy. Population 1800.

POISSY, a town of France, on the Seine, 9 miles N. W. Versailles. Population 2500.

PORTIERS, a large town of France, department of La Vienne, near the river Choue. It is divided into four quarters, all built in a mean and antiquated style. The streets are for the most part steep, winding, and ill paved. It has several squares, the finest of which is the *Place Royale*. The cathedral is in Gothic style, and wants only a little

more elevation. Of the other churches, the most interesting is that of St. Hilaire. It has several Roman antiquities. Its only manufactures consist of woollen cays and stockings, leather, and gloves. It is well known as the scene of the celebrated victory of the son of Edward III., surnamed the Black Prince. Population 21,300. 256 miles S. W. Paris.

POTZOU, the name, before the revolution, of a large province of France, now divided into the three departments of La Vienne, the Deux Sevrés, and La Vendée.

POT, St., a town of France, on the Tennoise, 22 miles N. W. Arras. Pop. 3000.

POLAND, a large country of continental Europe, bounded W. by Germany, E. by Russia, S. by Hungary, Walachia, and Moldavia. The form of Poland, exclusive of Lithuania, is that of an oblong, extending in length from east to west. Population, though not exactly ascertained, about 15,000,000. The principal towns are Warsaw, Dantzic, Lemberg, Cracow, Widna, Brody, Kiev, Posen, Charkov, Mohilev, Vitepsk, Iassa, Ratzitz, Lublin, Jaroslaw, Dubno, Kalisch, and Kaminiac. The partition of Poland between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, took place at three distinct epochs, 1772, 1791, and 1795: and the result of the whole was in the last of these years, nearly as follows:—

	Square Miles.	Population.
To Austria,	64,000	4,800,000
To Prussia,	52,000	3,500,000
To Russia,	168,000	6,700,000
	284,000	15,000,000

Some inconsiderable changes have since taken place. Of these territories, the Prussian part is in the north-west, the Austrian in the south, the new kingdom of Poland in the middle, while the Russian acquisitions, larger than all the rest collectively, occupy all the country to the east, extending in a vast oblong, from Lithuania in the north, to the Ukraine in the south. The face of the country is almost everywhere level, and in many places marshy. All the great rivers, except the Niemen, run in shallow channels, and overflow their banks. The only great mountains are the Carpathians, which form the boundary between Poland and Hungary. A range, far inferior in height and length, advances from Silesia into a part of the south-west of Poland. All the rivers either flow into the Baltic or into the Euxine. Of the former, the chief are the Vistula, the Bug, the Niemen, the Pregel, the Dwina: of the latter, the Przypiec, the Dnieper, the Dniester. The climate is remarkably severe, owing to the east winds blowing off the frozen plains of Russia, and the south winds from the Carpathians. The humidity and cold of the climate, joined to the exhalations from the marshes and vast forests, have rendered Poland hitherto an unhealthy abode for foreigners, and often for the natives. The most pleasant, and at the same time the most fertile part, is in the south-east, particularly the

Ukraine. This country abounds in iron, but the quality is indifferent. The mines of lead are productive in particular districts; those of gold and silver are few and insignificant. There are mines on a very extensive scale at Bochma and Wieliczka, both situated in Galicia. The state of cultivation is extremely backward throughout almost the whole of Poland. The use of manure is in a manner unknown, the common practice being to cultivate a field till it be exhausted, and then to abandon it. The export of corn is nevertheless computed to average 4,000,000 of English quarters. The export of cattle is also considerable. The state of society in Poland is very backward. The peasantry live in a most degraded state, in cabins built of logs, the chimneys and crevices of which are stopped up with the rudest materials. The best buildings are occupied by the Jews, whose filth would be intolerable in any other country. Men, women, children, hogs, cows, and poultry, all live under the same roof; and the traveller is frequently obliged to share the only apartment in the house with these crowded inmates. The German settlers present a striking contrast to the natives. They have the cheerful look of industry and opulence, and their houses are cleanly and comfortable. The inhabitants are partly Catholics, and partly of the Greek church. The latter are on the increase in the provinces acquired by Russia. The Jews occupy a conspicuous place in the population of Poland. They are the men of business for almost the whole country; the current money of the kingdom is chiefly in their hands; and a great proportion of the land is mortgaged to them. They are at liberty to exercise any trade or profession, and were formerly exempt from several of the taxes. The Russians and the Poles are the two most illiterate nations in Europe. Universities were established in Poland a considerable time before the partition, viz. at Cracow, Wilna, and Posen; but there were no schools till of late years. Additional universities have also been established at Lemberg and Warsaw. The Poles were for a long time governed by elective chiefs, bearing the title of duke; nor was any dynasty established before the reign of Piast, or Piastus (A.D. 940), whose family swayed the sceptre for more than five centuries; but the crown became afterwards strictly elective, and party divisions prepared the decline of the state. The confusion occasioned by these contests, became the pretence for the neighbouring powers to interfere in the affairs of Poland; and the country was finally partitioned between the great powers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. In 1772, Russia seized a large part of the eastern provinces, while Austria appropriated a fertile tract to the south-west, and Prussia a commercial district in the north-west, including the lower part of the Vistula. In 1793, Poland was again invaded by the partitioning powers, particularly by Russia. In 1795 a

final division was made of the remaining provinces among the three powers, Russia obtaining on each occasion by far the largest share. By the victories of Bonaparte, the share of Poland possessed by Prussia was wrested from her, and various other changes were made. But after the destruction of the French power, a partial restitution was made to Prussia and Austria, of their late possessions, and the remainder given to Russia.

POLAND, KINGDOM OF, the only portion of the preceding country that still retains officially its ancient name, comprises the chief part of that which, from 1007 to 1013, formed the dukedom of Warsaw. It consists of the central provinces of Poland, bounded all along its frontier by the respective acquisitions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The form of the territory approaches to a square of 200 miles; in the middle stands the capital, Warsaw; but there is also a detached tract extending in a north-east direction towards Lithuania. Its area is 47,000 square miles, and its population 2,800,000. This country, though subject to the same sovereign as Russia, is governed in every respect as a separate monarchy.

POLCEWISO, a town of Italy, 23 miles N. Treviso. Population 3000.

POL DE LEON, ST. a town of France, department of Finisterre. It has manufactures of leather and pottery. Population 5400. 34 miles N. E. Brest.

POLGAR, a town of Hungary, 32 miles N. N. W. Debreczin. Population 4000.

POLGAVIE, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the river Tay.

POLIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. Population 2000.

POLIGNARO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 10 miles E. S. E. Bari. Pop. 6000.

POLIGNY, a town of France, department of the Jura. It has manufactures of sulphate, cobalt, and stoneware. Population 5400. 26 miles S. S. W. Besancon.

POLIZZY, a town of Sicily, 18 miles S. E. Palermo. Population 4000.

POLLA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, Principato Citra, with 3500 inhabitants.

POLLARDVILLE, a post village of Greenville district, South Carolina.

POLLOCKSHAW, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the Cart. It has extensive bleachfields and printfields, and a cotton mill. 2½ miles from Glasgow.

POLMONT, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. Population 2171.

POLNA, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles E. S. E. Prague. Population 3000.

POLIO, one of the Philippine islands, off the west coast of Luzon or Luconia.

POLONTSKI, a town and fortress of Nindistan province of Hyderabad, above two miles in circumference. It has a manufacture of matchlocks and other weapons. Long. 81. 19. N. Lat. 17. 28. N.

POLOTZK, a town of European Russia, in the government of Vitepsk, at the confluence

of the Polotsa and the Dwina. Population 3500. 73 miles W. by N. Vitepsk.

POLTAVA, the capital of the government in Russia of the same name, on the river Vorskla. The houses are indifferently built, but the streets are wide and straight, and in the centre of the town is a very good square, with a fine monument of granite, in honour of Peter the Great. The Swedes were completely defeated here in 1709 by Peter I. Population 9000. 737 miles S. by E. Petersburg. Long. 34° 14' E. Lat. 49° 30' N.

POLTAVA, an extensive province of European Russia, lying between the governments of Cherson and Charkov, and extending from 48½ to 50½ degrees of N. latitude. Area 16,000 square miles. Population 1,500,000.

POLTEN, St., a town of Lower Austria, on the Traiser, with a manufacture of coltons and paper. Pop. 4300. 30 miles W. Vienna.

POLYNESIA, a term applied to the numerous islands in the Pacific ocean, east of Australasia and the Philippine islands.

POMAHANA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, on the Parapeti. Long. 64° 8' W. Lat. 19° 55' S.

POMARES, a town of France, department of the Landes. Population 1500.

POMBAL, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 21 miles S. Coimbra. Pop. 3100.

POMBREIRO, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. Population 1700.

POMERANIA, a large province of the Prussian states, lying along the south coast of the Baltic, and extending from Long. 12° 29' to 18° 2' E. and from Lat. 52° to 54° 44' N. Its form is oblong, its length (from east to west), being above 200 miles, while its breadth varies from 30 to 60, and in some places 80 miles. Area 12,000 square miles. Pop. 67,000. It is divided into the governments of Stettin, Stralsund, and Coslin. The chief towns are Stettin, Stralsund, Stargard, Anklam, Colberg, Stolpe, Wolgast, and Coslin. Pomerania consists almost entirely of a tract of flat country, extending along the shore of the Baltic, nearly as the Dutch provinces or East Friesland extend along the German ocean. The largest river is the Oder; the others are the Leba, the Stolpe, the Rega, the Persante, the Ucker, and the Ihna. The Gulf is a large inland bay, or rather lake, of an oblong form, which communicates with the Baltic by the mouths of the Oder. The inhabitants have numerous herds of cattle. Fishing is carried on along the sea coast and in the rivers. The forests are extensive, and abound in game. The common fuel is wood and turf. Minerals are comparatively rare, and are almost confined to marsh iron, alum, and salt. The chief manufacture is the woolen. The other fabrics far inferior in quantity, are linen, leather, and iron; hardware and glass are made in small quantities; and amber is occasionally found on the coast.

POMERELIA, or **LITTLE POMERANIA**, a district of the Prussian states, bounded N. by the part of the Baltic called the Gulf of

Dantzic, S. by Poland, and W. by Pomerania. It is 90 miles long, and 50 in breadth.

POMIGLIANO D'ARCO, a town of Naples, near the capital. Population 4800.

POMMERAT LES BAINS, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2400.

POMONA, or **MAINLAND**, the largest of the Orkney islands, from 10 to 25 miles in length; its breadth is in some places 16, in others 0, and at Kirkwall not exceeding 3 miles. It is so much intersected by arms of the sea, as to have 140 miles of coast. The whole extent may be 212 square miles, or 135,680 acres, of which about 14,000 are rudely cultivated. The general appearance of the country is bleak and barren, covered with heath, destitute of trees, and encumbered with hills, marshy swamps, and fresh water lakes.

POMPEII, or **POMPEIIA**, an ancient city of Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, which was buried by an eruption of that mountain in the year 79. Its ruins have now been discovered. About a fourth part of them has been cleared; so that in the contemplation of these ancient remains, there is ample scope for the gratification of antiquarian curiosity.

POMPEY, a township of the United States, in Onondago county, New York. Pop. 5660.

PONCIS, a town of France, department of the Ain. Population 2700.

POND CREEK, two rivers of the United States, one in Virginia, which runs into the Ohio; the other in Kentucky.

PONDAN, a town and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore.

PONDICHERRY, a city on the sea coast of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. It was formerly a village, but being purchased by the French from the king of Bejapore, in the year 1672, it became a handsome and regular town, the houses in general two stories high, with flat roofs, and colonades in front, and was the capital of all the French establishments in India. In 1761 it was taken by the army under Colonel Coote, but was restored at the peace of 1763. In 1778 it surrendered to the British force under Sir H. Munro, and was again restored at the peace of 1773. It was again taken in the revolutionary war, and restored at the general peace. Long. 79° 58' E. Lat. 13° 56' N.

PONDICHANKA, a seaport town of Hindostan, district of Cicacole. Long. 83° E. Lat. 17° 37' N.

PONERRADA, a town of Spain, 22 miles W. Astorga. Population 2200.

PONS, a town of France, department of the Lower Charante. Population 3000.

POSSÈS THOMIERE, St., a town of France, 90 miles W. by S. Montpellier. Pop. 4700.

POSTA DE AGADA, capital of St. Michael's, one of the Azores. Population 4000.

POSTA-MOUREY, a town of France, on the Moselle, 18 miles S. by W. Metz. Population 1800.

PONTAIGNE, a town of France, on the Doubs, 10 miles S. E. Besancon. Pop. 3900.

PONT AUDEMER, a town of France, on the Rille, 25 miles W. by S. Rouen. Pop. 5200.

PONTCHARRA, a town of France, department of the Isère. Population 2800.

PONTCHARTRAIN, a lake of the United States, in Louisiana, about 35 miles long and 25 broad. It communicates with Lake Borgne, Lake Maurepas, and with the city of New Orleans, by Bayou St John on the south.

PONTCHATEAU, a town of France, 23 miles N. W. Nantes. Population 2700.

PONT DE CE, a town of France, on the Loire, 3 miles S. by E. Angers. Pop. 3000.

PONT DE VAUX, a town of France, in Burgundy, on the Reysseque. Population 2300.

PONT DU CHATEAU, a town of France, on the Allier, 7 miles E. Clermont. Pop. 2900.

PONTÉ, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 3600.

PONTE-CORVO, a town of the States of the Church. It has a castle, a cathedral, and six churches. It gave the title of prince to Barnadotte. Pop. 5200. 50 miles N. W. Naples.

PONTE DE LIMA, a town of Portugal, on the Lima. 41 miles N. Oporto. Pop. 2000.

PONTE D'ERA, a town of Tuscany, near the Era, 16 miles E. N. E. Leghorn. Pop. 3000.

PONTEFRAC, or **POMFRET**, a market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the river Aire, not far from its junction with the Calder. The streets are open, spacious, and clean; and the houses are handsome. It has but one parish church, which is of great antiquity, being mentioned so early as the reign of Henry I. The church of All Saints or All Hallows, which was formerly the parish church, is now a ruin. There are, besides, places of worship for the Methodists, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and other dissenters; also a charity school and various charity hospitals, and the king's free grammar school. The town-hall is of modern erection, and the theatre is a neat building. But a small part of the ruins of Pontefract castle are now in existence. It was finished in 1000; but was, after three successive and desperate sieges, taken and demolished by the parliamentary army. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 4477. 23 miles S. S. W. York.

PONTE STURA, a town of Italy, at the junction of the Stura and the Po, 7 miles W. by N. Casale. Population 1400.

PONTE VERRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, 14 miles N. Vigo. Population 2000.

PONTEVICO, a town of Austrian Italy, 13 miles S. Brescia. Population 4700.

PONTIAN ISLANDS, small islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and situated opposite to the coast of Terra di Lavoro.

PONTINE MARSHES, **THE**, an extensive marshy tract of Italy, in the southern part of the Campagna di Roma, extending from Cisterna in the north, to Terracina in the south, a distance of 25 miles.

PONTREVE, or **BOUASOY**, **LA VILLE**, a town of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Biavet, containing, with its parish, 3100 inhabitants.

PONT L'ÉVÊQUE, a town of France, department of Calvados, on the Yguaque. Pop. 2500.

PONTOISE, a town of France, on the Oise, and traversed by the small river Viorme, 20 miles N. W. Paris. Population 5200.

PONTREMOLE, a fortified town of Italy, in Tuscany, 40 miles S. W. Parma. Pop. 2400.

PONT ST ESPRIT, a town of France, department of the Gard, on the Rhone. It is ill built, with narrow, winding, and gloomy streets. It has a citadel; but the object of greatest interest is its bridge over the Rhone, remarkable for lightness and solidity of construction. Pop. 4100. 53 miles N. E. Nismes.

PONT ST MAXENCE, a town of France, on the Oise, 24 miles E. by S. Beauvais. Population 2900.

PONTYPOOL, a market town of England, in Monmouthshire. It consists of two principal streets. The town has a parish church, an ancient building, with a square stone tower at one end, but contains no chapel of ease, nor meeting-house of any kind. Pontypool owes its origin entirely to the mineral riches with which the neighbourhood abounds. Three forges are now continually at work in the town and neighbourhood. Here is still also a large manufactory of japan ware. Pop. with parish, 3931. 15 miles S. W. Monmouth.

PONZA, or **PONTIA**, one of the Pontian islands, in the Mediterranean, opposite to Cape Circello. Population 600.

PONZOSI, a town of Italy, 20 miles W. N. W. Genoa. Population 2200.

POOLE, a market town of England, and seaport, in the county of Dorset, on a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The town consists of four principal streets, and a fifth crossing these, together with several minor streets or lanes. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a body, two aisles, and a tower. It has also a town-hall, built in 1572, under which is a prison. The market-house was rebuilt in 1761. Besides the church, here are meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Quakers, and Anabaptists; also several grammar and charity schools, and a well attended Sunday school. Poole harbour is one of the best in the English channel for merchant ships. The quays have lately been greatly improved, and now almost encircle the town. The principal branch of business consists in the Newfoundland fishery. A trade is also carried on to the Baltic, Norway, America, Portugal, Greenland, &c. Near the mouth of the harbour is a bank, on which are vast quantities of oysters. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 6399. 40 miles W. S. W. Winchester.

POONAH, a city of Hindostan, province of Bejapour, and capital of the Mahratta chief called the Peshwa. It is a modern town, and not fortified; but covers about two miles square of ground. The streets are long and narrow, but the houses very irregularly built. The better kind are raised with large blocks of granite, to the height of about 14 feet, after which the superstructure is composed of

timber frames, with slight brick walls. The houses of the common people are only one story high, with tiled roofs. The palace is surrounded by high and thick brick walls, with round towers at the angles, and has only one entrance, which is through a pointed arch. A British resident is stationed at Poonah, to direct the machine of government. Long. 71. E. Lat. 14. 30. N.

POORNEER, a seaport and fortress of Hindostan. Long. 69. 50. E. Lat. 21. 37. N.

POORNEEN, a celebrated town and fortresses of Hindostan, province of Bejapore, Long. 74. 5. E. Lat. 18. 16. N.

POOTE DES NIDS, a town of France, 26 miles N. E. Mayenne. Population 2800.

POTAYAN, a province and government of New Granada, in South America, bounded N. by the Ildanos de Neiva, W. by Choco and the Pacific, E. by the government of Quixos, S. by that of Atacames. It is 120 leagues long from N. to S. and nearly 100 wide from E. to W. It is for the most part mountainous and rough. The central and loftiest branch of the three parallel chains of the Andes runs through the northern part of it. It is of great elevation, and its summits in many parts tower above the limit of perpetual snow: of these, Barangan, Quindiu, and Guanacens, are the most lofty.

POTAYAN, the capital of the above province, situated on an extensive plain, 5905 feet above the level of the sea, about a league from the Cauca. The streets are all in straight lines, regular, broad, and level; and the buildings have mostly only one story, and are very handsome. There are some pretty small squares in the town, and a beautiful grand square. It has a cathedral, and several convents and churches, with two nunneries. It is also the seat of the royal mint. Population 25,000. 405 miles S. S. W. Santa Fe.

POPERINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. It contains several well built churches, and has manufactures of coarse woollens, and of serge. Pop. 3000. 26 miles S. by W. Ostend.

PORLAN, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, 4½ miles E. by S. St. Paul's cathedral, London. Population, with Blackwell, 12,223.

PORLAN CREEK, two rivers of the United States, in Tennessee and Maryland.

PORLAN GROVE, a post village of the United States, in Newbury district, S. Carolina.

PORLAN ISLAND, an island in Chesapeake Bay, about 10 miles in circumference.

PORLAN SPRINGS, a post village of the United States, Arundel county, Maryland.

PORO, a cluster of islands in the Eastern sea, the chief of which is 36 miles in circuit.

POPER, a town of Italy, on the Arno, 25 miles E. N. E. Florence. Population 1800.

PORENA, a river of the Austrian empire, which falls into the Danube.

PORNA, a seaport of India, province of Travancore. Long. 74. 24. E. Lat. 8. 23. N.

PORCO, or **TALAVERA DE POMA**, the ca-

pital of a province of the same name, in Peru. Long. 67. 56. W. Lat. 19. 40. S.

PORCOA, some small islands at the mouth of the river Amazona.

PORCUNA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Jaen, on the Salado, 20 miles W. N. W. Jaen. Population 4900.

PORDEKOVE, a town of Austrian Italy. Population 1000. 24 miles W. S. W. Udine.

PORRETRU, a neat town of Switzerland, 20 miles E. S. E. Bale. Population 2100.

PORLOCK, or **PORTLOCK**, a small seaport, market town, and parish of England, in Somersetshire, on the Bristol channel. The church is an ancient building, and contains several old tombs. Population 789. 167 miles W. London.

PORO ISL., on the south-west coast of Sumatra, 33 miles long, by 8 the average breadth. Long. 99. 16. E. Lat. 2. 12. S.

POROMUSIA, the second of the Kurile islands, in the North Pacific ocean, about 43 miles in length, and 12 in breadth.

PORRIST CAPE, a cape of North America, district of Maine. Long. 70. 23. W. Lat. 43. 22. N.

PORT ANTONIO, a harbour on the north-east coast of Jamaica.

PORT DALRYMPLE, a harbour or estuary on the north coast of Van Diemen's Land, into which the Tamar runs. A British settlement was established here in 1804.

PORT DUNDAS, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 1 mile from Glasgow. Here is a spacious basin, and large warehouses for the accommodation of the traders on the canal.

PORT ETCHES, a bay or harbour on the south-west of Hinchinbrook island, at the entrance of Prince William's sound, where the Russians have a factory.

PORT GENESKE, a port of entry of the United States, in Genesee county, New York, on Lake Ontario.

PORTGLASSON, a neat little village of Ireland, county of Antrim, on the Bann, 97 miles N. Dublin.

PORT JACKSON, a bay and English settlement on the east coast of New Holland. The entrance is between two heads, which are distant from each other one mile and three quarters. Long. of 'Cattle point', 151. 11. 49. E. Lat. 33. 56. S.

PORT LEITHEN, a small fishing village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.

PORT LOUIS, a seaport of France, department of the Morbihan, at the mouth of the Blavet. Pop. 2700. 4 miles N. by E. Lorient.

PORT LOUIS, a seaport town, capital of the island of Mauritius or the Isle of France, in the Indian sea. After having been long the chief settlement of the French in this part of the world, it is now finally in possession of the British. It is situated on the west side of the island, in a low and flat valley. The houses of the town are built chiefly of wood. The town is irregularly built. The quay is commodious, both for the loading and unloading of ves-

sels. In 1817, Port Louis was almost entirely burnt to the ground; but has been since rebuilt. Long. 57. 32. E. Lat. 20. 10. S.

PORT MARQUANNE, an inlet on the east coast of New Holland, into which enters the Hastings. Long. 152. 53. E. Lat. 31. 25. S.

PORT MAYON, a seaport of the island of Minorca, and the chief place of a district. It is surrounded by the sea on the east, south, and west sides, and is built chiefly on lofty rocks. The houses are in general good, all being provided with cisterns, and many with terraces. The *place d'armes* is square, large, and handsome; on one side are barracks, capable of containing 1200 men. The *Alameda* is the only public walk, and is merely an alley of trees. It has a good harbour. On one side of the harbour is a dock-yard, and on the other a natural mole. Long. 4. 5. E. Lat. 36. 17. N.

PORT MORAY, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica. Long. 76. 2. W. Lat. 17. 54. N.

PORT-NA-HAVEN, a fishing village of Scotland, in the island ofIslay.

PORT PATRICK, a town and parish of Scotland, on the coast of the Irish sea, being the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland; the distance being only 21 miles. The town of Port Patrick is delightfully situated. It is an excellent bathing quarter, and is much frequented during the summer months. Formerly the harbour was small and incommodious, but it has now one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting light-house. Four packet-boats regularly sail between this port and Donaghadee, on the Irish side, with the mail and passengers. The town and its commerce have, in consequence of the improvements in its port, greatly increased. To the west is an excavation in the rock, which has a remarkable echo. Pop. 1814, 75 miles W. Dumfries, 133 S. W. Edinburgh.

PORT PENN, a village of the United States, in Newcastle county, Delaware.

PORT AU PRINCE, a seaport town of the island of Hispaniola, situated on the west coast. In 1770, great part of it was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1791 it was set on fire; and in 1794, it was taken by the English. In 1796, it consisted of about 600 houses, and contained 2754 white inhabitants. Long. 73. 10. W. Lat. 18. 35. N.

PORT ROYAL, a seaport of the island of Jamaica, situated on the south side of the island, on a narrow neck of land, in which a thousand sail of ships could anchor with the greatest convenience and safety. It contained 2000 houses, very handsomely built; when, on the 9th June 1692, a dreadful earthquake buried nine-tenths of it eight fathoms under water. The town being rebuilt, was laid in ashes by a terrible fire about ten years after. It was again rebuilt, and again destroyed in 1722, by one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever known. It is now reduced to three streets, a few lanes, and about 200 houses. It contains, however, the royal navy-yard, for heaving down and refitting the king's ships;

the navy hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and are remarkably strong. 20 miles S. W. Kingston. Long. 77. W. Lat. 17. 50. N.

PORT ROYAL, a town of the United States, Caroline county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock. Houses 50. 30 miles from Washington.

PORT ROYAL ISLAND, an island of the United States, near the coast of S. Carolina. Beaufort is the principal town. Lat. 32. 12. N.

PORT ST MARIE, a town of France, on the Garonne, 70 miles S. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 3700.

PORT SEATON, a seaport village of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, on the frith of Forth.

PORT-SUR-SAONE, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. Pop. 1900.

PORT TOBACCO, a town of the United States, and capital of Charles county, Maryland. Pop. 500. 45 miles S. S. W. Annapolis.

PORT VENDRE, a fortified town of France, on a large gulf of the Mediterranean, 20 miles S. E. Perpignan. Population 2100.

PORT WILLIAM, a thriving village of Scotland, Wigtonshire.

PORT WILLIAM, a town of the United States, Kentucky, at the conflux of the Kentucky with the Ohio. Population 130.

PORTADOWN, a town of Ireland, county of Armagh, on the Ban, 16 miles N. Newry.

PORTAHERY, a town of Ireland, county of Down, 80 miles N. N. E. Dublin.

PORTAGE, a county of the United States, in the N. E. part of Ohio. Pop. 2995.

PORTAGE, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie.

PORTALEGRE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 96 miles E. by N. Lisbon. Pop. 5000.

PORTARIA, a small town of Greece, in Magnesia, 42 miles S. E. Larissa.

PORTARLINGTON, a populous and well built town of Ireland, on the Barrow, partly in King's county, and partly in Queen's county, 36 miles S. W. Dublin.

PORTCHESNEN, a village and parish of England, noted for its ancient castle. Population 757. 4 miles N. Portsmouth.

PORTEL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. Population 1800.

PORTENBOCK, a small seaport of Western Africa. Lat. 18. 6. N.

PORTOFLE, a town of Austrian Illyria, 17 miles S. by E. Trieste. Population 2260.

PORTICI, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Vesubius, 4 miles E. Naples. Population 6200.

PORTLAND ISLE, a small island, or rather peninsula of England, county of Dorset, in the English channel, opposite Weymouth. It is connected with the mainland by a long narrow ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, which extends 17 miles westwards from the island, along the coast, and at no great distance from it, being separated by a long narrow channel called the Fleet. The island extends about 4½ miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It consists nearly of one continued mass of freestone, and this forms the famous

Portland stone, of which such quantities are exported to the metropolis and other places. Two light-houses are erected on the island. Population 2254. 3 miles S. Weymouth.

PORTLAND, a town and port of entry of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine. It is a very pleasant town, finely situated on a peninsula in Casco bay. It contains an elegant court-house, an almshouse, a market-house, &c. and 8 churches, 3 for Congregationalists, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Friends. It has a good harbour, near the entrance of which is a stone light-house, 70 feet high, erected in 1790. It is also defended by 2 line forts on opposite sides of the ship channel. Population 9000. 54 miles N. N. E. Portsmouth, and 115 N. N. E. Boston.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, in the Eastern ocean. The north-east point of the most eastern isle is in Long. 147. 10. 45. E. Lat. 2. 36. S.—24, An island near the east coast of New Zealand.—34, One of Queen Charlotte's islands, in the South Pacific ocean.

PORTLAND KAY, a small island near the south coast of the island of Jamaica.

PORTLAND POINT, a cape on the south coast of the island of Jamaica.

PORTNEUF, a river of Lower Canada, joins the St. Lawrence, 35 miles above Quebec.

PORTO BELLO, a thriving village of Scotland, 2 miles S. E. Edinburgh, on the coast of the frith of Forth. It is resorted to for sea bathing quarters, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in making stone-ware, brick, tiles, and various preparations of lead.

PORTO BELLO, a noted seaport of South America, on the north coast of the isthmus of Darien, with an excellent harbour, as its name denotes. It stands near the sea, on the side of a mountain which embraces the harbour. It consists of one principal street, crossed by several others up the side of the mountain. It contains two squares, two churches, two convents, a custom-house, and some other public buildings. During the time of the galleons, this place had an annual fair, and was then excessively crowded with people. The houses at present are chiefly of wood, with a few of stone, and the latter sort do not amount to 150. The climate of this city is bad in the extreme, for the heat is excessive; and there are almost continual and deluging rains. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a castle, called *Todo Hierro*, or *All Iron*. A small river discharges itself into the harbour near the town, called the *Cascajal*. **Porto Bello** was taken in 1596 by Sir Francis Drake, who died in a subsequent voyage, in its harbour. It was taken and plundered by John Morgan; and in 1739, by Admiral Vernon. Pop. inconsiderable, being chiefly negroes and mulattoes, with about 30 white families, and the garrison of the forts. 65 miles N. Panama, 236 W. S. W. Cartagena. Long. 79. 26. W. Lat. 10. 27. N.

PORTO ENCOFRE, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, 20 miles N. W. Civita Vecchia.

PORTO FARINA, a seaport of Tunis. Long. 10. 16. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

PORTO FERRATO, the chief place of the island of Elba, on a lofty point of land projecting into a bay. Population 3000. It was the residence of Buonaparte, after his first abdication of the throne of France. Long. 10. 19. 35. E. Lat. 42. 49. 6. N.

PORTO LONGONE, a strongly fortified town on the island of Elba. Population 1500.

PORTO MADERA, a harbour on the E. coast of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands.

PORTO MAURICIA, a town of Genoa, with 3000 inhabitants. 56 miles S. W. Genoa.

PORTO DE NAOR, a harbour on the S. coast of Lancerota, one of the Canaries.

PORTO NOVO, a seaport of India, in the Carnatic. Long. 79. 52. E. Lat. 11. 30. N.

PORTO RICO, an island in the West Indies, situated 60 miles to the eastward of Hispaniola; about 140 miles in length from east to west, and 30 in breadth from north to south. It is extremely fertile, and enjoys all the benefits of the most temperate climate, being beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and vallies, and well watered with a variety of streams. Its meadows are very rich. It produces all the different fruits which are common in the West Indies. The principal trade of the natives consists in their sugar, ginger, hides, and cotton, both raw and manufactured, cassia, mastic, salt, oranges, lemons, and sweetmeats. Long. 65. 39. to 67. 45. W. Lat. 18. to 19. 35. N.

PORTO RICO, *St. Juan de*, capital of the island of Porto Rico, on a peninsula on the north coast of the island, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel and castle. Long. 66. 20. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

PORTO SANTO, a small island in the Atlantic, a sort of appendage to the island of Madeira. It is about 15 miles in circuit.

PORTO SANTO, a province of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of Los Ilheus, S. by that of Espirito Santo, E. by the Atlantic, and W. by the river Francisco.

PORTO SANTO, the capital of the above province, situated on the sea coast, in the port of the same name, on the top of a steep hill, formed by a reef of rocks, that run about a mile out, in a direction parallel to the land, forming a natural mole. The houses are generally of one story, low, and ill built. They all appear dirty and wretched. The church is plain, and has glass windows, and is by far the best erected building in the place. A new one has been erected. On the banks of the river below, stands a village full as large as the town, the whole containing 3000 inhabitants, including slaves and Indians, all employed in fishing. 206 miles N. N. E. Espirito Santo. Long. 30. 37. W. Lat. 16. 7. S.

PORTO VECCHIO, a town in the island of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name, with an excellent harbour. Population 1300. 59 miles S. Bastia.

PONTORUANO, a town of Austrian Italy,

at the confluence of the Lemene and Reghona, 20 miles W. by S. Palma Nuova. Pop. 4000.

PORTREE, a town and parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, in the island of Skye. The town is small, but thriving, and admirably adapted for trade and the fisheries. Population 3174. Long. 6. 7. W. Lat. 57. 24. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a hamlet of England, in Southamptonshire, 4 miles N. Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of England, in the county of Hants, and noted seaport in the English channel, being the principal rendezvous of the British navy. It is situated on the western side of the island of Portsea, at the mouth of the bay termed Portsmouth harbour, and consists of the old town of Portsmouth, included within its fortified walls, and the new town of Portsea, which was only begun about a century ago, on a common to the north of the town, but has already outgrown in size, population, and importance, the parent town itself. Portsmouth is still the seat of the civil and military establishments, and the residence of the port-admiral; and its civil jurisdiction extends over Portsea; but the latter has the advantage of containing within its precincts the vast establishments of the dock-yards and gun-wharf, which form, together with the harbour and the fortifications, the most striking features in the town. Portsmouth harbour excels decidedly every other in Great Britain for its capaciousness, depth, and security. At its entrance at Portsmouth, the harbour is very narrow, but it soon expands to a great width, and extends, in several branches, up to Fareham, Portsmouth, and Port-bridge. Everywhere the anchorage is good, the depth sufficient for ships of any size, the shelter complete, and the extent sufficient to contain almost the whole navy of England. Another capital advantage is the neighbourhood of the famous roadstead of Spithead, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, which is so spacious, that it can contain 1000 sail of vessels in the greatest security. Portsmouth harbour is completely defended from any assaults of an enemy, by the number and strength of its batteries. The fortifications of the town were begun by Edward IV., and have been gradually strengthened and extended by succeeding monarchs. The works are so elevated as to command the whole of the adjacent country. The ditches are wide and deep, and the entire line is further secured by strong and capacious outworks. At the head of the creek which separates Portsea from Portsmouth, is an extensive ravelin, which connects these works with those of Portsmouth. The latter, extending along the beach to Southsea castle, form a noble semicircular terrace, which is planted with elms, and being kept in excellent order, forms a delightful promenade, more than a mile in length. Portsmouth dock-yard being the grand naval arsenal of England, and the general rendezvous of the British fleet, is by far the largest in the kingdom. The sea wharf wall of the dock-yard

extends 3500 feet along the western shore of the harbour. The mean breadth is about 2000 feet, and the whole includes an area of 180 acres. In the centre of the wharf wall, facing the harbour, is the entrance into the great basin, 300 feet in length, by 200, and including an area of $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Into this basin open four excellent dry docks; and on each of its sides is a dry dock opening into the harbour, all of them capable of receiving ships of the largest class. Besides these, there is a double dock for frigates. Here is also a camber or canal, with a wharf wall on each side, 600 feet in length, and of sufficient width to admit transports and merchant ships bringing stores to the dock-yard. In the same face of the yard are three building slips, capable of receiving the largest ships, and a small one for sloops, besides two building slips for frigates on the northern face of the yard, and a smaller one for sloops. The dock-yard is entered from the town through a lofty gateway, beyond which the porter's house, the must-houses, and a large modern guard-house, are the first objects that present themselves. A little farther on stands the pay office; beyond it is the royal naval college, which consists of a centre and two wings; and fronting this, an elegant edifice has been erected, as the school of naval architecture. The naval college has been recently new modelled, the number of scholars being limited to 100 in time of war, and 70 in time of peace; of whom 50, the sons of officers of the navy, are maintained and educated free of expense; the rest are sons of noblemen, gentlemen, civil and military officers, who pay 1.72 a-year. Next to these buildings, the commissioner's house appears, and to it succeeds an immense range of storehouses, to the right of which is a handsome modern chapel. From this a visitor is generally conducted through the anchor-wharf, where hundreds of anchors are piled up ready for immediate service; then to the ropery, a spacious pile, three stories high, 54 feet broad, and 1094 feet long. Passing now various storehouses, stables, and other buildings, and many vast piles of timber, a sort of square displays in its centre a statue of William III. in a Roman habit. On the east side of the square is a row of handsome houses, appropriated for the residence of the chief officers of the yard; and on the north and south sides are various offices, storehouses, &c. The next object of attention in proceeding is the vast building or smithery, where anchors are wrought, weighing from 70 to 90 cwt. each. Many other parts of this celebrated arsenal are well deserving the attention of the curious. The range of storehouses on the north-east, and the rigging-house and sail-loft on the south-west side of the chamber, are magnificent buildings; also the two hemp-houses and the two saw-store houses; and the tarring house and other appendages of the ropery. Contiguous to the smithery is an iron mill, a copper mill, and a copper refinery, at which is remelted and

rolled all the old copper from ships' bottoms; and here also are cast bolts, gudgeons, and various other articles of copper used in the navy. At the head of the north dock are the wood mills, where every article of turnery, rabbitting, &c. is made for the use of the navy. The gun wharf is an immense arsenal, consisting of various ranges of building, for the reception of naval and military stores, artillery, &c. The small armoury is a spacious building of late erection, capable of containing 25,000 stand of arms. In the Portsmouth division of the town, the principal public buildings connected with naval affairs, are the victualling-office, the government-house, the houses of the lieutenant-governor and port-admiral, and the marine and military barracks. The church of Portsmouth is a spacious structure, dedicated to St Thomas a Becket. The tower, which is the most modern part, forms a good mark to seamen. Portsea parish church is two miles from the town; but its place is supplied by several handsome chapels. Besides these churches, there are ten or twelve meeting-houses in the town and neighbourhood, for the various sorts of dissenters. The town-hall of Portsmouth is a large building. A prison has been recently erected. In Broad-street, which forms part of the western suburb Portsmouth point, is the custom-house, a large and convenient building, with an extensive establishment, including fast sailing cutters for the prevention of smuggling. There are various charitable institutions. The theatre is the principal amusement. Portsmouth received its first charter from Richard Cœur de Lion. It sends two members to parliament. It is a place of considerable antiquity. The earliest mention of it occurs in the Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 501. Edward IV. surrounded it with fortifications, which were greatly extended afterwards by succeeding monarchs. Pop. of Portsmouth 7269; Portsea, 34,785. 72 miles S. W. London. Long. 1. 6. W. Lat. 50. 47. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a handsome town and port of entry of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the Piscataqua river. It contains a court-house, a jail, an alms-house, an academy, an atheneum, &c. and seven churches belonging to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists. The Episcopal church is a spacious and elegant brick edifice. The harbour is one of the best in the United States. The entrance is defended by two forts. There are three other forts built, but not garrisoned. There is also a light-house. It has suffered severely by fire. In the Piscataqua, opposite to the town, is Navy island, on which there is a United States navy yard. 375 miles N. E. by N. Philadelphia, 56 N. by E. Boston.

PORTSMOUTH, a pleasant and regularly built town of the United States, in Norfolk county, Virginia, on Elizabeth river.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport of the United States, in Carteret county, North Carolina.

PORTSOY, a considerable seaport of Scotland, in Banffshire, on a point of land projecting into the Moray frith, which forms a safe harbour. It has a manufacture of thread and fine linens, and sends out a number of vessels to the fishery. 74 miles W. Banff. Long. 2. 36. W. Lat. 57. 38. N.

PORTUDAL, a seaport of Western Africa, to the north of the Gambia. Long. 16. 56. W. Lat. 14. 36. N.

PORTUGAL, the most western kingdom of Europe, is bounded by Spain and the Atlantic, and extends from 36. 56. to 42. 7. of N. lat. and from 7. 34. to 9. 30. of W. long. Its form is oblong; its length from north to south 350 miles; its average breadth about 120. Population 3,685,000. The principal towns of Portugal are, Lisbon, the capital, Oporto, Elvas, Coimbra, Braga, Setubal, Evora, Beja, Santarem, Lamego, Estremoz, Faro, Tavira, Portalegre, Braganza, Viseu, Leiria, Castel Branco, Lagos. Several of the great mountain chains of Spain penetrate into this country, intersect it from east to west, and terminate in large promontories in the Atlantic. The most remarkable of these chains are the Serra de Estrella, nearly in the centre of Portugal, and the Serra de Monchique, the extremity of which, Cape St Vincent, is the south-west point, not only of Portugal, but of Europe. The chief rivers are the Tagus, the Douro, the Minho, and the Guadiana. The products of Portugal are wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, vines and maize in grounds of a warmer temperature; and rice in the low grounds. The chief fruits are olives, oranges, and lemons. Silk is made of very good quality. The mineral productions of this country are considerable, though none but iron mines have as yet been wrought. The mountains abound in fine marble, and contain traces of gold and silver. Of salt, large quantities are formed in bays along the coast, by natural evaporation. Manufactures are in a very backward state. They are principally for woollens, silk, and earthenware. Cotton has been attempted of late years; and paper, glass, and gunpowder, are made in a few places. From long time past, the import and export trade has been managed chiefly by foreign merchants, particularly British, settled at Lisbon and Oporto. The exports consist almost entirely of wine, silk, and wool. The imports are very various, viz. corn, flour, fish, woollens, linen, cotton, lace, hardware, hats, shoes, stockings. The religion of Portugal is the Roman Catholic, maintained in a state of gross superstition. A great number of monasteries (above 400) are still kept up. There are in Portugal two universities, that of Coimbra, founded in 1308, and attended by several hundred students; and the smaller university of Evora, founded in 1533. Lisbon has its royal academy, and the small town of Thomar has an academy of sciences; but in general literature is at a very low ebb, and education very ill conducted. The higher classes are

divided into the *Titulados* or high nobility, and the *Fidalgos* or gentry. The women in the capital are loose and dissolute; in the country the people are indolent and listless, which dispositions are unfortunately confirmed by the endless holidays of the Catholic church. The Portuguese are temperate in eating and drinking; and among the national amusements, the predilection for bull-fights is as great as among their neighbours. A want of cleanliness is equally complained of in the capital and in the provincial towns. It is least perceptible in Oporto, and a few other towns in the north. Portugal, from its maritime advantages, was known, at least along its coast, to the Phœnicians and Carthaginians. It constituted a Roman province under Augustus. It was over-run by tribes of Alani, Suevi, and Visigoths, and by the Moors in the eighth century. In the 13th century the Moors were expelled from the kingdom. Portugal afterwards became a great naval power, her navigators making many discoveries in Africa. In 1807 a French army occupied Lisbon, and the royal family removed the seat of government to Brazil. They have now returned. The government of Portugal was formerly despotic, every thing being in the power of the king. But a revolution took place in 1816, which originated with the army, the soldiers declaring their attachment to a free constitution, and their resolution to submit no longer to the present despotism. A free government was accordingly organised, and was proceeding very peaceably with various important reforms, both civil and ecclesiastical, when, after the entrance of the French troops into Spain in 1823, a counter-revolution took place, and the old despotism was again restored.

PORTUGALETZ, a town of Spain, on the coast of Biscay, at the mouth of the Ybaichaval. Population 1800.

PORTUGUESA, an important river of South America, in Venezuela, joins the Apurê.

PORTUMNA, an ancient village of Ireland, county of Galway, 75 miles S. W. Dublin.

POSCHEWA, a town of Sclavonia, on the Orlova. Pop. 4100. 11 miles E. Gradisca.

POSEN, **GRAND DUCHÉ**, one of the provinces of the Prussian states, comprising that part of Poland which was restored to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna in 1815. It is bounded E. by the new state called the kingdom of Poland, and S. and W. by Silesia and Brandenburg. It lies between Lat. 51. 16. and 53. 32. N. and is of an oblong form, with a long projection, however, to the south-east. It contains about 12,000 square miles. The province is watered by the Netza, the Wartha, the Obra, and the Brabe. Population 500,000. —It is also the name of one of the two governments into which the grand duchy is divided.

POSEN, the capital of Prussian Poland, at the confluence of the Proszna and the Wartha. It is surrounded with a mound and ditch, and is built with tolerable regularity. Of its public edifices, the cathedral and coun-

cil-house are old; the principal guard-house, and the building that was the *Jemita*' college, are comparatively recent. Here also is a theatre, a theological seminary, a college, a school, &c. The manufactures are on a small scale, the principal being of linen, leather, and watches; also fire-arms. Here, as in the rest of Poland, the sale and purchase of goods is chiefly managed by Jews, who occupy a particular quarter of the town. Population 20,000. 144 miles E. Berlin, and 106 W. Warsaw.

POSEY, a county of the United States, in Indiana. Population 3000.

POSING, a town of Hungary, 11 miles N. N. E. Presburg. Population 3700.

POSTANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 4000.

POSSESSION ISLAND, two islands in the South Pacific ocean, one in Long. 41. 40. E. Lat. 46. 30. S.; the other in Long. 218. 21. W. Lat. 10. 33. S. —It is the name of several capes.

POSSNECK, a town of Germany, 53 miles S. S. W. Leipzig. Population 3000.

POSTIGLIONE, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 1000.

POTENZA, a small town of Naples, in the Basilicata, 73 miles E. Naples.

POTT, a town in the western part of the district of Chocoma, 80 miles W. S. W. Cotatla.

POTOMAC, a river of the United States, which rises in two branches, the north and south, originating in and near the Alleghany mountains, and forms, through its whole course, part of the boundary between Virginia and Maryland, and flows into Chesapeake bay, between Point Lookout and Smith's Point. It is 7½ miles wide at its mouth, and 1½ at Alexandria, 290 miles from the ocean.

POTOMAC CREEK, a river of the United States, in Virginia. It falls into the Potomac.

POTOSI, a government, formerly of Peru, but now added to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and one of the most valuable of its territories. It is bounded N. by the chain or cordillera of Vilcanota, which separates it from the Peruvian provinces, and by countries inhabited by wandering tribes; on the E. it has the mountains of Arequipa, the Pacific ocean, and the Chilian Andes; on the W. the governments of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres; and on the S. that of Buenos Ayres.

POTOSI, a city of South America, in the above province, situated in a narrow glen on the river of the same name, on the mountain which contains the mines; in a cold climate, owing to the height of the ground, and in a barren country, the sides of the hills being covered only with moss, and their summits capped with eternal snows. In 1547 was founded the town of Potosi, which is entirely supported by the mines. A royal mint was established in 1562; and so rapidly did its population increase, that in 1611 the town contained 160,000 inhabitants. The population has continually decreased, and is at present 30,000. Potosi has a mint, six convents, two nunneries, a college, and an hospital;

and its inhabitants are still chiefly concerned in the working of the mines, and consist of whites, mestizos, and Indians. The celebrated mines of Potosi are in the mountain on which the city is built. The ores were found by Helms, the German mineralogist who visited these mines, to contain from 6 to 8 ounces of silver in 50 hundredweight. There was also a solid silver ore, each caxon or 60 hundredweight of which yielded about 26 pounds of silver. Above 300 mines or pits are worked, but all of them, according to Helms, so irregularly, as if it were for plunder. Few of them accordingly penetrate to the depth of more than 70 yards. Nothing can equal the ignorance with which the mining is here carried on. The mines, many of them extremely productive, are filled with water, which, by the application of proper machinery, might be easily drained off. Still greater ignorance (says Mr Helms) was, if possible, displayed by the directors of the smelting houses and refining works at Potosi; in consequence of which they wasted the quicksilver, and did not succeed in extracting half the quantity of metal which the ore contained. Mr Helms and his associates suggested various improved methods for extracting the silver from the ore, and also for draining the mines of the water; and "as soon as the water in the pits (he observes) can be got under, the mines of Potosi will be in a more flourishing condition than ever." The mint of Potosi coined in 1790, 299,246 piastres of gold, and 3,293,173 of silver, or £306,620 sterling. From the discovery of these mines till the year 1803, they have supplied 1,095,500,000 piastres, or £237,368,334 sterling, which has paid the royal duties; and this also only includes silver, consequently the gold and smuggled metals must have made the total furnished by the works much greater. 45 miles S. W. La Plata, 1617 N. W. Buenos Ayres, 1215 N. E. Lima. Long. 67. 22. W. Lat. 19. 47. S.

POTOSI, SAN LUIS, a province or intendancy of Mexico or New Spain, which comprehends the whole of the north-east part of the kingdom of Mexico. As the intendancy of San Luis Potosi borders either on desert countries, or countries inhabited by wandering or independent Indians, its northern limits can hardly be determined. On the south it is bounded by the intendancies of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Guanajuato; on the east by the gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Zacatecas and Durango. This immense country includes a greater surface than Europe or Spain; but though it is gifted by nature with the most precious productions, and situated under a serene sky in the temperate climate, it is in general a wild desert, more thinly peopled than the governments of Asiatic Russia. Population 354,000.

POTOSI, SAN LUIS, a town of Mexico, in the above intendancy, on the eastern declivity of the table land to the west of the sources of the Rio de Panuca. Population 42,000. Long. 100. 41. W. Lat. 22. N.

POTSCHIKKI, a town of European Russia, government of Niachnei-Novgorod. Pop. 4000. 117 miles S.S.E. Niachnei-Novgorod.

POTSDAM, a province of the Prussian states, in Brandenburg, comprehending the districts formerly termed the Ucker Mark, the Mark of Priegnitz, and the greatest part of the Middle Mark. It lies between Pomerania and West Prussia N., and the province of Saxony S. and W. The city of Berlin, with a small district lying around it, forms a distinct government. Towards the N. W. this province is bounded by the Elbe and the Havel, and N. E. by the Oder. Area about 8000 square miles. Pop. 428,000.

POTSDAM, the chief town of the above government, on the Havel, which here spreads its waters in one expanded after another, like a succession of small lakes. Potsdam is to Berlin, what Versailles is to Paris. It is indebted for its chief improvements to Frederick II. The old town consisted of only four streets. The new town was either built or repaired entirely by Frederick II. The streets are regular and spacious, but they are not as yet all paved. On the whole, however, Potsdam may vie in beauty with Mannheim, or any town in Germany. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has four gates towards the land, as well as four towards the river. The form of the town, exclusive of the suburbs, is compact, and approaches to a square. The palace, situated on the bank of the Havel, is a magnificent structure. Connected with it also are a theatre, a menagerie, and spacious stables. The town-house of Potsdam was built in 1754, on the plan of that of Amsterdam. There are extensive barracks; a great hall for exercising the troops in bad weather; and in the garrison church there are statues of Mars and Bellona. In this church is the tomb of Frederick II. There are in the town six other churches and a synagogue. The market-place is ornamented by an obelisk, and by statues of the Kings of Prussia. The schools are the lyceum, two public schools of inferior extent, and one belonging to the garrison. The charitable establishments are an infirmary, a poor-house, and an orphan-house on a large scale, for the children of soldiers. Pop. 17,000, exclusive of military, who are in general 6000 or 8000. The palace of Sanssouci, the favourite retreat of Frederick II., is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N. W. Potsdam. 15 miles W.S.W. Berlin, 61 E.N.E. Dresden.

POTTENDORF, a town of Lower Austria, 21 miles S. Vienna. Population 2000.

POTTENSTERN, a town of Lower Austria, 20 miles S.S. W. Vienna. Pop. 1900.

POTTER, a county of the United States, on the north side of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1581.

POTTON, a market town and parish of England, county of Bedford. Population 1498. 19 miles E. Bedford.

POVERTY BAY, a bay on the east coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific ocean.

POUGET, a town of the Sardinian states, in the county of Nice. Population 3000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a township and village of the United States, and capital of Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson. Population 4678. The village contains 422 dwelling-houses. 75 miles N. New York.

POUILLOU, a town of France, 6 miles N. Dax. Population 2800.

POUILLY, a town of France, on the Loire, department of the Nievre. Pop. 2400.

POVRIENA, a large river of Kamtschatka, which falls into the Kamtschatka.

POULTON, a market town and parish of England, county of Lancaster, at the mouth of the river Wyre. Population 1011.

POVOA DO VARZIM, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho. Population 3000.

POWBAIN, St., a town of France, on the Sionle. Population 3000.

POWBAIN DU BORN, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 1700.

POWANGHUR, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Gujerat.

POWELL'S CREEK, 3 rivers of the United States, 2 in Virginia, and 1 in Pennsylvania.

POWHATAN, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 3073. Slaves 3001.

POWOW, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire. It joins the Merrimack.

POYAI, a town of North America, on the Black River, province of Honduras, about 110 miles W. N. W. Secklong. Here Sir Gregor Macgregor enticed a number of settlers, by exaggerated representations of the country, who, after suffering the greatest misery from famine and disease, were taken from the country, by the British governor at Balize.

POYSDORF, a town of Lower Austria, 33 miles N. by E. Vienna. Population 3900.

POZZOLENGO, a town of Austrian Italy, 8 miles W. N. W. Verona. Pop. 2000.

POZZOL FORMIGARO, a town of Italy, 2 miles N. Novi. Population 2400.

PRACELS, a range of small islands, about 60 miles E. Cochin-China.

PRACHATITZ, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles S. by W. Prague. Population 2300.

PRACHIN, one of the sixteen circles into which Bohemia is divided, occupies the southwest corner of the kingdom, adjacent to Upper Austria and Bavaria. Its area is 1820 square miles; its population 110,000.

PRANES, a town of France, on the Tet, 25 miles W. by S. Perpignan. Population 2400.

PRAGA, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, opposite to Warsaw, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. In 1787, it contained 7000 inhabitants; but in 1794, the Polish insurgents took refuge here, and it was stormed by Suwarrow, and given up to pillage and massacre, when about 20,000 lives were lost.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, situated on the Moldau, over which is a bridge of 16 arches, at about an equal distance from the east and west frontiers of the kingdom. The streets are in general well paved, with raised footpaths for passengers; and the town contains several squares. It may be divided into three parts. The whole is surrounded by a

moat and earthen mound; and though, from the irregularity of its form, the circuit is not less than ten miles, the elevation of the ground, in different parts, renders this city capable of a temporary defence. Of the three divisions, the old town is the largest, and contains in one part the quarter of the Jews. The new town, on the other hand, has the best streets, while the Radeschin, a detached quarter, has the finest view, being built on a high precipitous hill, at some distance from the river. It contains a number of houses belonging to the nobility and country gentry; also the cathedral and the archbishop's palace. In a low lying track, to the north and east of the Radeschin, is the quarter called Klein-seite, or Little Prague, said to be the oldest part of the town; and at the river side is the only suburb of this capital, called Smichow. Prague, long the capital of Bohemia, contains the ruins of what was once the residence of the sovereign. It has also another building, called a palace, but less ancient, used for public offices. It is so large as to contain 150 rooms, with a hall inferior only to that of Westminster. The cathedral is a fine old Gothic structure. The theatre of Prague is large; and of public buildings generally, such as churches, convents, schools, family mansions, the number is greater than in most other towns of the size; but few of them are good edifices. The houses in Prague are built in general of stone, some in the modern taste (having been rebuilt after the bombardment of 1757); but many more are of old architecture. Prague is still the general rendezvous of the nobility and gentry who do not figure among the grandees of Vienna. The university of Prague is the oldest in Germany, having been founded in 1348. It has various other seminaries. Of the charitable institutions of Prague, the principal are three hospitals, two orphan-houses, and a lying-in-hospital. Linen, cotton, and silk, are manufactured extensively at Prague; also hats, and, on a smaller scale, paper, brass-ware, trinketry, plated goods, glass, tobacco for government account; likewise mathematical and musical instruments. Prague, though a capital, is far more backward than an English, or even a French city of corresponding size; the shops being in general ill furnished, and the lower orders living in penury. Prague is an ancient city, and has often been exposed to the calamities of war. Population 85,000; nearly 7000 are Jews. 144 miles N. N. W. Vienna, 75 S. S. E. Dresden. Long. 14. 25. 10. E. Lat. 50. 5. 23. N.

PRAIRIE DE LA MADELAINE, a small village in Lower Canada. Houses 100. Long. 73. 15. W. Lat. 45. 32. N.

PRALEBINO, a town of Austrian Italy, delegation of Brescia. Population 2500.

PRAELIN, an island in the Indian sea. Long. 55. 47. E. Lat. 4. 10. S.

PRAIAS, a cluster of islets and rocks in the Chinese sea, 300 miles S. S. E. Canton. Long. 115. 43. E. Lat. 15. 32. N.

PRATO, a walled town of Italy, district of Florence. The chief ornament of the town is the cathedral, a fine edifice of white marble. There are also two poor-houses, four hospitals, and an hospital for foundlings. Prato has manufactures of silks, woollens, hats, and soap. Pop. 10,500. 9 miles N.N.W. Florence.

PRATS DE MOLO, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees. Pop. 3000.

PRAUSENITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 18 miles N. Breslau. Population 1800.

PRAYA, a seaport, capital of the island of Terceira, one of the Azores. Pop. 3000.

PRAYA, **PORTO**, capital of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands. It is situated on a table plain at the top of a rock, perpendicular on all sides towards the sea. The bay is of easy access, and the anchorage safe. A fort placed on the summit of a hill, commands the harbour. Porto Praya is the residence of the governor-general of the Portuguese settlements. Its trade consists in supplying provisions and refreshments to the outward bound Guinea and East Indianmen.

PRAIRIE COUNTY, a county of the United States, in Ohio. Population 5304.

PRECHAC, a town of France, 34 miles S. S. E. Bourdeaux. Population 2700.

PRECOINE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 2100.

PRECORIA, a town of European Turkey, on a branch of the Moravia, 16 miles W. Nissa. Population 6000.

PRECK, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, 9 miles N. E. Kiel. Population 3100.

PRECKEL, a river of East Prussia, formed by the junction of the Angerap and Pissa, which joins the Frische Haff, below Königsberg.

PREZZLOW, a well built town of the Prussian states, the chief place of the district of Brandenburg called the Ucker Mark, on the lake and river Ucker. Here are four Lutheran, two Calvinist, and one Catholic church, several schools and hospitals, and 8000 inhabitants. The town has several breweries, and a considerable trade in corn. The chief employments are the woollen manufactures, and those of tobacco. Here, in 1806, 20,000 Prussians surrendered to the French. 56 miles N. N. E. Berlin.

PREPARI, the most northern of the Andaman islands, in the eastern entrance of Bengal bay. Long. 93. 40. E. Lat. 14. 50. N.

PREBAU, the chief place of a circle of the same name, in Moravia, 140 miles E. S. E. Prague. Population 2300.

PREBURG, or **POSONYI-VAHMEGYE**, a palatinate of Hungary, lying in the angle formed by the March and the Danube, at their junction. Its area is 1740 square miles, and its population about 300,000.

PRESBURG, a large town of Hungary, on the Danube, which is crossed by a flying bridge. This town was once the capital of Hungary. The kings are still crowned here, and the viceroy and palatine reside in the more central situation of Buda. The fortifications of Presburg have been demolished;

and no distinction is now made between the town and suburbs. The town is neatly built. The suburbs are much watter, and bear marks of modern improvements. There are here two squares, each adorned with statues. The principal church is an old Gothic edifice. The other public buildings are the mansion of the palatine of the county, the barracks, the corn-market, and the town-house. The manufactures are woollens, silk, oil, tobacco, and snuff. The trade of the place is in a great measure transit, particularly in corn and linen. It is noted for the treaty here concluded between France and Austria in 1805. Population 30,000. 38 miles E. by S. Vienna.

PRESCOT, a market town of England, in Lancashire. The church is a large and spacious building, with a lofty steeple. Here is, besides, a meeting-house for dissenters; also a free school and several alms-houses. The manufacture of cotton, also of sail-cloth and of earthenware, have been introduced; but the chief trade consists in the making of watch-tools, for which the town has been long celebrated, and of watch movements. Near this town is an extensive manufacture of plate-glass; also one for smelting and refining copper ore. Pop. 4460. 8 miles E. Liverpool.

PRESQUE ISLE, an island in Lake Huron. Long. 83. 40. W. Lat. 45. 4. N.

PRESSNITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Saxony. Population 2300.

PRESTON, a market and borough town of Wales, in Radnorshire, on the Lugg. From an inconsiderable village, it has now become the handiwork and best built town in the county. Pop. 1941. 30 miles W. N. W. Worcester.

PRESTON, a decayed village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire.—Another decayed village in Haddingtonshire.

PRESTON, a borough town of England, in Lancashire, on a gentle elevation above the Ribbles, about 15 miles from its confluence with the Irish sea. The town was incorporated by Henry II. in 1160. By a subsequent charter, granted in the reign of Henry III., the officers of the burgh were authorised to hold a guild merchant for the renewal of freedom to the burgesses, and for other purposes. This privilege is made the occasion of great festivity. The town sends two representatives to parliament, and affords a practical example of universal suffrage, every male inhabitant, whether housekeeper or lodger, who has resided six months in the town, and who has not been chargeable to any township as a pauper for 12 months, having a right to vote for two candidates at elections. The cotton spinning has been introduced with great success, and an increase in the wealth and population of the place has followed. The streets are generally broad and well paved, but the town cannot boast much in respect to public buildings. The Roman Catholics possess two large chapels; the Methodists have also a large meeting-house; and there are slender congregations of Independents, Quakers, and

Unitarians. Most of the public offices belonging to the county palatine and duchy of Lancaster, as well as the county court, are kept in this town. The quarter sessions for the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland, are also held here; and there is a house of correction built on the plan of Howard. The Ribble does not admit vessels of large burden, on which account the maritime trade of the town is confined to the western coasts of Great Britain, and some of the ports of Ireland. The public foundations of the town are a dispensary; a national school on the system of Dr Bell, a Catholic school, a free grammar school, and several other minor institutions. There is an extensive library for the use of the town, left by a physician and alderman, with the interest of £1,000 for its support and enlargement. Population 24,575. 22 miles S. Lancaster.

Pekston, a township of England, in Cumberland. Population 4256.

Preston, a county of the United States, in the north part of Virginia.—The name also of two townships.

Preston's Creek, or **Wood Creek**, a river of Kentucky, which joins the Ohio.

Preston-kill, a village of Scotland, in East-Lothian. It has an extensive distillery.

Prestonpans, a parish and town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. It is noted for its salt-works, and its manufactures of earthenware, oil of vitriol, spirit of salt, aqua fortis, Glauber's salts, bricks, tiles, &c. It has also a fishery of oysters, which has long been an object of importance. The town consists of a street about half a mile in length. A little above this village, the king's troops, under Sir John Cope, were defeated in 1745. Pop. of parish 2058. 8 miles E. Edinburgh.

Przewa, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania. It is built out of the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, which are situated at a small distance to the north. Population 8000. 46 miles S. by W. Joannina.

Préz en Pail, a town of France, on the Mayenne. Population 2300.

Priddle, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into Pool Haven.

Priego, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Cordova. Population 2500.

Priestholm, a small island in the Irish sea, near the N. E. coast of Anglesey.

Prince's Island, an island in the Eastern sea, situated off the N. W. extremity of the island of Java.—2d, Also an island off the W. coast of Africa, in the gulf of Benin.—3d, Four small islands in the sea of Marinsara, near the straits of Constantinople.

Prince Edward, a county of Canada.—Also a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 12,409. Slaves 6806.

Prince Edward's Island. See *John's, St.*

Prince George, a county of the United States, in Maryland. Pop. 20,508. Slaves 9189. Chief town, Upper Marlborough.—2d, In Virginia. Pop. 8660. Slaves 4486.

Prince of Wales's Archipelago, a

large island in the North Pacific ocean, 110 miles long, by from 30 to 40 broad. Long. 236. 20. to 238. 26. E. Lat. 54. 42. to 56. 21. N.

Prince of Wales, Cape, the north-western extremity of the American continent, forming, with East Cape on the opposite shore of Asia, Behring's straits, which separate the two continents of America and Asia. Long. 191. 43. E. Lat. 65. 46. N.

Prince of Wales's Islands, supposed to extend from New Holland to New Guinea.

Prince of Wales's Island, called also **Pulo Pinang**, or **Betel Nut Island**, an island situated off the west coast of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, about two miles broad, which forms the harbour, and affords excellent anchorage for the largest ships. This island is near five leagues in length, and is seven or eight miles in breadth. Throughout the centre of the island there is a range of lofty hills, decreasing in magnitude as they approach the south; and from these flow numerous fine streams, which supply the island abundantly with water. The principal productions are pepper, betel-nut, betel-leaf, coconuts, coffee, sugar, paddy, ginger, yams, sweet potatoes, and a great variety of vegetables. The fruits are the mangosteen, rambutan, pine apples, guavas, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, &c. This island was originally granted to the East India company by the king of Queda. An establishment was begun here in 1786, which rapidly increased; and in the year 1797, there were 6037 inhabitants on the island, exclusive of Europeans and the garrison; and in 1801, they had increased to 10,310, of which 1222 were slaves. In 1806, the inhabitants of all descriptions were estimated at 14,000, and have since been progressively increasing, and exhibit an uncommon diversity of races. Here are to be seen British, Dutch, Portuguese, Americans, Arabs, Persians, Chinese, Chulias, Malays, Bugessas, Birmans, Siamese, Javanese, &c. &c. In 1803, it was constituted a regular government, subordinate only to the governor-general of India. The fort, which is called Fort Cornwallis, is built on the north-east point of the island. The town, called George Town by the English, and Panjau Panaique by the Malays, is of considerable extent. The streets, which cross each other at right angles, are spacious and airy. There is a large pier for landing and shipping goods, to which fresh water is conducted by pipes. Since the island has become the seat of government, considerable alterations have taken place in every department. A government-house, a church, a jail, and several substantial bridges, have been built; the fortifications have been improved and strengthened, and the public roads repaired and widened. Long. of N. E. point, 100. 19. E. Lat. 6. 23. N.

Prince William, a county of the United States, in the north-east part of Virginia. Population 11,311. Slaves 6220.

Prince William's Sound, a great inlet

of the North Pacific ocean, on the North American coast, which occupies at least a degree and a half of latitude, and two of longitude. Long. 147. W. Lat. 60. to 61. N.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, in the Pacific ocean, 70 miles in circumference. Long. 149. 30. E. Lat. 1. 32. S.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county of the United States, in the south-east corner of Virginia. Population 4692. Slaves 3926.

PRINCESS ROYAL'S ISLANDS, lie on the western coast of North America, to the eastward of Queen Charlotte's islands.

PRINCETON, a town of the United States, in New Jersey, with 100 dwelling-houses. 40 miles N. E. Philadelphia.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, or CITERIORE, a province in the central part of the kingdom of Naples, having the Mediterranean to the west. It is of an irregular form, about 90 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and 45 at its greatest breadth. Its territorial extent is 2400 square miles. Its surface is for the most part mountainous, though it is traversed by a great plain, and watered by the rivers Silaro, Sarno, Calore, and Negro. Population 245,000.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, or ULTERIORE, another province of the kingdom of Naples, to the south of the former, with a superficial extent of 1000 square miles, and a population of 350,000. It is traversed by the Appennines, and is watered by the rivers Sabato, Tammaro, Calore, and Ofanto. The chief town is Avellino.

PRINCE, a town of the island of Cuba, on the north coast, with a good port.

PRINKIPO, the largest and most eastern of the Prince's islands, bay of Marmora.

PRITZWALK, a town of Prussia, 63 miles N. W. Berlin. Population 1800.

PRIVAS, a town of France, department of the Ardèche, on three rivulets near the Rhone. Population 3000.

PRONOLINGO, the capital of a district of Java, of the same name.

PRONSTHEIM, a village of Saxony, to the east of Leipzig, remarkable as the scene of the most sanguinary part of the great battle of 18th October 1813.

PROBUS, a village and parish of England, in Cornwall, noted for the beautiful tower of its church. Pop. 1333. 3 miles W. Grampound.

PROCINA, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Naples. Population 12,000.

PRONG, or PRONG, a city of the Birman empire, province of Ava, on the Irrawaddy river. Long. 93. E. Lat. 14. 56. N.

PROSPECT, a township and village of the United States, on the west side of the Penobscot. Population of the township 1300.

PROSSNONS, a village of Ireland, county of Kildare, 5 miles N. N. W. Naas.

PROSSNITZ, a town of the Austrian states, in Silesia, 9 miles S. S. W. Olmutz. Population 7000.

PROSNA, a river in the west of Poland, which falls into the Wartha at Peisern.

PROVENCE, a large province in the south-east of France, bounded E. by Italy, S. by the Mediterranean, W. by Languedoc, N. by Dauphiny. Since the revolution it has formed the following departments:

	Square Miles.	Population.
The Lower Alps.....	2845	146,000
The Var.....	2820	284,000
The Mouths of the Rhone 2272		320,000

Total.....7937 750,000

To these is to be added a portion of the department of the Vaucluse. The principal towns of Provence are Marseilles, Toulon, Aix, Arles, and Grasse. Provence is commonly divided into Upper and Lower, correspondent to north and south. The former consists of the valley of the Durance, and other vallies opening into it, comprising a part of the Alps; while the name of Lower Provence is given to the comparatively level country extending to the Mediterranean. The climate of the mountains is cold and wet; but in Lower Provence it is uncommonly dry, and the heat would be intense, were it not moderated by a keen north wind, which begins regularly in the morning, during summer, and continues till night. In the north are found extensive pastures, numerous herds of cattle, fine corn fields, and such fruits as apples, pears, and plums; but little wine. The middle of the country produces chestnut, walnut, peach, and apricot trees; but in the produce of the southern part we trace all the features of the climate of Italy or Spain.

PROVINCENCE, one of the Bahama islands, and the second in point of size. It is about 25 miles long, and 9 broad, narrowing towards the east and west extremities of the island. It has a good harbour. A small light-house was erected in 1801, upon Fort Fincastle. It differs little in its appearance, soil, productions, &c. from the rest of the Bahamas. In general, the surface of this island is rocky and barren, but along the north side there are fertile and well cultivated spots. The town of Nassau is situated along the south side of the harbour, and is a remarkably well built town, and the streets wide and airy. Population in 1803, 1768 whites, 817 people of colour, and 2515 slaves; total 5090. This island, after it came into possession of the British government, was made the seat of government in the Bahamas. Long. between 77. 10. and 77. 32. W. Lat. 25. 2. N.

PROVINCENCE, an island in the western part of the Caribbean sea, near the coast of Honduras, 11 miles long and 4 wide.

PROVIDENCE, a county of the United States, in Rhode Island. Population 30,793.

PROVIDENCE, a town of the United States, a port of entry, and chief town of the above county, built on both sides of Providence river, and connected by a very elegant bridge, 90 feet in breadth. It contains a court-house, a jail, a university, a public library of about 2000 volumes, a Friends boarding school, 5

public schools, 7 banks, including a branch of the United States bank, 6 insurance offices, and 8 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Methodists. Among the manufacturing establishments are four cotton manufactories, a large woollen manufactory, a paper-mill, a bleaching, dyeing, and calendering company. The university is a respectable and flourishing seminary. Population 10,071. 15 miles N. N. W. Bristol, and 40 S. S. W. Boston.—It is the name of several townships, and of various small islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

PROVIDENCE RIVER, a river of the United States, in Rhode Island, which flows into Narraganset bay, 6 miles below Providence.

PROVINCE ISLAND, a fertile island of the United States, in the river Delaware, 6 miles below Philadelphia.

PROVINCETOWN, a town of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the hook of Cape Cod, 3 miles S. E. Race point, with a good harbour. The inhabitants depend almost wholly on the fisheries. Population 936. 110 miles S. E. Boston.

PUVISA, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne, on the Vauzic. It has some manufactures of woollens, and an important commerce in corn. Population 5500. 60 miles E. E. Paris.

PRUDENCE, an island of the United States, in Narraganset bay.

PRUSSIA, or the **PRUSSIAN STATES**, an extensive kingdom in Europe, occupying the north of Poland, and great part of the north of Germany. Its form is long and irregular, extending from south-west to north-east: its breadth varies from 70 miles to 300, while its length, 800 miles, is greater than that of France or Spain, countries of twice its extent. A century ago, the Prussian dominions were said by Voltaire to stretch along the map of Europe, like a pair of garters. The government has long laboured to give it a more compact form; and to lessen the discrepancy of provincial laws and usages. Frederick II. made considerable efforts with this view; and after the general pacification of 1814, there was adopted a new plan of territorial repartition, possessing most of the advantages of the French departmentis, and exempted from several of their defects, the principal divisions being larger, and the administrative functions less frittered down. The whole kingdom is divided (by a decree of 30th April 1815), into the following 19 provinces, namely, East Prussia, West Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Westphalia, Cleves and Berg, Silesia, Posen, Saxony, and Lower Rhine; which are divided into 28 governments, and these are subdivided into 8 districts. Population 10,330,000. For military purposes, the kingdom is divided into five great parts, viz. Prussia, Brandenburg and Pomerania, Silesia and Prussian Poland, Saxony, and finally Westphalia with the Lower Rhine. The principal towns

are, Berlin, Breslau, Königsberg, Dantzic, Cologne, Magdeburg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Stettin, Posen, Potsdam, Elbing, Erfurt, Düsseldorf, Dresden, Brandenburg, Frankfurt on the Oder, and Stralsund. Of provinces so widely scattered, the surface must necessarily be far from uniform, and it is difficult to make any comprehensive remark, except that a low surface predominates throughout the Prussian states. The chief part of the Prussian territories is, however, far from fertile, the soil being often sandy, and covered with heath: population, accordingly, is thin, not only in Prussia proper, but in Brandenburg. No country in Europe is more favoured than Prussia in regard to water communication in its interior. The Baltic forms a number of bays, or rather lakes, along its coast, such as the Frische, the Curische, the Putzig, and Stettin Hafs; and a succession of large navigable rivers are found at no great distance from each other, such as the Niemen, the Pregel, the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, the Weser, and the Rhine, with their numerous tributary streams. Iron, copper, lead, vitriol, alum, saltpetre, are all found, and, in a smaller degree, silver, in the high grounds of the Westphalian and Rhenish provinces, particularly in the mountainous district of the Harz. Salt from brine springs is abundant in some parts of Prussian Saxony; also coal. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and other similar products, are most generally cultivated; but the capital applied to agriculture is inconsiderable. Cattle and sheep are raised; also horses. Flax is an object of general culture in Westphalia in the west, as in Silesia in the east. Wool also is a general article. With regard to manufactures, Silesia and Westphalia have long been noted for their linens. Woollens also are made, more or less, in almost every town or large village. Cotton works are of recent introduction, and have been established near the Rhine, at Berlin, at Erfurt, at Elberfeld, and in particular quarters of Silesia. Next in importance is the leather manufacture, and after it earthenware, glass, paper, tobacco; also starch, potash, vitriol. Brewing is here, as in the rest of Germany, a branch of great importance. The exports of Prussian manufactures consist of linen, and, in a much less degree, of woollens and hardware, with a long list of raw products, viz. corn, wool, timber, pitch, tar, potash, linseed, tobacco, and wax. To these are to be added horses, horned cattle, hogs, salt meat, and, from a few maritime towns, the produce of the fisheries. Distilled spirits are, like corn, an article of export from the eastern and most thinly peopled part of the kingdom. The imports are equally diversified, comprising coffee, cotton, sugar, tea, and other produce of the colonies; the wines, silk, fruit, and bay-salt of the south of Europe; manufactures, such as printed cotton, and the finer hardware; also miscellaneous articles, as tin,

furs, and dye-stuffs. The religion of the royal family of Prussia, and of the majority of the population, is the Calvinist. The universities are four in number, viz. Berlin, Halle, Breslau, Konigsberg; and there are in these, and at Danzig, Magdeburg, and a number of other towns, academies (under the name of gymnasia, colleges, or high schools), in which are taught partly the classics and mathematics, but more the modern languages, drawing, and other accomplishments highly useful in genteel professions. The revenue of the Prussian states amounts to about £7,000,000; the debt may be estimated at £40,000,000 sterling. There is no paper currency in Prussia; all is paid in gold and silver. The army amounts to 150,000 men. The government of Prussia is still despotic; the king having delayed to fulfil his pledge made during the great crisis of 1813, 1814, and 1815, to give his people a popular constitution, and to assemble a representative body. The house of Brandenburg succeeded in obtaining from the emperor the royal dignity, in 1700. The king died in 1713; his successor availed himself of the distress of the Swedes, to seize the chief part of Pomerania. Frederick II. after suffering a great deal of hard treatment from his father, ascended the throne in 1740, which he succeeded in keeping. In 1756, a new war burst forth, which, notwithstanding the great military talents of the king and his fine army, brought the Prussian monarchy to the brink of ruin. The king died in 1766. He was succeeded by Frederick William II. a weak voluptuous character. His son, Frederick William III., came to the crown in 1797, and having taken up arms against France, lost the battle of Jena; and the peace of Tilsit restored little more than half the Prussian states. The peace of Paris in 1814, after Bonaparte's fall, confirmed by that of 1815, gave them not the same extent of territory in Poland (see *Poland*), but an ample equivalent in Saxony and the Lower Rhine; and restored Prussia to all her former importance.

PRUSSIA PROPRIA, a great division of the Prussian dominions, having on the one side the northern frontier of Poland, on the other the coast of the Baltic. This country is composed of the provinces of East and West Prussia, divided formerly by the Vistula, but now by a line a few miles to the east of that river. East Prussia, or Ducal Prussia as it has frequently been called, lies between 53. 20. and 54. 15. of E. long. and 52. 32. and 56. 3. of N. lat. It has a superficial extent of 15,000 square miles, with 256,000 inhabitants. West Prussia is a less extensive country, its area being 10,000 square miles; its population 308,000. It is divided into the governments of Danzig and Marienwerder.

PRUTH, a large river which rises in the peninsula of Marmarosch, in Hungary, and falls into the Danube below Galatz.

PRZEMYSL, the chief town of a circle of the same name in Austrian Poland, on the San. Pop. 7400. 122 miles E. Cracow.

PRZEWORSK, a town of Austrian Poland, 9 miles W. N. W. Jaroslav. Pop. 2200.

PRZEBRAM, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles S. S. W. Prague. Population 2300.

PRZEWIEZ, a large river of Russian Poland, which falls into the Dniester.

PSKOV, a large government or province of the north-west of European Russia, lying between those of Jivonia and Smolensko. Area 22,000 square miles; pop. 700,000.

PSKOV, a town of European Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It has a number of churches, two convents, and a high school. Population 7000. 531 miles W. N. W. Moscow.

PURNA, a populous town of Bengal, district of Betteoria, on the Ganges. Long. 89. 12. E. Lat. 24. N.

PUCHACAY, a province of Chili, bounded N. by the province of Tinta, E. by Huilquillan, S. by the river Biobio, and W. by the Pacific ocean. It is 12 leagues from N. to S. and 23 from E. to W. Population 13,000.

PUCKO, a town of Hungary, on the Wang, 22 miles N. by F. Trentschin. Pop. 3000.

PUDLIN, a town of Hungary, on the Popor, 9 miles N. N. E. Resmark. Pop. 2100.

PURNEY, a township of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles E. Bradford. Pop. 6229.

PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES, one of the twelve intendancies into which Mexico or New Spain is divided. It has a coast of about 76 miles towards the Pacific ocean; and as it extends from 16. 57. to 20. 40. of N. lat. it is wholly situated within the tropics. It is bounded N. E. by the intendancy of Vera Cruz, E. by the intendancy of Oaxaca, S. by the ocean, and W. by the intendancy of Mexico. Its greatest length is 116 leagues, and its greatest breadth 150 miles. The greater part of this intendancy is traversed by high cordilleras. Beyond the 18th degree of latitude the whole country is a plain, eminently fertile in wheat, maize, agave, and fruit trees. This plain is from 5900 to 6360 feet above the level of the sea. In this intendancy is also the most elevated mountain of all New Spain, the Popocatepetl, a volcano continually burning. Population 813,300.

PUEBLA, LA, DE LOS ANGELES, a town of Mexico, and capital of the intendancy of Puebla, is, after Mexico, Guanajuato, and the Havannah, the most considerable city of the Spanish colonies in the new continent. Its temples are sumptuous; its streets are wide, and drawn in a straight line from east to west, and from north to south. The principal square in the centre of the city is very magnificent. It is adorned on three sides with uniform porticoes, where are shops filled with all kinds of commodities; and on the other is its grand cathedral, which has a very beautiful front, and two lofty towers. Besides the cathedral, there

are various other churches and convents, well built and finely adorned. There are also several colleges and charity schools, both for male and female pupils. It has a manufacture of hard soap; also manufactures of iron and steel, particularly swords, bayonets, &c. 70 miles E. & E. Mexico, and 150 W. N. W. Vera Cruz. Height of the plain on which it is built, 7381 feet. Population 67,800.

PUENTE DE DON GONZALEZ, a town of Spain, province of Cordova. Population 4800.

PURUS, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles S. by W. Antwerp. Population 4800.

PUERTO REAL, a town of Spain, province of Seville, near the mouth of the Guadalete. Its streets are airy and clean. This is the great depot of the salt made in the tanks that surround the isle of Leon and the bay of Cadiz. Population 10,000. 5 miles E. Cadiz.

PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, or **ST MARY'S**, a seaport of Spain, province of Seville, at the mouth of the Guadalete. The town is unfortified, but well built: its streets are broad, well paved, and kept carefully clean. The church and monasteries are remarkable only for a profusion of tasteless ornaments. The public walk is very fine; and on the bank of the Guadalete there is a beautiful garden. The quay is also good, but large ships cannot come up, on account of some sand-banks before the mouth of the river. Its inhabitants, 12,000 in number, are employed partly in the manufacture of linen and printed cotton, more in preparing the bay-salt procured by evaporation from the adjoining salt pits. 5 miles N. E. Cadiz.

PUGANTZ, or **BAKA BANJA**, a free town of Hungary, 73 miles E. N. E. Presburg. Population 2400.

PUISCELEY, a town of France, department of the Tarn, on the Vera. Population 1500.

PUVERT, a town of France, department of the Aude, on the Blau. Population 1400.

PUJOIS, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 2100.

PUJOLS, a town of France, on the Ciron, 28 miles E. Bourdeaux. Population 2000.

PULARUM ISLE, one of the smallest of the Banda isles. Long. 123. 45. E. Lat. 5. 35. N.

PULASKI, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Population 6897, including 468 slaves.—24; In the N. W. part of Georgia. Population 2093, including 528 slaves.

PULLICAT, a seaport town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, on a salt water lake, 33 miles in length, by 11 in breadth. The inhabitants are principally weavers and fishermen. It is here that the esteemed Pullicat handkerchiefs are manufactured. Long. 80. 25. E. Lat. 13. 25. N.

PULO AY, a small island in the Eastern seas, to the westward of the Great Banda.

PULO BANJACK ISLE, a small island, about 25 miles in circumference, off the west coast of Sumatra.

PULO BATE, an island about 40 miles off the western coast of Sumatra, 40 miles long, and 12 broad.

PULO BRASSE, an island about 10 miles in circumference, near the N. W. coast of Sumatra.

PULO CANNIRAZ ISLE, a small island on the S. coast of Java, 20 miles long, by 6 broad.

PULO DAMMEN, an island, 30 miles in circumference, near the south coast of Gilolo.

PULO LAUT, an island in the Eastern seas, at the south entrance of the straits of Macassar, near the south-east coast of the island of Borneo, about 100 miles in circumference.

PULO NAKO-NAKO, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, near the western coast of the island of Nias.

PULO NAMCY, an island near the north coast of Sumatra, 20 miles in circumference.

PULO PINANG. See *Prince of Wales's Island*.

PULO PIRANG, one of the Banda islands, 2 miles N. E. Banda Neira.

PULO PRAMPTON, one of the Banda islands.

PULO ROM, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the south-east coast of Gilolo.

PULO RAGINA, a cluster of small islands in the eastern seas, north of Sumatra.

PULO ROOFAT, an island in the straits of Malacca, 120 miles in circumference, separated by a narrow channel, from the island of Sufatra.

PULO SAMBOLONG, i. e. **NINE ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, on the coast of Malacca.

PULO SANDING, or **SANDIANG**, two small islands in the Eastern seas, near the S. E. extremity of the Nassau or Porgy isles.

PULO TIMOAN, an island in the Eastern seas, inhabited by Malays. Long. 104. 23. E. Lat. 3. N.

PULO VARELLA, an island in the straits of Malacca, 20 miles off the N. E. coast of Sumatra. Long. 99. 36. E. Lat. 3. 47. N.

PULO WAY, one of the Spice islands, in the Eastern seas, 9 miles W. Gomong Apes.

PULO WAY, an island, 30 miles in circumference, near the north coast of Sumatra.

PULTNEVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Williamson county, New York.

PULTUSK, a town of Poland, on the Narew, 84 miles N. N. E. Warsaw. Population 2100.

PUNA, a city of Peru, province of Paucarolla, on Lake Chucuito. It is a rich and beautiful place, containing many illustrious families, with a beautiful church for the whites, and another for the Indians. Near it are rich silver ores; but the mines are filled with water. 14 miles N. W. Chucuito. Long. 70. 26. W. Lat. 16. 28. S.

PUNA, an island, district, and city of South America. The island is situated at the mouth of the Guayaquil, about six leagues long, and as many broad. The city is poor, and much decayed. The port is eight leagues from the city. Long. 76. 50. W. Lat. 2. 50. S.

PUNDZKROON, a town of Hindustan, province of Benjapore, on the Decmal. Long. 75. 12. E. Lat. 17. 55. N.

PUNED ISLANDS, at the mouth of the river Gabon, near the coast of Benin.

PUNHETA, a small town of Portugal, 8 miles W. N. W. Abrantes. Population 1100.

PENITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, 45 miles S. Pozna. Population 1400.

PENJAB, or **FIVE RIVERS**, an extensive region of Hindostan, principally situated in the province of Lahore, but including part of Multan.

PENALCA, a village of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, on a great plain among the Andes, 10,000 feet high.

PURBECK, **ISLE OF**, a peninsular district of England, in the county of Dorset. It is situated on the English channel, is nearly surrounded by the sea and the river Frome, and comprehends the whole of the south-eastern corner of the county, from Luckford lake eastwards. Its greatest length is about twelve miles, and the average breadth about seven. Purbeck has been long famous for its stone, which is in great demand both for building and paving.

PURCHENA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 73 miles E. Granada. Population 3000.

PURPLET, a village of England, Essex, on the Thames, 20 miles E. by S. London.

PUGATINO, a small island near the city of Naples. It serves for performing quarantine.

PURMEMENT, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland. Pop. 2400.

PURNEAU, an extensive district of Bengal, forming the north-west division of that province. It is watered by several rivers, and is extremely fertile, and abounding with luxurious pastures. Population 1½ million.

PURSKAI, the capital of the above mentioned district, on the Scraw river. It has a good trade, and is the residence of the judge, collector, &c. of the district. Long. 68. 23. E. Lat. 23. 45. N.

PURYSBURG, a town of the United States, South Carolina, on the Savannah. Houses 50.

PURSTENAU, a district of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the borders of Carinthia, 50 miles long, and 18 broad.

PURTEL, a town of the interior of European Russia, government of Kursk, on the Seni. It has numerous churches and chapels, a monastery, several public buildings, and 9000 inhabitants.

PUTNAM, a county of the United States, in the west part of Georgia. Population 10,029, including 3220 slaves.—2d, Of New York. Population 10,293.

PUTNAM, a flourishing town of the United States, Muskingum county, Ohio. Pop. 400.

PUTNEY, a large and pleasant village and parish of England, county of Surrey, on the Thames, separated from Fulham, on the opposite side, by a wooden bridge. The church is an old Gothic building. At the east end of the south aisle is a small chapel, the roof of which is adorned with rich Gothic tracery. On Putney heath are numerous villas of merchants and other opulent citizens of the metropolis. Population 3394. 4½ miles W. London.

PUTTER, a village of the Netherlands, 23 miles N. W. Utrecht. Population 2300.

PUTUMAYO, also called **Ica**, a river of South

America, which joins the Amazonas, in Long. 50. 40. W. Lat. 3. 30. S.

PUY, **L'E**, an ill built town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Loire, on the Borne. Here is a large cathedral, less remarkable for its architecture, than for a miraculous image of the Virgin. It has manufactures of blankets, linen, lace, and silk; also stoneware. Population 12,000. 70 miles S. W. Lyons.

PURCEADA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 53 miles W. N. W. Gerona. Pop. 1500.

PUY NE DOME, an extensive department in the central part of France, towards the east, comprising the northern part of Auvergne. Its superficial extent is about 3400 square miles; its population 543,000, partly Protestants, but mostly Catholics. Its surface is mountainous; its soil, in the high grounds, is dry and stony; but in the beautiful valley of Limagne, it is a fertile vegetable mould. This department is watered by the Allier, the Dore, the Sioule, the Couze, the Dolore, the Veyre, and several inferior streams.

PUY LAURENS, a town of France, 20 miles E. Toulouse. It has manufactures of woollens. Population 5100.

PUY LA ROQUE, a town of France, 10 miles S. E. Cahors. Population 2000.

PUZZUOLI, or **POZZUOLI**, anciently *Puteoli*, once a celebrated town of Italy, delightfully situated on a point projecting into the sea, nearly in the centre of the fine bay of Puzzuolo. Commerce has long since forsaken this place, and the devastations of war and earthquakes have greatly reduced it. Its population, hardly exceeding 1000, is now confined to the little prominent point which formed the ancient port; and there remain only a few vestiges of its former grandeur. 7 miles W. Naples.

PWLLHETS, a market town and seaport of Wales, county of Caernarvon, on Carligan bay. It joins with Caernarvon in sending a member to parliament. 27 miles S. Caernarvon.

PUEBLO ISLANDS, in the N. Pacific ocean, near the W. coast of North America. Lat. 50. 19. N.

PRLOS, anciently a town of Greece, in the Morea; now only a village, called Old Navarin.

PYNACKER, a town of the Netherlands, 7 miles N. N. W. Rotterdam. Pop. 1200.

PYRAMIDS, a range of ancient and stupendous Egyptian monuments, extending northwards from Cairo, on the opposite side of the river, for about 20 leagues.

PYRENEES, a range of lofty mountains in the south of Europe, which divide France from Spain, and extend, almost in a straight line, from St Sebastian on the Bay of Biscay, to Port Vendres on the Mediterranean, a distance of fully 250 miles. They have been divided into two chains, nearly continuous, which form both the natural and political boundaries of the two kingdoms of Spain and France, and separate at their sources the streams which flow towards each. From

them proceed, under various names, a number of inferior ramifications of mountains along the French territory to the north, and the Spanish to the south. The acclivity of the Pyrenees, on the side of Spain, is often extremely steep, presenting a continued succession of rugged chasms, abrupt precipices, and huge masses of naked rock; on that of France, the ascent is generally gradual, and the mountains both more accessible, and of more pleasant aspect. These mountains are highest towards Mont Perdu, about 100 miles from the Bay of Biscay. They attain there an elevation of between 10,000 and 12,000 feet, and contain glaciers, as in the Alps; but these masses of permanent ice are much less extensive. In an extent of 250 miles, there are necessarily many passes; the total number, including paths for pedestrians, exceeds fifty, but the carriage roads hardly exceed five; and of these, the most frequented are from Jonquera to Perpignan on the east, from St Sebastian to St Jean de Luz on the west, and at some distance inland, from Pampeluna to St Jean de Pied de Port. The passes in the interior are over very high ground; thus, that of Pineda is 8248 feet above the sea; Gavarnie, 7640; Lavareze, 7350; and Tourmalet, 7195.

* **PYRENEES, EASTERN**, a department in the south of France, comprising what formerly constituted the provinces of Roussillon, Cerdagne, and part of Languedoc. It is bounded S. by Spain, and E. by the Mediterranean. It has a superficial extent of 1630 square miles, but a population of only 127,000. The surface is mountainous, but with not so great a degree of elevation as in the centre of the Pyrenees; and on the coast of the Mediterra-

nean there is an extensive plain. The rivers which water this department are the Tet, the Tech, the Gly, and other inferior streams.

PYRENEES, LOWER, an extensive department in the S. W. of France, including the ancient provinces of Bearne and Navarre, &c. the N. W. part of the Pyrenees, and the country between them and the Bay of Biscay. Its superficial extent amounts to 3100 square miles; its population to 383,000. The face of the country is mountainous; the scenery extremely diversified and romantic. It is watered by the Adour, and a number of mountain streams called *gaves*, all flowing westward from the Pyrenees to the sea.

PYRENEES, UPPER, a department in the S. W. of France, less extensive than the preceding, and formed of a portion of the Pyrenees about 70 miles from the Bay of Biscay, and of the tract of country to the north. Its extent is about 1800 square miles; its population nearly 200,000. Its surface is mountainous, and is remarkable for its picturesque views and diversity of scenery. The soil in the elevated regions is stony, and little fit for cultivation. It is watered by the Garonne, the Gimone, the Louzon, the Save, the Gers, and a multitude of inferior streams.

PYRGO, an Albanian village of European Turkey, in the Morea.

PYRGOUS, a small town of Greece, in the island of Santorin, in the Archipelago.

PRATZ, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania. Pop. 1700. 15 miles S. by W. Stargard.

PRYMONT, the chief town of a district of the same name in the north-west of Germany. It contains 2000 inhabitants, and is in great repute for its mineral springs. 33 miles S. S. W. Hanover.

Q.

QUACKENBUSH, a small town of Germany, in Hanover; 20 miles N. Osnabruck.

QUADRA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, on the N. W. coast of North America, between Queen Charlotte's sound and De Fuca's straits.

QUAINTON, a village and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire. The church is a large and ancient building. Population 1017.

QUARK, a stream of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, which flows into the Tweed.

QUAKER HILL, a village of the United States, in Pawling, New York.

QUALATCHE, a town of the United States, in Georgia, 40 miles W. N. W. Tugloa.

QUALLA MOORAH, a river and port on the western coast of Malacca. The river is large and rapid; but is frequented, on account of the tin mines in its vicinity. 18 miles S. Queda.

QUANG-KE, a province of China, situated on the south-western frontier, bordering on Tonquin. Population 10,000,000.

QUANGTONG, a large and populous province in the south of China, washed on the east

and south by the sea. Population reported to Sir George Staunton at 21,000,000.

QUANTICO, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomac.

QUANTICO MILLS, a village of the United States, Somerset county, Maryland.

QUANTUNG, a town of the Birman empire, province of Ava, on the east side of the Irrawaddy river. It has a great trade. Long. 96. 55. E. Lat. 24. 2. N.

QUANREVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Brunswick county, Virginia.

QUARNITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 8 miles W. by S. Glogau. Population 1200.

QUARRIES LES TOMES, a village of France, department of the Yonne. Population 1000.

QUARRBETOWN, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 4 miles W. Paisley.

QUATRE BRAS, a hamlet of the Netherlands, 7 miles W. Ligny, noted for the obstinate conflict between the British and French, on 16th June 1815.

QUEBEC, a city of North America, and

capital of Canada, on a promontory of the St. Lawrence, formed by that river and the St. Charles. This ridge of land is from one to two miles broad. It has Cape Diamond, a bold promontory which rises 345 feet above the level of the water, on the north; and across it, at the north-east or lower end, the town of Quebec is built. The fortifications extending across the breadth of the peninsula, shut in the ground on which the city stands, the circuit of which is about 2½ miles. The town is divided into two parts, namely, the Upper and Lower. The Upper town may be said to be situated on Cape Diamond, at least upon the side of it which slopes towards the St. Charles. The Lower town is situated immediately under Cape Diamond. The ground on which it is situated is gained from the tide. The streets run from the upper side of Cape Diamond down to the river St. Charles, a distance of about half a mile; they are of considerable breadth, and the houses are large and commodious. The communication from the Lower to the Upper town is by a winding street, at the top of which is a fortified gate. The peculiar situation of the city occasions great irregularity and unevenness in the streets. These have been lately greatly improved, as also the houses, which are now built in the modern style. The principal public buildings are the castle of St. Louis, on the summit of the rock, a handsome stone building, seated near the edge of a precipice, something more than 200 feet high; the court-house, on the north side of St. Louis-street, a large modern stone structure, 136 feet long, and 44 broad; the Protestant cathedral, situated near the court-house, 136 feet long, by 75 broad, with a lofty spire, light and elegant, and covered with tin; the Catholic cathedral, a lofty, spacious, plain stone edifice, 216 feet in length, by 108 in breadth; the Ursuline convent, a substantial stone edifice; the new jail, a very handsome building of fine grey stone, 160 feet in length, by 68 in breadth; the artillery barracks, a range of stone buildings two stories high, 527 feet in length, by 40 in breadth. Besides sufficient room for quartering the artillery soldiers of the garrison, there is an ordnance office, armuary, store-houses, and workshops. There are two market-places, a *place d'armes*, a parade, and an esplanade. In its present state, Quebec may rank as a fortress of the first consequence. The basin is very spacious, being sufficient to contain 100 sail of the line. The depth of water is 38 fathoms, with a tide rising from 17 to 18, and at the springs, from 23 to 24 feet. Quebec was begun by the French in 1608. In 1629, it was taken by the English, but afterwards restored. It was again taken, in 1759, by the English, under the command of General Wolfe, who fell in the engagement; and by the peace in 1763, it was ceded, with the rest of Canada, to the conquerors. The climate of Quebec is intensely cold during the winter; but it is not always that the river

is frozen over. Quebec exports grain, flour, timber, lumber, ashes, &c. In return, all the manufactured articles of Europe are imported. Mr. Bourchette, in his elaborate work on Canada, estimates the population at 18,000. Long. 71. 10. W. Lat. 46. 50. N.

QUEENA, a country of Asia, situated on the western coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It extends about 150 miles along the coast, between 4. 19. and 7. 30. N. lat. and stretches inland from 20 to 25 miles.

QUEENSBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Rude. Its abbey church is handsome, but the others are remarkable only for antiquities. The inhabitants, 11,000, are employed in the manufacture of woollen. 30 miles S. E. W. Magdeburg.

QUEZENT, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which joins the Connecticut.

QUEEN ANN, a county of the United States, in Maryland. Pop. 16,648. Slaves 1381.

QUEENBOROUGH, a market town and borough of England, in Kent, Isle of Sheppey. The church is an ancient building; and the new guild-hall, lately finished, is very neat. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. It sends two members to parliament. Population 881. 14 mile S. Sheerness.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the North Pacific ocean, off the west coast of North America. The largest is 170 miles long, and in some places 60 broad. Their inhabitants are savages. Long. from 131. to 133. 7. W. Lat. 52. to 54. 22. N.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, a group of islands discovered by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767, consisting of Egmont's island or New Guernsey, Lord Howe's island or New Jersey, and several others. Long. 163. 30. to 165. 10. E. Lat. 9. 50. to 11. 20. S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S TOWN, a bay at the N. end of the northern island of New Zealand.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, bounded N. and W. by King's county, E. by Kildare and part of Carlow, S. by Kilkenny, and S. W. by Tipperary. It is 23 English miles in length, and as many in breadth. Along the western boundary of the county runs a range of high and steep mountains. In the eastern division of the county, the Dysart hills form a prominent and picturesque object. These heights command the view of a fine and beautiful country, adorned with rich plantations and splendid dwellings. The principal rivers are the Barrow and the Nore. There are no lakes deserving of notice in the county. The chief towns are Maryborough, the county town; Portlington, and Stralbelly. Almost every description of soil is found in this county, from a very stiff clay, to a light but fertile sandy loam. The principal mineral productions of Queen's county are coal and limestone. It sends three members to the British parliament. Pop. 90,000.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county of the United States, in New York, in the west part of Long Island. Population 19,336.

QUEENSFERRY, a royal borough of Scot-

land, county of Linlithgow, on the coast of the frith of Forth. It consists of one regular street. It has an old chapel, still pretty entire, with a stone roof. The town derives its chief consequence from the ferry over the frith of Forth. It unites with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Culross, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. 696. 9 miles W. Edinburgh.

QUEENSTOWN, a neat well built place of Upper Canada, on the Niagara. It is the depot for all the merchandise and stores brought from Montreal and Quebec. Queenstown suffered much during the late war between Great Britain and the United States.

QUEICH, a river of Germany, which joins the Rhine near Gernersheim.

QUEIS, a river of the Prussian states, which falls into the Rober.

QUEZUS, a village of Portugal, about 10 miles to the north-west of Lisbon.

QUENNY, a river of England, in Salop, which falls into the Ony.

QUENTIN, ST., a tolerably well built town of France, department of the Aisne, on the Somme. It has a public square, in which is situated the town-hall. This and the ancient cathedral, both in the Gothic style, are the only buildings of interest in the town. It has long been noted for its thread, linen, cambric, lawn, gauze, and more recently for its cottons. The Spaniards defeated the French here in 1557. Pop. 11,000. 22 miles S. Cambray.

QUERETARO, a city of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico. It is a fine city, and the largest, after Mexico, in the intendancy to which it belongs. From north to south it is sheltered by a mountain; and from thence begins its celebrated glen, where the delightful fields and shady groves are irrigated by a large river, the waters of which are introduced by means of hidden aqueducts. It has three grand squares, from which extend all the streets, running to the four cardinal points. Here is also one celebrated channel for carrying the water to the city, upon more than 40 arches of 35 yards high. The parish church is magnificent and rich; and there are several convents. In this city are many workshops, in which are fabricated fine cloths, baizes, serges, &c.; a great number of shops and stalls, furnished with all sorts of provisions; and also tanneries, in which they dress leather and make belts. Humboldt also visited a great manufactory of cegars. It is 6374 feet above the level of the sea. Population 35,000. 95 miles N. W. Mexico. Long. 100. 11. W. Lat. 20. 38. N.

QUERFURT, a walled town of Saxony. Population 2506. 29 miles W. Leipzig.

QUERINBA, the name given to a range of islands, extending along the eastern coast of Africa, to the south of Cape Delgado. The principal island is four or five miles long, containing about 30 farm houses, and a small fort. Long. 40. 58. E. Lat. 12. 20. S.

QUESADA, a town of Spain, province of Jaen. Population 2000.

QUESNOY, a fortified town of French Flanders, 20 miles E. by N. Cambray. Pop. 4000. — It is the name of another town on the Deule, 6 miles N. W. Lisle. Pop. 3700.

QUESTEMANT, a town of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. with its parish, 3500.

QUERAZON, a small town of France, department of the Morbihan, on a long and narrow peninsula of the same name, which, with some islands, forms one of the largest bays in Europe. In 1793 a body of French emigrants landed here, and were overpowered by the republican troops, and dispersed. Those who were taken were shot. Population 3000. 24 miles S. S. E. L'Orient.

QUICKEN, North and South, two small rivers of Scotland, in Kinross-shire, which fall into Leckleven.

QUIEVRAIN, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles E. N. E. Valenciennes. Pop. 1500.

QUILLERUP, a town of France, department of the Euro, on the Lower Seine. Population 1200.

QUILLIMANE, a small town, with a fort, of Mozambique, in Eastern Africa, at the mouth of the Zambeze. Lat. 17. 37. S.

QUILOTA, a province of Chili, on the Pacific ocean. It is 25 leagues in length, and 16 in breadth. Population 14,000.

QUILLOTA, the capital of the above province, pleasantly situated on the Aconcagua. Long. 71. 18. W. Lat. 32. 50. S.

QUILOA, a city and seaport of Eastern Africa, once the capital of the Portuguese settlements in Eastern Africa. It now consists of a few scattered huts. Long. 39. 47. E. Lat. 8. 41. S.

QUIMPER, a town of France, department of Finisterre, at the confluence of two navigable rivers. The only objects of interest are the cathedral, the exchange, the public library, and the botanical garden. Population 7000. 34 miles S. E. Brest.

QUIMPEREC, a town of France, department of Finisterre, 12 miles N. W. L'Orient. Population 4200.

QUINCE ISLAND, an island near the southwest coast of Ireland, county of Cork.

QUINERUO, formerly *Mohegan*, a river of the United States, in Connecticut.

QUISTIN, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord, on the Goy. Pop. 4000.

QUINZIN, ST., a town of France, 14 miles N. by E. Nimes. Population 1600.

QUINZANO, a town of Austrian Italy, 11 miles N. Cremona. Population 3000.

QUINRICANCA, a province of Peru, 35 leagues long. Population 7200.

QUINSAE, a town of France, 20 miles W. by N. Nimes. Population 1400.

QUINZATO, a small town of Austrian Italy, 12 miles S. S. W. Mantua.

QUIVO, a province, or an extensive country, of South America, bounded N. by Santa Fe, and having within its audience some districts of Popayan, which also forms a part of its northern frontier; E. by the Portuguese frontiers; W. by the Great Pacific ocean, from the gulf of Puna to the

government of Atacama; and S. by Peru. It is estimated to extend 600 miles from N. to S. by 1800 from E. to W. In this immense extent, the population is chiefly confined to the valley, which is formed on the very ridge of the main chain of the Andes, by the parallel summits making a prolonged series of small narrow plains. The eastern governments are chiefly immense tracks, thinly scattered with missionary villages. The vegetable productions of Quito vary with the elevation of the ground. The champaign country produces abundant crops of maize; and the deep ravines, where the temperature is hot, produce sugar-cane. The lands which are in elevated situations in the mountains, possess a colder climate, and produce corn, barley, and all other sorts of grain. In its mountain plains feed very large flocks of sheep, which with their wool furnish materials for the manufactures of this province.

Quito, the capital of the above country, on the eastern slope of the western branch of the equatorial Andes, 35 leagues from the coast of the Pacific ocean. The volcanic mountain of Pichincha is the basis on which this celebrated city rests; and owing to the inequality of the ground, the streets are very irregular and uneven. The principal square in Quito has four sides, in one of which stands the cathedral, and in the opposite the Episcopal palace; the third side is taken up with the town-house, and the fourth by the palace of the audience. It is very spacious, and has in the centre an elegant fountain. Four streets, terminating at the angles of the square, are straight, broad, and handsome. All the streets, ex-

cept the four above mentioned, are crooked, and destitute both of symmetry and order. The principal streets are paved, but the others not, by which means they are almost impassable after rain, which is here very common. Besides the principal square, there are two others in Quito, and both very spacious, together with several others that are smaller. In these the greatest part of the convents are situated, and make a handsome appearance. The great danger of Quito is from earthquakes, and from the vicinity of burning mountains, which often break out into the most tremendous eruptions. On the 4th February 1797, the country was shaken by a most dreadful concussion; the face of the whole district was changed; and in the space of a second, 40,000 persons were hurled into eternity. During this tremendous scene the ground opened in all directions, and vomited out sulphur, mud, and water. Since this period violent shocks of earthquakes have been frequently experienced. The height of Quito above the level of the sea is 8610 feet. The community may be divided into four classes, Spaniards or whites, mestizoes, Indians or natives, and negroes. Population estimated at 70,000. Long. 78. 10. 15. W. Lat. 0. 13. 27. S.

QUITOS AND MACAS, the last and most easterly province of the audience of Quito, and kingdom of New Granada.

QUOJA, a country of Africa, in the interior from Sierra Leone, between the 8th and 10th degrees of W. long., and between the 7th and 9th degrees of N. lat.

QUORONARA, a small river of Brazil, which falls into the Atlantic.

R.

RAAB, or GYORI VARNEGYE, a county of Hungary, on both sides of the Danube, and of the river Raab. Area 600 square miles. Population 70,000.

RAAB, GYON, or NAST-GYON, the capital of the above country, nearly surrounded by the Danube, the Raab, and the Raimitz. It is fortified both by nature and art, is regularly built, and has several handsome houses. The chief manufacture is of knives and swords. An academy was erected here in 1786. Here also the Lutherans have a college. Pop. 11,000. 33 miles S.E. Freeburg.

RAAB, a large river of the Austrian states, which falls eventually into the Danube.

RAABSTADT, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Population 1500.

RAASAY, or RAASA, a considerable island of the Hebrides, between the mainland of Scotland and the Isle of Skye, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. It is a rough, rocky, and indifferently fruitful island, with bold and dangerous shores, 18 miles long by

about 2 broad. Population 1000. Long. 6. W. Lat. 57. 25. N.

RAABH, a town of Austrian States, 20 miles W. Troppau. Population 1800.

RAABSTEIN, an ill built town of France, department of the Tarn, on the Tarn, 13 miles N.E. Toulouse. Population 5000.

RABNARAN, a low island in the bay of Bengal, 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. Long. 90. 25. E. Lat. 22. N.

RABYASAD, a town of Bengal, on the eastern bank of one of the numerous branches of the Delta of the Ganges.

RACANELLO, a small river of Naples. It falls into the gulf of Teanto.

RACCA, a town of Diarbekir, pachalic of Ourf, on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, at the mouth of a small river named Beles. Long. 38. 54. E. Lat. 36. 5. N.

RACCON, an island of the United States, near the coast of South Carolina.

RACONN, CARR, two rivers of the United States, in Ohio, which run into the Ohio.

RACCOON KEYS, small islands near the coast of South Carolina.

RACE, CAPE, a cape on the south-east coast of Newfoundland.

RACE OF ALDERNEY, a narrow strait of the English channel, between the Isle of Alderney and Cape La Hague.

RACKET, a river of the United States, in New York. It flows N. into the St. Lawrence.

RACKETON, a village of the United States, in Louisville, New York.

RACKIBURN ISLAND, a small island of the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland.

RACKONE, one of the Kurile Isles, 13 miles long, and the same broad.

RACONTE, a town of Piedmont, province of Saluzzo, on the Grana. Population 10,500. 20 miles S. Turin.

RACHTIG, a small river of West Prussia. It falls into the Motlau near Dantzig.

RADERBERG, a town of Saxony, on the Roder, 8 miles N. E. Dresden. Population 1800.

RADEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 16 miles N. W. Minden. Population 1000.

RADÉ VON DEM WALDE, a town of Germany, 24 miles E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2700.

RADENBURG, a town of Styria, 107 miles S. by W. Vienna. Population 2400.

RADNORE, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire, 5 miles from Lichfield.

RADNOR, a county of South Wales, bounded N. by Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, E. by Herefordshire, and S. and W. by Brecknockshire and part of Cardigan. It lies between 2. 54. and 3. 40. W. long. and 52. 4. and 52. 55. N. lat. It extends about 24 miles from north to south, and 28 from east to west. Area from 450 to 500 square miles. It contains one borough, New Radnor, two other market towns, Knighton and Presteigne, and 52 parishes. It sends a member to parliament. The face of the country is throughout extremely wild, bleak, and mountainous, except towards the eastern and southern borders, and also where it is intersected by several valleys, which are watered by the principal rivers of the county. These are the Wye, the Ithon, the Teme, the Euphrates, and the Eden. The valleys afford a considerable extent both of meadow and of arable land, especially the vale of Wye-side, and the vale of Radnor. Population 22,452.

RADNOR, NEW, a market town and borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, on the Somersell. It was formerly a place of great importance, but it has now dwindled into poverty and insignificance. It had a strong castle, a small part of which still remains. The public buildings are the town-hall, the prison, and the church. It joins with other boroughs in sending a member to parliament: number of voters 300. Pop. 2138. 7 miles N. W. Kingston.

RADZIVITSE, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. Population 2000.

RADZYNO, a town of Poland, on the San, 7 miles E. S. E. Jaroslav. Population 1800.

RADZIVILOV, a town of European Russia, government of Volhynia, 7 miles N. W. Brody.

RADATZ, a neat town of Switzerland, capital of St. Gall, on the Tamn, near Sargans.

RADCLIFFE, a small village of England, in the county of Monmouth, noted for its stone. 8 miles W. Monmouth.

RADDER, a town of East Prussia, on the Memel, 6 miles S. E. Tilsit. Pop. 2500.

RAGUSA, a circle or district of Austrian Dalmatia, containing the territory of the republic, with the islands of Curzola, Lagosta or Agoata, Mileda, Guipana, Moxto, Calamata, and a few others. Area 700 square miles. Population 50,000. The rivers are the Narenta, Drino, Giluta, and Orsila.

RAGUSA, the chief town of the above district, on a peninsula on the Adriatic, which forms two large and commodious harbours, protected by works of considerable strength. The streets are narrow, with the exception of one which traverses the town from N. to S. The mansion where the chief magistrate formerly resided, the cathedral, and some of the churches, are good buildings. Population 10,000, who weave silk and woollen stuffs, and build some shipping. This petty republic did not lose its independence until the successes of Bonaparte, who conferred on Marshal Marmont, the title of duke of Ragusa. 278 miles E. by N. Rome.

RAGUSA, a populous town of Sicily, Val di Noto, on the Ragusa. Population 20,000. 28 miles W. by S. Syracuse. The vicinity of Ragusa produces vines, olives, and other fruit; it is noted also for its breed of horses and mules.

RARDENPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujarat, on the Puddar river. It possesses a respectable citadel. Long 71. 45. E. Lat. 24. N.

RARMANIE, a considerable town of Lower Egypt, situated at the junction of the Nile with the canal of Alexandria. The French, during their occupation of Egypt, made it a fortified station. 42 miles E. S. E. Alexandria.

RARON, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore, belonging to the Sikhs.

RASTHAM, a village and parish of England, in Kent. Population 1030.

RAINOW, a township of England, 3 miles N. E. by E. Macclesfield. Pop. 1530.

RAINTON, EAST and WEST, two villages of England, near Durham. Pop. 671-1100.

RAINY LAKE, a lake of North America, divided by an isthmus into two parts. The broadest part is not more than 20 miles; its length, including both, about 300 miles.

RAINY RIVER, a river of the United States, which joins the Illinois.

RAISIN, two rivers of America, which run into Lake Erie and Lake Michigan.

RAISMES, a village in French Flanders, 3 miles N. Valenciennes. Population 2000.

RAIT, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire.

RAITENBUCH, a small town of Germany, in Bavaria, 9 miles N. Eichstätt.

RAZARARY, a considerable trading town of Bengal, district of Dacca, on the majestic river Megna. Long 96. 21. E. Lat. 23. 25. N.

RAJAHNAGAR, a town of Bengal, district of Dacca, on the Hoogles. Long. 93. 14. E. Lat. 23. 22. N.

RAJAMUNDROO, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor. It commands the entrance into the valuable estuary and navigable river of Mirjee. Long. 73. 30. E. Lat. 14. 30. N.

RAJSHAHAL, the *Royal Residence*, an ancient city of Bengal, on the Ganges. It has fallen into decay, the modern town consisting only of one street. Long. 87. 43. E. Lat. 24. 2. N.

RAJETS, a town of Hungary, 116 miles N. E. Vienna. Population 4400.

RAJKA, a town of Hungary, 11 miles S. S. E. Presburg. Population 2300.

RAJSTHAN, a town of Hindostan, province of Alibabad. It is the residence of a rajah. Long. 62. 50. E. Lat. 24. 37. N. There are several other places of this name.

RAJSAI, a river on the north-east coast of Sumatra, and the largest in the island.

RAKONITZ, the chief place of a circle of the same name, on the Rakonitz, 20 miles W. Prague. Population 2000.

RALEIGH, a town of the United States, and metropolis of North Carolina, in Wake county. It contains a state-house, a court-house, a jail, a governor's house, a market-house, a theatre, state bank, two dissenting churches, &c. Population upwards of 1000. 60 miles N. Fayetteville.

RALEIGH'S, a town of Prussia, province of the Lower Rhine, near Juliers. Pop. 1600.

RAM HEATH, a cape, on the south coast of Ireland, and county of Waterford.

RAM ISLAND, a small island of Ireland, in Lough Neagh, 8 miles S. Antrim.

RAM ISLAND, an island of the United States, in Long Island sound.

RAMA, a considerable town of Palestine, described by the Arabian geographers in the middle ages, as the capital of that country. Remains of very considerable edifices may still be observed there. 23 miles W. N. W. Jerusalem.

RAMALLOA, a river of the province of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Parana.

RAMAPO WORKS, a village of the United States, in New York, on Ramapo River.

RAMBERT, SANTA, a town of France, on the Loire, 9 miles N. W. St Etienne. Population 3000.

RAMBERT LE JOUR, St., a town of France, department of the Ais. Population 2300.

RAMBAYLERS, a town of France, department of the Vosges. Population 4900.

RAMBLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 17 miles S. by W. Cordova. Pop. 6000.

RAMBULART, a town of France, 30 miles S. W. Paris. Population 2000.

RAME, a village of England, in Cornwall, near Mount Edgecumbe. Population 507.

RAMETTA, a town of Sicily, 8 miles W. Messina. Population 2000.

RAMPUR, the capital of a district of the same name in India, on the Dummoodah river. Long. 85. 43. E. Lat. 23. 33. N.

RAMILLIES, a village of the Netherlands,

in South Brabant, noted for a victory gained here in 1708 by the Duke of Marlborough, over the French. 26 miles S. E. Brussels.

RAMNISSEBAM ISLE, an island situated in the straits between the continent of Hindostan and Ceylon, 11 miles long, by 6 broad, noted for a magnificent Hindoo temple.

RAMNAGRA, a town of Hindostan, province of Alibabad, on the Ganges.

RAMONCHAMP, a town of France, on the Moselle, 21 miles S. E. Remiremont. Pop. 2400.

RAMPOO, a city of Hindostan; and capital of an extensive district of the same name, on the Gossila river. It contains the palace of the nabob Fyzoola Khan, and some other good houses; but is chiefly composed of sun burnt brick houses, with thatched or tiled roofs. Long. 78. 58. E. Lat. 20. 30. N.

—*Ram* being the name of one of the Hindoo demigods, there are innumerable places called by his name.

RAMPTON, two villages of England, in Cambridgeshire and Nottinghamshire.

RAMSTURY, a village of England, in Wiltshire. The church is a large and spacious structure. Population 1300.

RAMSBURY and **RAMSDEN**, two villages of England, in Hampshire, and Oxfordshire.

RAMSDEN BELLINGHOPE, and **RAMSDEN CHAPEL**, villages of England, in Essex.

RAMSEY, a town of England, in the Isle of Man, in a spacious bay, which affords good anchorage, though the harbour is bad. Pop. 1533. 16 miles N. Douglas.

RAMSEY, a market town of England, Huntingdonshire, formerly noted for a wealthy Benedictine abbey, of which there are now scarcely any remains. Population 2814. 11 miles N. N. E. Huntingdon.

RAMSEY, an island of Wales, coast of Pembroke-shire, 4 miles S. S. W. St David's.

RAMSEY, a market and seaport town of England, in Kent, noted for its excellent artificial harbour, and also as a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, on the eastern coast of the island of Thanet. It has of late years greatly increased in size and population, and great improvements have been made in the accommodations of the town. The streets are well paved and lighted; the old houses have been much improved, and many new streets and buildings of handsome appearance have been added, for the use of its numerous visitors. Of the public buildings, the parish church of St Lawrence stands about half a mile from the town. The chapel of ease, erected in 1785, is a plain but handsome building; and there are, besides, three places of worship for Methodists, Baptists, and Independents, which are well attended. But the harbour is by far the most striking feature in the town. It now consists of two immense piers, extending from the coast about 600 feet into the sea, and bending towards each other, so as nearly to approach and inclose a circular area of 30 acres, which forms the harbour. The width of the entrance is 240 feet. The general

breadth of the pier is 36 feet, including a strong parapet, which defends the outer sides next the sea. An advanced pier was begun in 1787, the utility of which became apparent as the work advanced, and greatly facilitated the entrance of shipping in tempestuous weather. Between the years 1793 and 1803, several additional buildings were made, viz. a new stone light-house on the head of the west pier, a handsome house for the business of the trustees, another for the residence of the harbour master, a watch-house, &c. The harbour is secured at its entrance by two batteries. The rooms for the accommodation of bathers are commodious, and four warm salt-water baths have been erected: also a plunging and shower bath; to which are attached convenient waiting and dressing rooms. The pier forms a very delightful promenade, and is accordingly the favourite walk of the company. The sea-views are very fine, and in good weather the cliffs of Calais may be seen, though at the distance of 30 miles. The walks along the shore towards East Cliff, are also extremely agreeable. The assembly-room is situated near the harbour, and is a neat building, with annexed coffee, tea, billiard, and card rooms. The amusements are under the direction of the master of the ceremonies of Margate. There are several valuable and extensive libraries. Here are several excellent boarding schools; also several good day schools for boys, and a charity school for boys and girls. Since the completion of the harbour, the trade of the town has been greatly increased. Boat-building, and the repairing of ships, are carried on sometimes to a considerable extent. Ramsgate is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. Since the peace, vast quantities of provisions have been brought in small boats from the French coast. Population 6031. 5 miles S. Margate.

RAMSMOLT, a village of England, in Suffolk, near Woodbridge.

RAMSTON, a village of England, in Durham and Yorkshire.

RAMTHORPE, a village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Northdale.

RAMTON, a village of England, in Staffordshire, near Wotton Waven.

RANAL, or **ORANAL**, one of the Sandwich islands, in the North-Pacific ocean. Pop. 20,400. Long. 180. 23 E. Lat. 20. 51. N.

RANARUKK, Point, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of Kintyre. Long. 5. 36. W. Lat. 55. 41. N.

RANBY, two villages of England, in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire.

RANCAJA, a province of Chili, inclosed between the rivers Mapo and Cachapual, and extending from the Andes to the sea. The capital is of the same name, on the river Cachapual. 55 miles S. Santiago.

RANCON, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienna. Population 1000.

RANMALSTOWN, a town of Ireland, county of Antrim, 4 miles W. N. W. Antrim.

RANDAZZO, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demone, on the Alcantara. Pop. 12,000. 68 miles N. Catania.

RANDERANT, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Worm, 10 miles N. W. Jullers. Population 2200.

RANDERS, a trading town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Guden. It has a considerable trade in corn. Population above 4000. 30 miles N. by W. Aarhus.

RANDOLPH, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Virginia. Population 2654. Slaves 111—2d. In the central part of North Carolina. Population 10,112, including 799 slaves—3d. Of Illinois. Population 7573—4th. Of Georgia. Population 7573, including 1826 slaves—The name also of several townships.

RANDWICK, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire. Population 804.

RANGASUTTE, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, between the rivers which fall into the Brahmapootra. Long. 90. E. Lat. 20. 0. N.

RANGWORTHY, a village of England, in Gloucestershire, 10 miles from Dursley.

RANGOON, a city and principal port of the Birman empire, province of Pegu, on the Irrawaddy river, about 30 miles from the sea. It has a citadel, surrounded by a stockade 14 feet high. The streets are rather narrow, but straight, and paved with brick. The houses are constructed of timber, and raised several feet from the ground. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent. There is both a Portuguese and Armenian church in the town, which serve for Christians of all denominations. Population 30,000. Long. 90. 0. E. Lat. 16. 47. N.

RANOW, a village of England, in Cheshire.

RANATON, a village of England, in Dorsetshire, near Shroton.

RAN L'ETARE, a town of France, 24 miles S. E. Nancy. Population 2000.

RAPALLO, a town of the Sardinian states, 18 miles E. S. E. Genoa. Population 2000.

RARAG, a dilapidated village of Ireland, county of Donegal. The cathedral was built in the 11th century. 21 miles N. E. Donegal.

RARIN, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which falls into White river. Another which falls into the Missouri.

RAYDON, a county of the United States, in Louisiana, of Red river. Population 2200.

RAPPANHAMOCK, a navigable river of Virginia, which flows into the Chesapeake.

RAPPENSWIL, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall. Population 2000.

RARITAN, a river of the United States, in New Jersey, formed by two branches, which unite about 20 miles above New Brunswick. It flows by New Brunswick and gradually becomes broader and deeper, it passes Ansted, and then widens into Raritan Bay, which is immediately connected with the ocean.

RAS AL KHREMA, a town of Arabia, on the Persian gulf, the capital of the Firsat coast. It stands on a sandy peninsula, and is de-

ended by batteries. There is a suburb of bamboo huts, roofed with date-tree leaves. It is defended by several castles, one the residence of the chief, and another a protection for naval stores. This place, in consequence of the depredations of the pirates, was twice taken by the British. *Long* 55. 30 E. Lat. 25. 49 N.

RANDELL, a village of England, in West-
moreland, near Ship.

RASHLEY and **RASHTON**, two villages of
England, in Devonshire and Shropshire.

RASSEH, a town of France, department of
the Orne. Population 2200.

RASTANT, a town of Germany, in Baden,
on the Murg. It has a magnificent mansion,
formerly occupied by the princes of Baden.
It has manufactures of carriages, fire-arms,
mathematical and philosophical instruments;
also silver and plated wares; and has been
the scene of repeated diplomatic conferences.
Pop. 4200. 20 miles N. N. E. Strasburg.

RATZBURG, a town of East Prussia, on
the Guber. Population 2200.

RASTHORN, a village of England, East
Riding of Yorkshire, near York Wolds.

RASTRICK, a township of England, West
Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2790.

RATAN, a harbour of the north of Sweden,
government of Umea. Lat. 63. 33. 43. N.

RATBY, a village of England, in Leices-
tershire, 4 miles from Leicester.

RATCLIFF, five villages of England, one
in Lancashire, two in Nottinghamshire, one
in Middlesex, and one in Leicestershire.

RATHANGAN, a town of Ireland, county of
Kildare, 28 miles S. W. Dublin.

RATHNY, a village and parish of England,
in Lincolnshire, S. W. of Louth.

RATHCORMICK, a town of Ireland, county
of Cork, 14 miles N. Cork.

RATHFRY, a town of Ireland, county of
Wicklow, 26 miles S. S. E. Dublin.

RATHENAU, a town of Prussia, in Bran-
denburg, on the Havel. Here are manufac-
tures of woollen, linen, leather, and gloves.
Population 4100. 42 miles W. Berlin.

RATHER, or **NETHER**, a river of England,
in Yorkshire. It joins the Dent.

RATHLIN ISLAND, an island about seven
miles from the north coast of Ireland, six
miles long, and scarcely a mile wide.

RATHMEL, a village of England, in York-
shire, 3 miles from Long Preston.

RATHMINES, a village of Ireland, about 14
miles from Dublin castle.

RATHO, a village and parish of Scotland,
in Mid Lothian, 8 miles W. by S. Edinburgh.

RATHON, a town of Prussian Silesia, on
the Oder, 67 miles S. E. Breslau. *Pop.* 3500.

RATISBON, an ancient city of Germany,
long known as the place of meeting for the
diet of the empire. It is in Bavaria, on the
Danube, opposite to the influx of the Regen.
It is still surrounded with an earthen mound,
though not tenable against an army. It is
built of stone, but it has all the defects of an
old town; the streets being narrow and crooked,

and the houses high and old fashioned. The
town-house is gloomy. The best edifices are
the cathedral and the church of St. Emerau,
the former a venerable Gothic pile, the lat-
ter containing a number of good paintings.
After these come the episcopal residence; a
building formerly the Jesuits college; the
arsenal and the Haidplatz, where tournaments
were given in the days of chivalry. Here is
a public drawing-school, and two public libra-
ries; also several hospitals. The town has
a number of breweries and distilleries; also
extensive dock-yards for the building of boats
and lighters, but few manufactures. It has
also a considerable trade on the Danube.
In the river is an island crossed by a bridge
of great length, extending across the Danube,
and connecting Ratisbon with its northern
suburb, called Stadt am Hof. *Population*
22,000. 63 miles N. N. E. Munich.

RATLEY, two villages of England, in Buck-
inghamshire and Warwickshire.

RATLINGCOTE, a village of England, in
Kent, near Nonington.

RATOATH, a town of Ireland, county of
Meath, 12 miles N. W. Dublin.

RATSEY and **RATTEY**, two villages of Eng-
land, in Yorkshire and Sussex.

RATTENBORO, a village of England, in Es-
sex, near Havericay.

RATTEVROW, two villages of England, in
Northumberland and Cumberland.

RATTINGEN, a town of the Prussian pro-
vince of Cleves and Berr, 4 miles N. E. Dus-
seldorf. *Population* 3800.

RATTRAY, a parish and straggling village
of Scotland, Perthshire, 4 miles W. Alth.

RATTRAY HEAD, a dangerous promontory
of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 7 miles E.
Kinnaird's Head.

RATYU, a village of England, 3 miles from
Leicester.

RATZEBURG, a town of Denmark, duchy
of Lauenburg, 11 miles S. by E. Lubeck. *Popu-
lation* 2000.

RATZKVE, a small town of Hungary, on
the Danube, 17 miles S. W. Buda.

RAYA, a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube.
Population 2000.

RAUDNITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the
Elbe, 23 miles N. N. W. Prague. *Pop.* 1100.

RAVEL WATER, a river of Ireland, which
runs into the Mayne.

RAVELLO, a town of Italy, 23 miles S. E.
Naples. *Population* 1700.

RAVELY, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, villages of
England, in Huntingdonshire.

RAVENHALL, **RAVENFIELD**, and **RAVEN-
ISHAM**, three villages of England, in Lin-
colnshire, Yorkshire, and Norfolk.

RAVENNA, a large and well known town in
Italy, States of the Church, situated near the
mouth of the Montone. The situation is pleas-
ant, but the air is unhealthy, from the
marshy nature of the ground. The most in-
teresting objects in it are the monuments of
antiquity, in particular the ruins of the pa-
lace of Theodoric and the Porta Aurea, a

splendid gate of marble, built by the Romans. The cathedral is a fine modern edifice, having its nave supported by four ranges of columns of Grecian marble. The church of St Vitale is likewise supported by pillars of Grecian marble, brought from Constantinople. Another church, called the Rotonda, is very ancient. Ravenna was made a Roman colony by Augustus, was the seat of the emperor Honorius, and was successively occupied by the barbarians who invaded Italy. Its manufactures, chiefly of silk, are inconsiderable. Population 12,000. 70 miles N. E. Florence.

RAVENNA, a town of the United States, Portage county, Ohio, on the Cuyahoga. It has a woollen manufactory. Lat. 41. 17. N.

RAVENSBURG, a town of Germany, 21 miles E. N. E. Constence. Population 3500.

RAVENSSBURG, a river of England, in Kent, which runs into the Thames.

RAVENSTOCK, RAVENSDEN, RAVENSFIELD, three villages of England, in Cheshire, Bedfordshire, and Yorkshire.

RAVENSSASS, a market town of England, in Cumberland, at the mouths of the rivers Irt and Esk. Population not separately returned. 204 miles N. N. W. London.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands, North Brabant. Population 1500.

RAVENSTONDALE, a village and parish of England, in Westmoreland.

RAVENTON and RAVENTON, two villages of England, in Lancashire and Buckinghamshire.

RAVEY, the *Hydrantes* of the Greeks, a celebrated river of Hindostan. It joins the Indus, after a course of 500 miles.

RAUCENY, NORTH and SOUTH, two villages of England, in Lincolnshire.

RAUCHING, a village of England, in Nottinghamshire, near Higham Parson.

RAVILPANDY, a large and populous town of Hindostan, province of the Punjab.

RAVITZ, or RAWITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, near the confines of Siberia. It is fortified by a wall and ditch, has 4 gates, is regularly built, and the streets generally paved. Pop. 2000. 55 miles S. Posen.

RAVITZ, a port of European Russia, in Finland, 6 miles N. by W. Abo. Pop. 1700.

RAW, a village of England, on the coast, near Hasleholme, Durham.

RAWA, a town of Poland, 40 miles S. W. Warsaw. Population 1800.

RAWAK, a small island in the Pacific ocean, off the north coast of Waygion.

RAWAY, or BRIDGE TOWN, a lively commercial village of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. Houses 60.

RAWCLIFF, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1000.

RAWCLIFFE, NORTH and SOUTH, two hamlets of England, in Leicestershire.

RAWDON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1000.

RAWFERN, a village of England, in Essex, S. E. of Bellingham.

RAWSTON, two villages of England, in Derbyshire and Dorsetshire.

RAWTHWATE, a village of England, in Cumberland, S. of Freby.

RAYLEIGH, a village and parish of England, in Essex. Population 1200.

RAYNE, OLD, a small town of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, 84 miles W. N. W. Aberdeen.

RE, a small island near the west coast of France, opposite to La Rochelle, 12 miles long and 3 broad. Population 17,000.

REA, a village of England, in Cornwall, near Truro.

REA, a river of England, in Worcester and Staffordshire. It joins the Tame.

READING, a market town and borough, the chief town of the county of Berks, in England, on the river Kennet, at its junction with the Thames. The principal streets of the town are spacious, and well paved and lighted. There are three churches; St Mary's, regarded as the most ancient and generally admired for its tesselated tower; St Giles's, which was much damaged in the reign of Charles I. by the cannon of the parliamentary army; and St Lawrence's. Besides these churches, there are meeting-houses for dissenters of all denominations, nearly one half of the population being either Quakers, Anabaptists, Independents, or Methodists. The town-hall is a neat building. A new county jail has recently been erected. The bridewell was formerly a priory. Of the once celebrated abbey of Reading, which occupied a circumference of nearly half a mile, nothing now remains but fragments of massive walls, composed of flint and gravel. Various charitable institutions have been founded at different times at Reading. The principal is a work-house, founded by a legacy left for that purpose. The trade is considerable. Reading had formerly woollen manufactories, which have now entirely declined. There is, however, an extensive gauze and ribbon manufactory, and also manufactories of sailcloth, backing, and pins. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 12,867. 39 miles W. London.

READING, a town of the United States, and capital of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. It contains a court-house, a jail, 2 banks, a large edifice for the public offices, and four churches for Lutherans, Calvinists, Roman Catholics, and Friends. It has a manufactory of hats. Pop. 3403. 54 miles N. W. Philadelphia. Also various townships.

REALAJO, a town of Spanish America, in Nicaragua, on the Pacific ocean, on a river of the same name, which is deep and spacious. It is a pretty large town, has three churches, and an hospital, surrounded by a very fine garden. 18 miles S. W. Leon. Long. 87. 403 W. Lat. 12. 45 N.

REALMONT, a town of France, department of the Tarn. Population 2000.

REALVILLE, a town of France, 6 miles N. E. Montauban. Population 2500.

REBEQUE, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Population 1200.

REBENANT, a town of Italy, 12 miles S. Ancona. Population 1000.

Recco, a town of Italy, 10 miles E. S. E. Genoa. Population 2000.

Reche, a little market town of England, in Cambridgeshire.

Rechnitz, a town of Hungary, 7 miles S. S. W. Guntz. Population 2200.

Reckleva, a village and parish of England, in the county of Kent. Pop. 260.

Red Deer River, a river of North America, which empties itself into Red Deer lake.

Red Islands, two islands, one near the east coast of Labrador; the other near the west coast of Newfoundland.

Red Lake, a lake of North America. Long. 95. 10. W. Lat. 47. 40. N.

Red River, a river of the United States, in North America. It joins Lake Winnipeg.

Red River, two rivers of the United States, in Kentucky.—Also two in Canada.

Red River, or **Natchitoches**, a large river of North America, in Louisiana, which rises about Long. 105. W. Lat. 35. N., and flows into the Mississippi, 240 miles above New Orleans, in Long. 91. 48. W. Lat. 31. 13. N. after a winding course of nearly 2000 miles.

Red Sea, an extensive gulf of the Indian ocean, dividing Arabia from the opposite coast of Africa. It extends in a north-north-west direction, from the straits of Babel-mandel to Suez, where it is only 80 miles distant from the Mediterranean; and the isthmus between these seas forms the only connecting point of the long continents of Asia and Africa. Its length cannot be estimated at less than 1400 miles, lying between the 12th and the 30th degrees of north latitude. Its breadth does not exceed 200 miles in any part.

Redmay, a village and parish of England, in Hertfordshire. Population 1744.

Redmich, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire.

Redman, a township in Lancashire. Pop. 374. 44 miles S. E. by E. Manchester.

Redmea, a town of Portugal, 15 miles S. by E. Coimbra. Population 2000.

Redmyn and **Redman**, two villages of England, in Somerset and Cumberland.

Redmanshall, a village of England, county of Durham, 6 miles W. N. W. Stockton.

Redmills, a village of England, in Leicestershire, 13 miles N. by E. Melton Mowbray.

Rednitz, a river of Franconia. It falls into the Main below Bamberg.

Redon, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 40 miles S. W. Rennes. Population 4000.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 14 miles E. N. E. Evora. Population 2700.

Redoven, a market town and parish of England, in Cornwall. It consists chiefly of one long street. The parish church is a neat building. There are, besides, meeting-houses for the Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers.

Some remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Rumbold, are still to be seen in the town. It has a public school; also a Sunday school. Redruth owes nearly all its importance to

the neighbouring mines of tin and copper. Population 6007. 9 miles W. Truro.

Redsham, Gray and Little, two adjoining villages of England, in Suffolk.

Redstone, a flourishing town of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the Alleghenys. It has flour-mills, a rope-walk, and a manufactory of paper. Population 500.

Redwood River, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash.

Redworth and Reud, two villages of England, in Durham and Suffolk.

Reedness, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 683.

Reedy Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic.

Reedy Island, an island of the United States, in the river Delaware.

Reefham, a market town and parish of England, county of Norfolk. Pop. 345.

Rees, a town of the Prussian states, 11 miles E. Cleves. Population 2300.

Rega, a river of Germany, which falls into the Baltic, near Treptow.

Regen, a considerable river of Germany, which falls into the Danube.

Regen, Circle of the, a province of Bavaria, adjacent to Bohemia, with the circle of the Upper Main on the north-west, and that of the Lower Danube on the south-west. Area 3800 square miles. Population 358,000.

Reggio, Regium Julii, a considerable town of Naples, and capital of Calabria Ultra, on a strait which separates Sicily from the mainland. Its public edifices are all religious, consisting of a cathedral, 11 churches, 7 convents, and 2 colleges. Reggio was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1703. Population 16,500. 6 miles S. E. Messina. Long. 16. 53. E. Lat. 38. 6. N.

Reggio, a town of Italy, capital of a small duchy of the same name, on the river Tersouze, surrounded with a rampart. The streets are regular, and bordered with arcades or piazzas. The only public edifices of interest are the cathedral with its paintings, the church of St. Prospero, that of the Augustine friars, the town-house, the theatre, the Porta Nuova. Pop. 13,000. 12 miles W. N. W. Modena.

Regis, St. John or, an island of the St. Lawrence, in Lower Canada.

Regnitz, a river of Bavarian Franconia, which falls into the Main below Bamberg.

Reichenau, an island of the Lake of Constance. Population 1400.

Reichenau, a town of Upper Lotharia, near the confines of Bohemia. Pop. 3300.

Reichenau, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles E. N. E. Reichenstadt. Population 3300.

Reichenbach, one of the four governments into which Prussian Silesia was divided in 1815. It is in the west of that province, and comprises the county of Glatz, the principalities of Münsterberg, Brieg, and Schweidnitz, and a considerable part of that of Jauer. Area 2350 square miles. Pop. 420,000. The chief town, of the same name, is 11 miles S. E. Schweidnitz. Pop. 3300.

REICHENBACH, a town of Saxony, 13 miles N. N. E. Plauen. Population 3300.

REICHENBERG, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bautzen, on the Neisse. It has three churches, and 12,000 inhabitants. It has four great manufacturing establishments for woollens, with fulling-mills and dye-houses. 62 miles N. N. E. Prague.

REICHENHALL, a town of Bavaria, on the Sala, 65 miles E. S. E. Munich. Pop. 2400.

REICHENWESER, a town of France, 4 miles N. N. W. Colmar. Population 1750.

REICHSTADT, a town of Bohemia, 40 miles N. N. E. Prague. Population 1200.

REIKIAVÍK, a village on the south-west coast of Iceland. Population 500.

REINERZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, county of Glatz. Population 1000.

REINSBURG, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 40 miles N. N. W. Berlin. Pop. 1700.

REINSAVA, a large and populous town of Java, on the north coast.

REMEDIOS, a city of New Granada, 89 miles N. W. Santa Fe. Housekeepers 500.

—Another city of New Granada.

REMIEN, a town of the Netherlands, on the Moselle. Population 1600.

REMYEUX, a town of France, on the Moselle, 14 miles S. E. Epinal. Pop. 1000.

REMSY, a river of Wales, which falls into the Severn a little below Cardiff.

REMO, St., a seaport of the Sardinian states, in Genoa. Pop. 7500. 66 miles S. E. Genoa.

REMY, St., a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, remarkable for nothing but its circular promenade. Population 5100. 42 miles N. W. Marseilles.

REMY, St., a town of France, department of the Pays de Dome. Population 2700.

RENAISEK, a town of France, on the Ronson, 6 miles W. Roanne. Pop. 1700.

RENAIX, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 10,000. 7 miles S. Oudenarde.

RENCHEM, a town of Germany, on the Rensch. Population 2000.

RENNES, **REXPUR**, **RENNHOL**, three villages of England, in Gloucestershire, Suffolk, and Bedfordshire.

RENNETAM, a village and parish of England, in Suffolk. Population 249.

RENNESBO, a town of Denmark, 50 miles N. Hamburg, on the Eyder. Its chief manufacture is of pottery. Population 4500.

RENNES, a county of Scotland, which extends in length from S. E. to N. W. 31½ miles, and 15½ broad. It is bounded E. by Lanarkshire, S. by the county of Ayr, and on the remaining sides it is washed by the firth of Clyde, except a small portion of about 1200 acres. Area 241 square miles, one half of which is arable. The face of the country is diversified with hill and dale, and with wood and water. The hills of more elevated district is by far the most extensive. It forms the south and west parts of the county. It has no rugged or lofty mountains. There is, besides, a part of the county formed of gently rising hills, which being inter-

spersed with various coloured copes, and often watered at the bottom by winding rivulets, present prospects at once rich and various. The flat lands lie along the Clyde, the White Cart, Black Cart, and Grange, which, with the Lavers, constitute the chief rivers. This county abounds in coal, lime, and freestone. The inhabitants are much devoted to trade, and in a particular manner to the different branches of the weaving manufacture, almost all the towns and villages being engaged in the prosecution of the linen or cotton trade. Pop. 112,170.

RENFREWSHIRE, an ancient royal burgh and parish of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the mouth of the Cart and the river Clyde. It is recently built, consisting of one street, and several bye-lanes. The principal branch of trade is thread, but there are also soap and candle works. There are about 200 looms employed in the muslin weaving. On the castle hill stood a palace of Robert II., of which not a vestige now remains. It unites with Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, in sending a member to parliament. Population 2616. 6 miles W. Glasgow.

RENINGEN, a town of West Flanders, 8 miles N. by W. Ypres. Population 2000.

RENNES, a large town of France, capital of the department of the Ille and Vilaine, situated at the confluence of these two rivers, the latter dividing the town into two parts, connected together by bridges. The part built on the left bank is called the Lower town. That on the right bank, called the Upper town, stands on an eminence, and forms the finest and most considerable part of the city. It has several fine squares, meriting the notice of the traveller. The principal promenades are called the Cours and the Labor. The principal public edifices of Rennes are the cathedral, dedicated to St Peter, with its lofty towers and its relics; the building, formerly the house of meeting for the parliament of Brittany; the town-hall, the arsenal, and the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits. Rennes is the seat of a small university. The manufactures consist of sailcloth, blankets, hats, thread, stockings, gloves, hardware, all of which are exported. Pop. 30,000. 60 miles N. Nantes. Long. 1. 36. W. Lat. 48. 7. N.

RENO, a river of Italy, which joins the Po.

RENSSELAER, a county of the United States, in New York. Pop. 30,300. Chief towns Troy and Lansingburgh.

REXTOWN, a village of Scotland, Dumfriesshire, 3 miles N. W. Dumfries.

REXWICK, a village of England, in Cumberland, on the Raven.

REXT, a small but trading town of European Turkey, 35 miles W. S. W. Ismail.

REZELLE, a town of France, on the Garonne. Pop. 3500. 24 miles S. E. Bourdeaux.

REZEN, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 10 miles E. Frankfurt on the Oder. Population 2300.

REZTON, once a considerable town, now a

village and parish of England, in Derbyshire. The church is a handsome Gothic building, with a high spire. Population 2164.

REQUENA, a town of Spain; province of Cuenca. It has straight streets, houses tolerably built, and a neat square. Population 6040. 41 miles W. by N. Valencia.

REQUISAT, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 3600.

RESEM, the capital of Ghilan, in Persia. Houses 2000. Long. 49. 50. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

RESINA, a town of Italy, and built partly on the site of the ancient Herculaneum, 5 miles E. Naples. Population 7800.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean, 4 miles long.

RESTORATION COVE, a bay on the north-west coast of North America, in Burke's canal, not far from Fitzhugh's sound.

RETFRON, a market town, borough, and parish of England, Nottinghamshire, on both sides of the river Lile, over which there is a bridge. The church of East Retford is a neat Gothic building. The town-hall is plain, but handsome and commodious. It has a free school, an hospital, and an almshouse. The church of West Retford is dedicated to St. Michael. It has also an hospital. Retford sends a member to parliament. Number of voters 112. Population 2465. 30 miles N. Nottingham.

RETHEN, a town of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Aisne. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, linen, hats, and leather. Pop. 4900. 24 miles N.E. Rheims.

RETIMO, a seaport of European Turkey, on the N. coast of the island of Candia. Pop. 6000.

RETZ, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg. Population 1400.

RETZ, a well built town of Lower Austria, on the Theya. It contains, with its surrounding parish, 2200 inhabitants.

RETZAT, one of the circles into which the kingdom of Bavaria was divided in 1808, to the north of the Danube. Area 3400 square miles. Population 520,000.

REVEL, the capital of Esthonia, a province in the north-west of European Russia, on a small bay of the gulf of Finland. It has an excellent and well defended harbour. The town is divided into three parts, called the town, the suburb, and the Donberg. The streets are narrow and irregular. The churches are 18 in number, of which six are for the Greek faith, and the others for the Lutheran. Here is a public library, a military academy, and several schools, infirmaries, and poor houses. Population 13,000. 200 miles W. Petersburg.

REVEL, a town of France. It has manufactures of linen, woollens, stockings, and caps. Population 3800. 30 miles S. E. Toulouse.

REVELLO, a town of Piedmont, 9 miles N. W. Saluzzo. Population 6000.

REVERA, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the Po. Population 3300.

REVERE, a town of France, 9 miles N. W. Bar sur Orpain.

REVILLA GIGEDO, ISLAND OF, a large island on the broken coast of North-west America, 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Long. 228. 27. to 229. 15. E. Lat. 55. 6. to 55. 55. N.

REVELLY, a town of France, department of the Indre. Population 1700.

REVIN, a town of France, department of the Ardennes. Population 1800.

RIEVA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, about six miles from the sea. It has manufactures of silk, cottons, leather, hats, as well as of brandy and liquors. Population 20,000. 8 miles W. Tarragona.

RIESS, a principality of the interior of Germany, in Upper Saxony, divided into two parts, of which the one adjoins the Prussian, the other the Bavarian territories. Area 609 square miles. Population 35,000.

RIESS, one of the largest rivers of Switzerland, which issues from the lake Lucerne, and falls into the Aar, near Bruck.

RIEWINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wurttemberg, on the Elsenz. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, cotton, &c. The church is in the Gothic style, and the town-hall is also of old date. Population 8300.

RYE, a river of England, in Wilts, which joins the Thames at Cricklade.

REYES, a city of the Caracas, in Venezuela, 40 miles S. S. W. Caracas.

REYNOJA, a town of Spain, 35 miles N. W. Pavia. Population 1500.

RHAYADER, a market town of Wales, in the county of Radnor. It derived its chief importance from its castle, of which no vestige remains, except the fosse. Population 647. 16 miles N. W. Radnor.

RHFA, a county of the United States, in East Tennessee. Population 2504.

RHEENX, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles E. N. E. Arnheim. Population 3400.

RHELENEN, or **RHEKEN**, a town of the Netherlands, 22 miles S. E. Utrecht. Pop. 2200.

RHEIDT, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Rhine. Pop. 3600.

RHEIMS, a large and ancient city of France, department of the Marne, on the Vesle, in a fine plain. The form of the city is oblong. It is surrounded with a ditch and earthen mound. A considerable part of the space inclosed within the walls is occupied by gardens and walks. The closely built part, not one half of the space inclosed, is a regular oval, of which the square called the Royal square may be considered the centre. The streets are in general wide and straight; in some quarters, however, they are winding and narrow. One of the streets is the very long street, which leads in a straight line, across the whole width of the town, from the eastern to the western gate, passing through the centre of the Royal square. The town has six gates, all of a fine appearance, from the spacious and shady avenues leading to the city. The most remarkable public building is the cathedral, a vast Gothic edifice of the 12th century, and one of the finest spe-

ciens of that kind of architecture in France. The church of St Remy is worth notice, both for its architecture, and as the depository of the famous phial of oil with which the kings are anointed. The episcopal palace, near the cathedral, is a fine building. The town-hall is remarkable for its vast size, and the beauty of its front. Rheims contains three hospitals, and presents to the antiquary a considerable field for research. A university, founded here in 1517, is now replaced by a royal college, or high school. The chief manufactures are cotton and woollens; also hats and stockings. Pop. 33,000. 160 miles E. by N. Paris.

RHEINA, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Rhine. Population 2100.

RHEINBERGEN, a town of the Prussian states, government of Cleves. Pop. 1700.

RHEINEN, a small town of Switzerland, canton of St Gall, 24 miles E. S. E. Constance.

RHEINFELDEN, a town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, 9 miles E. Bale. Pop. 1200.

RHEINWILS, a fortress of the Prussian grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, on an island in the Lower Rhine, at St Goar.

RHEINWILS, a town of Germany, 7 miles E. S. E. Darmstadt. Population 1600.

RHEINWILS, a town of Prussia, government of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 800.

RHEINWILS, i. e. the Valley of the Rhine, a district of the Swiss canton of St Gall, lying along the Rhine, from the lake of Constance to the lordship of Sax. It is above 16 miles long, and 4 broad. Population 15,000.

RHINE, the greatest river in Europe, after the Danube and the Volga. It has its source in the central and highest part of Switzerland, on the north-east side of Mount St Gothard, and is joined, almost at the outlet of its course, by a surprising number of rivulets. It passes through the lake of Constance, receiving a great addition to its volume, by the junction of the Aar, the Reuss, and the Limmat; and lower down in its course, by the Neckar and Maine on the side of Germany, and the Moselle on that of France. Continuing its course to the north, it enters the kingdom of the Netherlands, and turning to the west, divides into two great branches, of which the southern takes the name of the Waal, receives the Maas, becomes like an arm of the sea, and flows into the German ocean by Dort, Rotterdam, and Willemstadt. The northern, or less considerable branch, is further divided, first above, and afterwards below Arnhem; and the name of Rhine is finally retained, by a small slow flowing water, which passes Utrecht and Leyden in its way to the sea, or rather to the sands near Catwyk. From its source to Mentz, it is called the Upper Rhine, and from Mentz to Holland, the Lower Rhine. The course of the Rhine is about 200 miles.

RHINE, CIRCLES OF, a province subject to Bavaria, to the west of the Rhine, between Weissenburg in the south, and Worms in the north. It was ceded to Bavaria in 1814. Area 1000 square miles. Pop. 365,000.

RHINE is also the name of a province of the grand duchy of Hesse, to the north of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Area 1000 square miles. Population 153,000.

RHINE, LOWER, GRAND DUCHY OF, or, a province of the Prussian states, composed of territories taken in 1814, from France and the grand duchy of Berg, and assigned to Prussia by the congress of Vienna. It is bounded N. by the province of Cleves, and Berg, E. by Nassau and Hesse-Darmstadt, S. by the French, and W. by the Dutch frontier. Area 6700 square miles. Pop. 650,000. The capital of the whole is Aix-la-Chapelle.

RHINE, CIRCLES OF THE LOWER, and **UPPER**, two divisions of the German empire, abolished in 1806.

RHINE, LOWER, a department in the north-east of France, consisting of the north part of Alsace, and forming an oblong tract. Area 1900 square miles. Pop. 440,000.

RHINE, UPPER, another department in the north-east of France, of an oblong form, the Rhine flowing along its eastern limit, and the long chain of the Vosges extending on its western side, in a course nearly parallel to that river. Area 1700 square miles. Protestants 57,000; Jews 10,000; Anabaptists 3000; Catholics 250,000.

RHO, a small but populous town of Italy, on the Olona, 8 miles W. Milan.

RHODE ISLAND, including Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one of the United States, which is situated between 41. 22. and 42. 0. N. lat., and between 6. 0. and 6. 50. E. long. It is bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by the Connecticut. It extends 40 miles from the Atlantic on the south, to the Massachusetts line of boundary on the north, and the greatest width is 37 miles. It contains 5 counties. Its chief towns are, Bristol, East Greenwich, Newport, Providence, and South Kingstown. The face of the country is mostly level, except in the north-west part, which is hilly and rocky. The soil is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. Here are found some of the finest cattle in New England. Corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some places wheat, are produced. Iron ore is found; also copper ore and coal. The manufactures consist chiefly of iron, cotton, woollen, paper, oils, spirits, and straw bonnets. The exports for the year 1791, were 470,131 dollars; 1800, 1,322,945; and 1810, 1,331,576. They fell off owing to the war with Great Britain; but they have since increased. The imports are West India produce, logwood from Honduras bay, and the manufactures of Europe and of India. The climate of this state is somewhat milder than that of Massachusetts, the cold of winter being less intense, and the heat of summer less oppressive. There are numerous dairies, and the butter and cheese is of an excellent quality. Fruit thrives here extremely, especially the apple, of which more cider is made than is required for home consumption.

The wild animals, deprived of their cover, have disappeared. The shores and rivers abound with fish. The rivers are Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawtucket, and Wood river. There are also Narraganset and Providence bays, in which are numerous islands. The most considerable towns are Providence, Newport, Bristol, Warren, South Kingston, East Greenwich, Smithfield, and the villages of Pawtucket and Pawtuxet. The harbours are Newport, Providence, Wickford, Pawtuxet, Bristol, and Warren.

	Population	According to the 10.
1730,	17,935	2,433
1774,	59,674	5,213
1800,	69,122	380 7,301 free Blacks.
1810,	76,931	163 2,609

RHODE ISLAND, the island from which the above state takes its name, is situated in Narraganset bay, near the coast of Massachusetts. It is about 15 miles from north to south, and 3½ wide, and is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown. Long. 71. 20. W. Lat. 41. 25. N.

RHODES, an extensive island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Asia Minor. In ancient times, it was one of the most celebrated of the states of Greece, and distinguished above all others by its wealth, commerce, and naval power. It was among the last states which yielded to the Romans; and she was allowed even to enjoy the forms of liberty, till the reign of Vespasian. The island became one of the last retreats to the knights of St John of Jerusalem, who baffled the efforts of Mahomet II. the conqueror of Constantinople, and were not reduced by Solymann the Great, till after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in history. Rhodes, which occupies so great a place in history, is reduced by the oppressions of the Porte, and the arbitrary exactions of its governors, to a state of the most wretched poverty, notwithstanding its great natural advantages. In the centre rises Mount Attandra, which forms the pinnacle of a range of mountains, on which grow those forests of pine which supplied the ancient navies of the Rhodians, and are still sent in great quantities to the arsenal at Constantinople. Beneath this range rises a tract of lower hills, which produce some of that pernicious wind so much prized by the ancients. The tract beneath, forming the greater portion of the island, slopes gradually down to the sea, and being watered by numerous streams descending from the higher regions, is capable, under proper cultivation, of producing the most luxuriant crops. The oppression of the pacha, and the insecurity of property, have rendered these gifts of nature of no avail. A great part of the island is left entirely waste, though the natural fertility of the soil is great. Corn and olives are raised, but not in sufficient quantity for the wants of the inhabitants. The quantity of cotton raised is barely sufficient for the supply of this island. The exportation of wine, figs, and other fruit,

is, however, considerable. The climate of Rhodes is delightful. The capital is inhabited chiefly by Turks. There are five villages occupied by Mussulmans. Five towns and 41 villages are inhabited by Greeks. The families in the island are stated at 4700 Turks, 2500 Greeks, and 100 Jews, making in all 7300 families, which, at five persons to each family, would amount to 36,500. On the contrary, Mr. Turner calculates the whole number at 20,000.

RHODES, a city, and capital of the island of the same name. From a distance, Rhodes presents some vestiges of its ancient grandeur. On entering the city, however, scarcely any thing is found to correspond with the expectations thus excited. The streets are narrow and winding, devoid at once of regularity and elegance. The inhabitants consist of 5000 Turks and 1600 Jews. The state of the buildings bears marks of the desolation occasioned by tyranny. One half of the houses in the city are in ruins, and one half of those in the suburbs uninhabited. The principal public buildings which remain are the church of St John, and another; the palace of the grand masters, and a convent, all large massy buildings, in the Gothic style. The churches are converted into mosques; and a large hospital is used by the Turks for a granary. Of all these buildings, the old palace is the largest and handsomest. The suburbs, occupied by the Greek inhabitants, are very beautiful, consisting of good stone houses, with gardens well stocked with all the fruits of the climate. Rhodes has two good harbours. They are separated only by a mole, running obliquely out into the sea. The two extremities are defended by towers, distant 200 feet from each other; while in the centre of the mole there is a square tower, 120 feet high. Long. 26. 12. E. Lat. 36. 26. N.

RHONZE, a town of France, capital of the department of the Aveyron. It is a gloomy place, with narrow and dark streets. It has two squares, and the cathedral is tolerably built. It has also a lycee or academy, a public library, a neat school, and a small exchange. Pop. 4500. 70 miles N.E. Toulouse.

RHOE, MICALE, one of the Sthetland isles, on the south of the Mainland, 24 miles in circumference, containing 14 families, or 63 inhabitants. Little Rhoe adjoins it.

RHODNE, a great river in the south of Europe, which rises in the central and highest part of Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Furg, only five miles from the source of the Rhine. It flows in a western direction, through a long and wide valley of the Swiss canton of the Valais, and being swelled by a variety of mountain streams, it passes through the lake of Geneva. Flowing southward, and being joined by the Saône and other streams, such as the Saône and Durance, it discharges itself, after a course of nearly 300 miles, by three mouths, into the part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Lyons.

RHONNE, a department in the south-east of

France, bounded by the departments of the Saône and Loire, the Ain, the Isère, and the Loire. Area 1050 square miles. Pop. 320,000.

RHOŶE, MOUTHS OF THE, a department in the south-east of France, formed of a part of Provence, and bounded by the Mediterranean and the departments of the Gard, the Vaucluse, and the Var. Area 3000 square miles. Population 293,000.

RHONHOUSE, a village of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

RHUABEN, a village of Wales, in Denbighshire, 6 miles from Wrexham.

RHIDDLAN, a village of Wales, in Flintshire, anciently of considerable importance. It still retains its elective franchise as a contributory borough. It is situated in the vale of Clwyd, its castle, of which some detached towers still remain, was once a place of great strength. Population 1487.

RHYNS, or **RHYNS OF GALLOWAY**, is a term applied to that peninsula of Wigtonshire, Scotland, formed by the approximation of the bays of Loch Ryan and Glenelgue.

RIAGA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Douro, at Roca.

RIANS, a town of France, 36 miles N.W. Toulon. Population 3200.

RIAZAN, the capital of a government of the same name in European Russia, on the Oka, 123 miles S. S. E. Moscow. It has an unusual number of churches. Population 5000.

RIÑA, a small town of Spain, on the Tormes, 6 miles E. S. E. Salamanca.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, 45 miles S. S. E. Santiago. Population 2400.

RIBADIVO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Eo. Population 2000.

RIBATUA, a town of Portugal, province of Entre Minho e Douro. Pop. 2000.

RICHMOND AND RIBbles, two villages of England, in Worcestershire and Lancashire.

RIBBLE, a considerable river of England, which falls into the Irish sea below Preston.

RIBBLETON and **RIBBLESTON**, villages of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 151-1760.

RIBE, or **RIBEX**, an ancient but decayed town of Denmark, on the west coast of Jutland. Pop. 2600. 120 miles N. Hamburg.

RIBEAUVILLE, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Population 4700. 9 miles N. by W. Colmar.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, 21 miles N. W. Laon. Population 2400.

RIBESAC, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 3000.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, 12 miles N. E. Rostock. Population 1900.

RIBSTON, GREAT AND LITTLE, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire.

RIBTON and **RIBT**, two villages of England, in Cumberland and Lancashire.

RICA, VILLA, a town of Brazil, at the source of the Rio Francisco.

RICCARTON, a small village of Scotland, in West Lothian, 3 miles S. Linlithgow.

RICCARTON, a parish and village of Scotland, adjoining Kilmarnock. Pop. 2122.

RICCIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Molise, with 4500 inhabitants.

RICEBOROUGH, a town of the United States, in Liberty county, Georgia. Houses 30.

RICÉVA, L'ÎLE, a town of France, department of the Aube, 28 miles S. E. Troyes. Population 4000.

RICHMOND, a small village of England, in the county of Kent, supposed to have been the first and principal station of the Romans. No traces of the town are now to be found. The remains of the castle, by their immense mass, have alone withstood the ravages of time. 2 miles N. N. W. Sandwich.

RICHMUND, a town of France, on the Aisne, 35 miles S. W. Tours. Pop. 3200.

RICHLAND, a county of the United States, in the north part of Ohio.

RICHLAND, a district in the central part of South Carolina. Population 9027, including 5238 slaves.

RICHLAND, a river of the United States, in Tennessee, which joins Elk river.

RICHLAND, a post village of the United States, in Giles county, Tennessee.—Also the name of various townships.

RICHFIELD, CHAMBLEY, OR SORREY RIVER, a river of Lower Canada, which flows from Lake Champlain in a northerly course, and joins the St. Lawrence.

RICHFIELD ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the river St. Lawrence, at the S. W. entrance of Lake St. Peter, nearly 100 in number.

RICHMOND, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, on an eminence on the south bank of the Thames. It is a spot of great celebrity, both for the beauty of its scenery, and from its being the seat of a royal palace during several centuries. This palace is now totally demolished, and its site occupied by several houses, which hold of the crown. Richmond Park is first mentioned in the reign of Edward I.; and several ornamental buildings were erected here by Caroline, George II.'s queen. George III. frequently resided here in the early part of his reign. At a short distance an observatory has been erected, from designs by Sir William Chambers, and amply provided with the finest astronomical instruments. Part of the Old Park forms a grazing and dairy farm, formerly occupied by George III. The remainder is occupied by the beautiful royal gardens, which in summer are opened to the public. The New or Great Park, formed by Charles I. is kept in its proper state, well stocked with deer; it is inclosed by a brick wall, 8 miles in compass. The rich scenery of Richmond and its vicinity have been the theme of general admiration, and have attracted a number of families of distinction, whose seats render the village and neighbourhood remarkably gay and splendid. The village extends about a mile, or more, up the hill, from the Thames, skirted and intermingled with agreeable gardens. The view from Richmond Hill is particularly celebrated. Richmond church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, consists of a nave, two

aisles, and a chancel, built of bricks, with a square embattled tower at the west end. Among the monuments in the church is one to Thomson the poet. In the village there are several almshouses, and a charity school. An elegant stone bridge was erected over the river here, of five semicircular arches. Population 3211. 9 miles W. S. W. London.

Richmond, a market and borough town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the N. declivity of a lofty eminence, rising boldly from the bank of the Swale. The castle crowns the summit, and still bears marks of its former importance. The ground covered by it comprises nearly six acres. Richmond contains two churches, one of which is both parochial and collegiate. The market-place is a spacious and handsome building, surrounded with good shops and houses. Richmond was incorporated in the 19th of the reign of Elizabeth. It sends two members to parliament. Number of voters 270. The chief trade of Richmond is in corn and lead. It has also a manufacture of knit yarn, stockings, and woollen caps for seamen. Population 3546. 40 miles N. W. York.

Richmond, a county of the United States, in the north part of Georgia. Population 4189, including 3536 slaves.—23. In New York, occupying all Staten Island. Population 5347.—33. In the south part of North Carolina. Pop. 6395, including 1231 slaves. 4th. In Virginia. Pop. 6214. Slaves 3176.

Richmond, a city and port of entry of the United States, and metropolis of Virginia, in Henrico county, on the north side of James river, between 50 and 60 miles by the course of the river above City Point, and 150 miles from its mouth, immediately below the falls, at the head of tide water, and opposite Manchester, with which it is connected by two bridges. It is one of the most flourishing, wealthy, and commercial cities of the United States. It has various manufactures, namely, a glass-house, a sugar-refinery, an iron foundry, and a cotton manufactory. Its public buildings are, a capitol or state-house, a house for the governor, an armory, a penitentiary, a court-house, a jail, an almshouse, and eight churches for different sects of Christians. The falls extend nearly 6 miles. A canal with three locks, is cut on the north side of the river, terminating at the town, in a basin of about two acres. It has an extensive inland trade, and its foreign commerce is considerable. In 1811, the theatre at Richmond took fire, and in the conflagration 72 persons lost their lives. An elegant Episcopal church of brick has since been erected on the spot. Pop. in 1800, 5637; in 1817, 14,333. 25 miles N. Petersburg.

Richthausen, a market town of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich. Pop. 2401.

Richthausen, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, in the vicinity of Carlisle.

Richthausen, a market town of England, in Hertfordshire. The church is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, aisles,

and chancel. There are several cotton, flour, silk, and paper mills in the vicinity. The females manufacture straw plait. Population 3946. 18 miles N. W. London.

Ridale, a small river of England, in Yorkshire. It joins the Swale.

Rindern, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Population 2700.

Ribe, a village of England, in the Isle of Wight, on an eminence opposite Portsmouth, 9 miles N. E. Newport.

Rineau River, a river of Canada, which runs into the Unawas river.

Rizzo, a neat market town of Upper Austria, 18 miles E. Braunau. Population 3000.

Rientzen, a town of Germany, on the Danube, 28 miles W. S. W. Ulm. Pop. 1500.

Ringer, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the river Elz, with 1700 inhabitants.

Riesenau, a town of West Prussia, 12 miles E. Marienwerder. Population 2400.

Rieti, a town of Italy, States of the Church. It has some manufactures of woollens. Pop. 6500. 37 miles N. N. E. Rome.

Rituelin, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 1800.

Rieux, a town of France, on the Reze, 28 miles S. by W. Toulouse. Pop. 1700.

Rieux, a town of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Vilaine. Pop. 2200.

Riez, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, on the Colostre, 40 miles N. E. Aix. Population 2000.

Riga, a city of European Russia, and the capital of Livonia, situated about nine miles from the sea, in a large plain on the Dwina or Duna, which is crossed by a bridge of pontoons 40 feet broad, and 2600 feet long. During the winter the river is crossed on the ice. The town stands on the right, the suburbs on the left bank of the river. Without being a regular fortress, Riga has considerable strength. The entrance of the river is guarded from maritime attacks by the fortress of Dünaburg. The town on the whole is unhandsome, the streets being narrow and crooked. Of the public buildings, the principal are the town-house, the exchange, the house of assembly for the states or representatives of Livonia, the arsenal, the hospital of St. George, and the Catharinehof. The church of St. Peter is remarkable for its fine tower, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour. Of the inhabitants of Riga, the majority are Germans and Livonians, the Russians being comparatively few. The export trade is chiefly managed by English and Scotch houses: the principal articles are timber, flax, hemp, and corn. The manufactures of Riga are insignificant, being confined to starch, a sugar refinery, and other small articles. There is here a lyceum or academy, and a high school, with a provision for maintaining and educating poor children. There is here also a public library, a cabinet of natural history, and a literary society. Pop. 36,000. 285 miles W. S. W. St. Petersburg. Long. 24, 7. 45. E. Lat. 56. 5. 1. N.

RIGA, GULF OF, a bay of the Baltic, between the coasts of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia.

RIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 2000.

RIGNANO, a town of Naples, 18 miles W. N. W. Manfredonia. Population 2000.

RIGTON and RUALL, two villages of England, in Yorkshire and Rutlandshire.

RIELLE, a river of France, in Normandy, which falls into the Seine.

RILLINGTON, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 5 miles N. E. New Malton.

RIMINI, a town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical states, on the Marecchia, near its influx into the Adriatic. The town is extensive, but dull and deserted, its population being reduced to 8000. Its streets are straight, and contain several churches and family mansions of Istrian marble. It has several fine squares. The cathedral, and several of the churches of Rimini, are ornamented with beautiful marble. The church of St Francis, a fine edifice of the 15th century, has a profusion of sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs. Rimini contains several valuable remains of Roman antiquities. Rimini, called formerly Ariminum, from the river Ariminus, which washed its walls, is very ancient, and formed at one time a small independent republic. 50 miles S. W. Ancona.

RIMOST, a town of France, department of the Arriege. Population 1200.

RIMSWELL, a hamlet of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

RINO ISLAND, a small island of the United States, on the Massachusetts coast.

RINCAY, a river of England, in Cheshire.

RINGKOPING, a small town of Denmark, in North Jutland, 45 miles S. W. Wiborg.

RINGSTEAD, two villages of England, in Norfolk and Dorsetshire.

RINGSBUD, a petty town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Population 700.

RINDWON, a market town and parish of England, in Hampshire, on the Avon. It is noted for its breweries of strong beer and ale. Pop. 3804. 30 miles S. W. Winchester.

RINTELN, a town of Germany, on the Weser, 30 miles W. S. W. Hanover. Pop. 2700.

RIO, a town of Tuscany, in the island of Elba. Near it are iron mines. Pop. 1000.

RIONAJA, the capital of a province of the same name in Quilo, at the extremity of an extensive valley. It was almost ruined by the eruptions of the volcano of Cotopaxi, in 1698 and 1746; and in 1797 it was destroyed by an earthquake. It has been rebuilt in a more convenient spot. It is large and handsome, with two churches, four convents, two nunneries, and an hospital. Pop. in 1818, 20,000. Lat. l. 42. 8.

RIO BERSO, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs into the sea.

RIO CORAL, a river of Jamaica. It passes Spanish Town, and runs into the sea.

RIO GRANDE, a province of Brazil, of considerable extent, and bounded N. by the ca-

pitania of St Paul's, W. by Marão Grosso, and S. by the Spanish territories between it and the Rio de la Plata. The climate is considered very fine, and the soil so productive, that this district may be called the granary of Brazil. The wheat grown here is shipped to all the ports on the coast where bread is good. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are, the breeding of cattle, for which the immense track of pasture land is so well adapted; the drying and preparing of hides, and the making of *charque*, i. e. beef salted and dried in a particular manner. The quantity of hides exported from hence is almost incredible. Tallow forms another considerable article of commerce. Horns and horse-hair form an inferior branch of the commerce, and are shipped from this port in great quantities. All European merchandise, they bring wine, oil, olives, glass, and a great variety of English commodities, particularly iron, baizes, coatings, stout woollen cloths, Manchester velvets of various qualities and colours, printed cottons, calicoes, muslins, handkerchiefs, silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery, hats, flannels, &c.; saddle-stuff, cordage, anchors, tar, paints, fowling-pieces, ammunition of all sorts, hardware of every description, particularly slaughter-knives, some plated ware, and fancy articles.

RIO MISO, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea in Carlisle bay.

RIO DEL RIO, a river of Western Africa, the most southern of that succession of large estuaries which fall into the gulf of Benue. Long. of its mouth, $0^{\circ} 5. E.$ Lat. $4. 30. N.$

RION, a regularly built town of France, department of the Tny de Dome. The dark colour of its houses, built of basalt, gives it a dull and gloomy appearance. It was once a place of some strength, and has still a small arsenal, but its earthen mound is now planted with trees, and serves as a promenade. Its chief structures are its theatre and public fountains. Pop. 13,500. 50 miles S. by W. Montlins.

RITORA, a town of Spain, 17 miles S. by W. Alcanaz. Population 4000.

RIPAMONTE, a town of Naples, province of Molise. Population 2500.

RIPA LEMOSANA, a town of Italy, in Naples, 9 miles E. Molise. Population 3100.

RIPLEY, a market town and parish of England, in Yorkshire, on the Ryd. Population of the parish, 1132.—2d, A township in Derbyshire. Pop. 1626.—3d, A village in Kent, 4½ miles S. Sandwich.

RIPOLL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ter. Population 2400.

RIPON or RHYON, a market town and borough of England, in Yorkshire, near the confluence of the Ure and the Wharfe; over the former of which is a stone bridge of 17 arches. It consists almost entirely of narrow and crooked lanes. The church is a large and venerable Gothic structure. The market-place is a handsome and spacious square, ornamented with an obelisk, 90 feet high. There is also an elegant town-hall, a free grammar school, a public dis-

penary, Sunday schools, and a school of industry, besides four hospitals. Here is also a theatre. Ripon was once celebrated for its manufacture of *spurs*. The town is still a staple for wool, though its woollen manufactures have declined. It sent members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I. Pop. 4663.

RISANO, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, 8 miles N. Cattaro. Population 1800.

RISBOROUGH MONKS, a market town of England, Buckinghamshire. Pop. 934.

RISSTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1170.

RITHWOLTH, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Population 1566.

RITTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 11 miles N. W. Morpeth.

RITTON-CROFT-DUNMORE, a village of England, near Stoneley-Abbey.

RIVA, a small town of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Como. 6 miles S. Chiavenna.

RIVA, or RHEIF, a town of Tyrol, on the lake Garda, 17 miles S. W. Trent. Pop. 3100.

RIVA DI CHIARI, a town of Italy, 10 miles E. by S. Turin. Population 2300.

RIVAROLA, a well built town of Piedmont, 18 miles N. N. E. Turin. Pop. 6200.

RIVAROSSA, a town of Piedmont, province of Turin. Population 1400.

RIVEROSE, a town of Spain, 11 miles W. by N. Tarragona. Population 2400.

RIVE DE GIER, a town of France, department of the Loire, on the Gier, 23 miles S. S. W. Lyons. Population 4300.

RIVELLO, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata. Population, with the adjacent village of Boia, 5400.

RIVER, HAVER, a town of Savoy, near Chamberry. Population 5000.

RIVERHEAD, a village of England, in the county of Kent.

RIVALSUTER, a town of France, on the Calv, 6 miles N. by W. Perpignan. Pop. 1800.

RIVER DES PRAIRIES, a river of Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence.

RIVIERE ROUGE, a river of the United States, enters Lake Michigan, in Green bay.

RIVINGTON, a village of England, in the county of Lancaster, 5 miles from Bolton.

RIVOLI, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. It has manufactures of linen, woollens, and silk. Pop. 4100. 9 miles W. Turin.

RIVOLI, a small place in Lombardy, on the Adige, 12 miles N. W. Verona.

RIZE, a river of France, joins the Adour.

RITTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 990.

ROA, a town of Spain, province of Burgos, on the Douro. Population 2500.

ROADS, a township of England, in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. E. by E. Frome.

ROANNE, a town of France, on the Loire. It has still the appearance of a village, its streets stretching out in various directions into the open country, and the most remote houses being intermixed with trees. Pop. 5000.

ROANOKE, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of North Carolina.—2d, **ROANOKE**

LITTLE, a river of the United States, in Virginia.—3d, **ROANOKE INLET**, a channel of the United States, on the coast of North Carolina, which leads into Albemarle sound.

ROANOKE RIVER, a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which enters Albemarle sound, Long. 76. 56. W. Lat. 35. 58. N.

ROARING RIVER, a river of the United States, in Tennessee.—Also one in the North-western Territory.

ROARING WATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Roaring Water bay, on the south coast of Ireland.

ROBE, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib.

ROBECQ, a village of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Population 2300.

ROBEL, a town of Germany, 28 miles W. S. W. New Brandenburg. Pop. 1800.

ROBERINDALE, a village of England, in Lancashire, 43 miles E. N. E. Lancaster.

ROBERTSON, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. Pop. 7270.

ROBESON, a county of North Carolina. Population 7523, including 1346 slaves.

ROBINHOOD'S BAY, a village of England, in Yorkshire, on a bay of the same name, 6 miles S. E. Whitby.

ROBLEDO, a town of Spain, New Castile, 33 miles S. by E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 6400.

ROCA, a small river of the island of Martinique, which enters the sea.

ROCCA, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Turin. Population 2200.

ROCCA, Cano da, in Portugal, the most westerly point of land in Europe. Long. 9. 29. 21. W. Lat. 38. 46. 8. N.

ROCCA D'AMAZZO, a town of Italy, 6 miles E. Atri. Population 2000.

ROCCA D'ASPIDO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 2900.

ROCCA DE BALDI, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Pesio. Population 2300.

ROCCA MANDOLFI, a town of Naples, 40 miles N. Naples. Population 3400.

ROCCA MONFIERA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Population 2900.

ROCCA S. FELICE, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 2100.

ROCCA SERCA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Population 2500.

ROCCARUNA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 1500.

ROCCAPORTE, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 2500.

ROCCATONE, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 2700.

ROCHDALE, a town of England, county of Lancaster, on the Roch, over which is a neat stone bridge of three arches. The church, an ancient building, stands on an eminence, to which there is an ascent by a flight of 126 steps. Another church has been erected of stone, of the Gothic order, an elegant structure. Besides this, the town contains a chapel of ease; with meeting-houses for the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, &c. & a free grammar school, an

English free school, several Sunday schools, and a national school. Here is also a theatre, and two assembly rooms. It has manufactures of hosiery, flannels, kerseys, coatings, and brand cloths. Population not separately returned. 11 miles N. by E. Manchester.

ROCH, a small river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Irwell.

ROCH, a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege. Population 1400.

ROCHE, a town of Switzerland, with extensive salt-works. 46 miles E. by N. Geneva.

ROCHE, a town of Savoy, 12 miles S. by E. Geneva. Population 2300.

ROCHE-CHARENT, a town of France, 22 miles W. Limoges. Population 1500.

ROCHEREAU, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, on the Charente. The streets are broad, straight, and laid out on a plan of perfect regularity. Nearly in the centre of the town is a spacious square. The principal objects of interest are the arsenal, the cannon foundry, the barracks, the extensive magazines of naval stores, and the docks; likewise the civil and marine hospital, and the navigation school. The harbour, one of the great naval stations of the kingdom, is protected by five forts. It is formed by the Charente, which, if not wide, is secure, and capable, from its depth, of admitting vessels of great size. Here are, however, several manufactures, viz. cordage, stoneware, and oil; also sugar refining. Pop. 15,000. 20 miles S. E. La Rochelle.

ROCHEREAU, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 2400.

ROCHEREAU, a town of France, on the Tanaro, 58 miles S. Molins. Pop. 2400.

ROCHELLE, a town of France, capital of the department of the Lower Charente, at the bottom of a small gulf of the Atlantic. Its form is nearly oval. Its fortifications, the work of the famous Vauban, are in good condition. The town is well built, the streets broad, and in general straight. La Rochelle has several squares. One called the *Place d'Armes*, consists of a spacious area, planted with trees, and commanding a view of the roadstead and shipping. The principal public buildings of La Rochelle are the cathedral, the hospital, the orphan-house, and the exchange. La Rochelle has long been an interesting place in a commercial view: its port stretches into the interior of the town, like that of Marseilles, and, if not large, is secure. It has, all along its sides, a mole, of which the total length is three quarters of a mile: it is capable, at high-water, of admitting vessels of great burden. Its entrance is defended by two old Gothic towers of great height, and crossed by a ponderous iron chain. The roadstead, formed by two projecting points of land, is spacious, and tolerably secure. Its trade, both to the colonies and to European ports, is considerable. La Rochelle is an ancient town, and was for some time in possession of the English, prior to 1224, when the French retook it. In 1637, after being frequently be-

sieged by the Catholics, it was taken by Louis XIII. after a memorable siege of 13 months. Population 17,500. 78 miles S. Nantes.

ROCHESTER, a very ancient, though now an inconsiderable city of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway. On the east it is connected by a continued range of buildings, with the town of Chatham, and on the west, by the bridge over the river, with the village of Strood. It consists chiefly of one main and spacious street. The chief public buildings of Rochester are the castle, the cathedral, the churches, the town-hall, the bridge, and Watt's charity-house and dormitories. The castle stands on an eminence rising abruptly from the river Medway on the west. The outward walls, which formed an irregular oblong, 300 feet in length, were strengthened by several square and round towers, all of which are now, however, verging to a state of decay. It was founded by William the Conqueror. The cathedral is on the east of the castle. From the various styles of its architecture, it appears to have been a work of different ages. It is in the form of a cross, and is divided into a nave, aisles, two transepts, and a choir, with a low tower, and a spire rising at the intersection of the nave and great transept. The cathedral, on the whole, extends in length 300 feet from east to west. The breadth of the nave, with the side aisles, is 75 feet, and that of the choir nearly the same. The western transept is 124 feet, and the eastern 40 feet long; the west front is 54 feet wide, and the great tower 156 feet high. Several of the monuments in the cathedral are curious, both from their antiquity and workmanship. Adjoining to the cathedral are the remains of the chapter-house and cloister, belonging to the priory, which exhibit a very beautiful series of Norman arches and ornaments, but in a state of great dilapidation. Rochester had formerly four churches, besides the cathedral; St Nicholas church, built in 1421, consisting of a nave, aisles, and a chancel, with an embattled tower on the north-west; and St Margaret's church, St Clement's church, and St Mary's: the last is entirely demolished; and St Clement's forms part of some dwelling-houses. The town-hall is a handsome brick building, supported by stone columns of the Doric order. In the lower division is the city prison, and in the upper the hall, in a spacious area behind, a large and lofty room, beautifully enriched with carved work, and containing full length portraits of King William and Queen Anne, by Sir Geoffrey Kneller, and of several persons of distinction connected with the city. The bridge over the Medway was built in the reign of Richard II; it consists of 11 arches, three of which have been rebuilt, and otherwise beautified and improved. Rochester has various charitable institutions, a grammar school, and a free school. It sends two members to parliament. Number of voters about 1050. It was a Roman station, but did not attain any celebrity until more than a cen-

tury after the arrival of the Saxons. Population, including Chatham, 21,063. 27 miles N. W. Canterbury, and 29 S. E. London. Long. O. 30. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

ROCHESTER, a village of England, Northumberland, 26 miles N. N. W. Hexham.

ROCHESTER, a flourishing post-village of the United States, in Genesee county, New York.—The name also of several townships.

ROCHETTA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Population 4000.—2d, Of the Sarlinian states, in Montserrat. Pop. 2600.

ROCHFORD, a market town and parish of England, county of Essex, on the Broomfield, over which it has two small bridges. Population 1362. 16 miles S. E. Chelmsford.

ROCHFORD, a village of England, in Worcestershire, 3 miles E. Tenbury.

ROCHLIFF CASTLE, and **ROCHLIFF CHURCH**, 2 villages of England, Cumberland.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Saxony, 28 miles S. S. E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 2100.

ROCK, a village of England, in Northumberland, 5 miles N. N. E. Alnwick.

ROCK FISH CREEK, a river of the United States, in Virginia.

ROCK HALL, a post-village of the United States, in Kent county, Maryland.

ROCK LANDING, a post-village of the United States, in North Carolina.

ROCKMARTIN, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 10,316.

ROCKCASTLE, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Population 1731.

ROCKINGHAM, a market town and parish of England, in Northampton. 64 miles N. by W. London. Population 2711.

ROCKINGHAM, a county of the United States, in the S. E. part of New Hampshire. Pop. 50,175. Chief-towns, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Concord.—2d, In the central part of Virginia. Pop. 12,753, including 1491 slaves.—3d, On the N. side of North Carolina. Pop. 10,316, including 2114 slaves.—The name also of several townships.

ROCKLAND, a county of the United States, in New York. Population 7738.

ROCKSavage, a village of England, in Cheshire, on the Weaver, near Halton.

ROCKVILLE, two post-villages of the United States, in Maryland and Virginia.

ROCKY-BRIDGE, a post-village of the United States, Christian county, Kentucky.

ROCKY HILL, a post-village and parish of the United States, Connecticut.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, a great ridge of mountains in North America. They run the whole length of the continent, from its southern to its northern extremity, where they terminate in the Icy sea, in the latitude of 70.

ROCKY RIVER, two tributaries of the Mississippi, in Louisiana.—2d, Two of Lake Erie, in the Michigan territory.—3d, One of the Wabash.—4th, Of Lake Michigan.

ROCKY HILL and **ROCKY SPRING**, two post-villages of Ohio and North Carolina.

ROCKY, a town of France, 44 miles S. E. Mons. Population 2900.

RONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles N. N. E. Vique. Population 2100.

RONA, LA, a town of Spain, in La Mancha. Population 2400.

RONNOSE, two villages of England, in Wiltshire and Warwickshire.

RONDEX, a small river of England, in Salop.—Also a hamlet in Wiltshire.

RONDELLO, an inland town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland. Pop. 1700.

RODEROSCH, a village of Germany, in Saxony, on the Gorisch. Population 2000.

RONI, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. Population 3000.

ROVERA, a small river of England, in Essex, which falls into the Thames.—Also the name of eight parishes of England, in Essex.

RODOSTO, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, near the sea of Marmora. It has good streets, and several good public buildings. It has a good harbour. Population 16,000. 68 miles W. Constantinople.

RONZ, a town of France, in Alsace. Population 2700.

ROE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Foyle.

ROEHAMPTON, a pleasant hamlet of England, in Surrey.

ROER, the name of two rivers in the Prussian states. The one falls into the Meuse; the other into the Rhine.

ROERLO, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. Population 2500.

RORENO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 2300.

ROSEN, a town of Prussian Poland, 24 miles N. by E. Posen. Population 3500.

ROSIATE, a village of England, on the Severn, in Monmouthshire.

ROSLANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Population 3400.

ROSEN, a town of France, 12 miles N. W. Aix. Population 2000.

ROHAN-ROHAN, a town of France, department of the Two Seves. Population 1000.

ROHILLYN, properly **KERTAZER**, an extensive and valuable district of Hindostan, formerly belonging to the province of Delli, but now included in the district of Bareilly. It stands between the Ganges and Gogra, between Lat. 28. and 30. N. It is extremely well watered by several rivers, and the soil is remarkably fertile. It contains the following towns:—Bareilly, Bissowly, Budaron, Moradabad, Owlah, Pilibhet, Rampore, Simbul, and several other places.

RONN, a market town of Germany, in Bavaria, near the river Isar.

ROHNSDORF ROBER, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Rober. Population 1000.

ROHNSDORF GROSS, a village of Saxony, 11 miles N. E. Dresden. Population 2000.

ROISON, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the Galaure. Population 2400.

RORTACH, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg. Pop. 2700.

ROKERY and **ROKELY**, two villages of England, in Yorkshire and Wiltshire.

ROKITZAN, a town of Bohemia, 43 miles W. S. W. Prague. Population 2300.

ROLEIA, a small town of Portugal, on the coast road leading from the north to Lisbon.

ROLLE, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 13 miles N. N. E. Geneva. Pop. 2400.

ROM, a village of France, department of the Two Sevrer. Population 1300.

ROMAGNÈSE, a town of the Nardinian states, province of Bobbio. Pop. 3200.

ROMALD KIRK, a village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees.

ROMANBY, a village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, near Northallerton.

ROMANIA, **ROMELIA**, or **ILIRIA**, a very extensive province, or rather portion of European Turkey, comprising, with the exception of Bosnia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, all the Turkish possessions on the continent of Europe. It is bounded N. by the Danube, E. by the Black sea, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Adriatic, Dalmatia, and Bosnia. This comprises, together, Bulgaria and Servia, which are by some considered distinct provinces. But without these, Romelia has an extent of nearly 120,000 square miles, with a population of about 6,000,000.

ROMANO, a town of Austrian Italy, 26 miles E. Milan. Population 3200.

ROMANO, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles S. Ivrea. Population 2000.

ROMANOV, two towns of Russia, government of Jaroslavl, on the Volga. Population 4200—3100.

ROMANS, a town of France, department of the Drome, on the Isere, with a bridge over that river. It has manufactures of woollen and silk. Population 6500.

ROBINHOOD, **ROMINGHAM**, and **ROMNEY**, three villages of England, in Hertfordshire, Suffolk, and Kent.

ROME, a large and famous city of Italy, formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and the capital of the world, situated chiefly on the left bank of the Tiber. The space inclosed by walls approaches to the form of a square of three, or somewhat more than three miles each way, the circuit of the walls being in all about 13 miles. This is equal to the circumference of Rome in its greatest splendour; but of the seven eminences on which the former stood, several, viz. Mons Aventinus, Palatinus, Caelius, and in some degree Mons Esquilinus, Viminalis, and Quirinalis, were at that period covered with buildings; nor they are covered with vineyards, corn fields, or villas, the close population being confined to the level track between the eminences and the river, and occupying little more than a third of the space included within the walls. The most regularly built part of Rome is that which is adjacent to the northern gate, called Porta del Popolo, and the quarter of Borgo, on the right of the river. The great drawback on its beauty as a city, is the mixed nature of its buildings, a mansion entitled to the name of palace, being too often placed amidst a group of hovels. The points from

which Rome can best be viewed, are the Pincian hill, Mount Janiculum, the tower of the Capitol, and the tops of the Trajan or Antonine columns. The streets of Rome have seldom any foot pavement; they are in general narrower than those of London, and wider than those of Paris. Three of the finest streets of the city are those which diverge from the Piazza di Popolo, near the northern gate, viz. the Corso, extending to the foot of the Capitol; the Strada del Babuino, ending in the Piazza di Spagna, and the Strada di Ripetta, leading to the Tiber. The Corso is the great public walk of Rome, and the scene of carnival festivities. The other fine streets of the city are the Strada Felice, the Strada Langara, the Strada Maggiore, and the Strada Flaminia. The squares of Rome are small, but numerous, and in general adorned with obelisks, fountains, or other monuments. The space in front of St Peter's church is a large area of an oval form, surrounded with a magnificent colonnade, the work of the celebrated Bernini. In the middle, between two elegant fountains, stands an Egyptian obelisk, of a single piece of granite, 78 feet in height. The Piazza Navona, a square in the centre of the town, the next in size to that of St Peter, stands on the ruins of the Circus Agonalis. The Roman forum was anciently bordered with temples, and lined with statues: it was bounded on one side by the Palatine hill, with the imperial residences; on the other by the Capitol. All these monuments have disappeared from the modern Piazza; and a few scattered porticos, with here and there an insulated column standing in the midst of broken shafts, fragments of marble, capitals, and cornices, are now the only memorials of the Roman forum. The Piazza di Campo Marzio is small, and takes its name from the ancient *Campus Martius*, which is now in a great measure covered with buildings. The Piazza di Monte Cavallo is one of the finest squares in the city, both for its situation and its buildings. The wall that surrounded Rome in the time of the emperors, is in many places in good preservation. Among the ancient edifices is conspicuous the Pantheon or Rotonda, a structure distinguished equally for solidity and elegance. A still more imposing object is the Colosseum or amphitheatre of Vespasian, a structure of an oval form, 681 feet in length, 461 in breadth, and 1616 ft in circumference, being the largest amphitheatre ever known. At a short distance from this, near the Viminal and Quirinal hills, stands another monument of ancient grandeur, a portion of the vast temple of Mars, now converted into a church. The inscription of the emperor Antonin has been converted into a clock. One of the triumphal arches of ancient Rome, the only one remaining, is the arch of Constantine, with pillars, statues, and bas-reliefs, all of the finest marble. The arch of Septimius Severus is of marble, but its bas-reliefs are much damaged. The arch of Titus has also suffered great

The Colonna Trajana, or Trajan's pillar, still stands on the spot where it was erected by that emperor, and is still covered with admirable bas-reliefs. The pillar erected in honour of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, is of equal, or somewhat greater height, but of inferior execution. Of the ancient aqueducts, there remain only three; yet their supply of water is extremely copious. As to public baths, those great objects of Roman luxury, there remain of those of Caracalla little but the walls; but the baths of Titus are in better preservation. No city in Europe is superior to Rome in the number and magnificence of its churches. The oldest, called the church of St Clement, is one of the best models now extant of Christian churches in their original form. The church of St Pietro di Vincoli is a noble hall, supported by 30 pillars of Pausan marble, and adorned with elegant tombs. That of St Martin and St Silvester is built of part of the materials of the baths of Titus, and is a beautiful edifice. The church of St Andrea, on Monte Cavallo, though small, is highly finished. That of St Cecilia, in Trastevere, as well as those of St Maria in the same quarter, St Sebastiano and St Pietro in Montorio, are all of great antiquity. The last contains the famous picture of the Transfiguration, by Raphael. The churches of St Grisogono and St Giovanni e Paolo are splendidly decorated with pillars. Santa Maria Egizia, a building of the Ionic order, is supposed to be the ancient temple of Fortuna Virilis, and Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, a temple of that goddess; while the church of Ave Cris is considered as occupying the site of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The Pantheon, and the seven patriarchal basilica, or cathedrals, are all remarkable for their architecture. The Pantheon, built in the reign of Augustus, and called, from its circular form, the Rotonda, contains the busts of a number of eminent characters. Of the cathedrals, Santa Maria Maggiore, a noble structure, is situated on the Esquiline mount, and has two fronts, each of modern architecture. St Giovanni, in Laterano, is the regular cathedral of the bishop of Rome. Another cathedral, that of Santa Croce, in Giesusalemme, was erected by Constantine on the ruins of a temple of Venus. A third church, begun by Constantine, but much extended since his reign, is that of St Paul, outside of the city wall, near the gate of Ostia. The cathedral of St Lorenzo is also outside of the city, and situated on the Via Tiburtina. In the church of St Peter's, the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting, are all displayed in the highest perfection. The original structure was erected by Constantine, and was repaired and improved in after ages. The most celebrated architects of modern times, Bramante, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Vignola, Bernini, and Borromini, have displayed their talents on this vast undertaking; the total expence of which must have amounted to at

least £ 12,000,000 sterling. Entering a circular room, formed by a vast colonnade, the spectator is struck by the majestic front of the building, extending 400 feet in length, and rising to the height of 180. The interior of the church corresponds perfectly with its outward grandeur. On entering either of the fine portals, the spectator beholds the most spacious hall ever constructed by human art, expanding in magnificent perspective, its length being above 600 English feet; the aisles and altars adorned with ancient pillars; the walls with festoons, wreaths, tiaras, and other ornaments of marble. The patriarchal chair of St Peter is a throne, elevated to the height of 70 feet. The high altar has below it St Peter's tomb; above it a magnificent canopy of brass, towering to the height of 132 feet. But of all the objects in this admirable edifice, the most surprising is the dome, the vault of which rises to the height of 400 feet, and extends over the spectator like a firmament. Here are three palaces of the Pope, viz. the Lateran, the Quirinal, and the Vatican. The first, situated close to the patriarchal church of that name, presents three fronts of great extent and simplicity, and is striking by its size and height. The Quirinal palace has become, from the height and salubrity of its situation, the summer residence of the popes. Its exterior presents two long fronts, plain and unadorned. Lastly comes the great palace of the Vatican, situated on an eminence to the north-west of the city, near St Peter's. Its exterior presents neither magnificence nor symmetry, having been erected by different architects at different eras, and forming, not one, but an assemblage of edifices. Its extent is immense, and the number of its rooms, great and small, is estimated at 10,000. Part of it is built with grandeur, and its walls are adorned with the cartoons of Raphael and Michael Angelo. Here also are collections of medals and other antiques; apartments lined with marble, or paved with Roman mosaic, containing vases, candelabras, and altars. Here also are the celebrated statues of the Apollo Belvedere, the Laocoon, and the Antinous. The family mansions are here termed palaces, and are in great numbers; but the far greater part of them are less remarkable for their outward architecture, than for their size and internal decorations. The Palazzo Doria is one of the finest in the city, presenting three large fronts, inclosing a spacious court surrounded with a piazza. It has a fine stair-case, which leads to a magnificent gallery filled with pictures. The Palazzo Ruspoli has a still finer stair-case, consisting of four flights, of 30 steps each, each step of a single piece of marble, nearly ten feet long, and two broad. The Corsini palace is remarkable for its size, its furniture, and its gardens. The Palazzo Orsini, that of Giustiniani, of Attieri, and of Cicciopori, are all distinguished buildings. The Palazzo Farnese is of great size, and occupies one

side of a handsome square. There are various others, some of which are rich in the paintings of the first masters. Rome is well supplied with hospitals, but they are conducted on an antiquated plan, and very deficient in interior order and arrangement. The Tiber, though deep, is only about 200 feet wide. It is crossed at Rome by four bridges. Rome is the seat of several seminaries; a university, a Greek, a German, and a Jesuit college. The Propaganda, or college for the diffusion of the Christian faith, is on an extensive scale, containing a number of youths of different nations, and a press for printing books in more than thirty languages. Rome contains likewise several literary associations. A monthly publication, partaking of the mixed nature of a review and magazine, appears under the title of *Giornale Arcadico di scienze, lettere, ed arti*; and, since 1819, there is published weekly, a *Giornale Enciclopedico*, containing articles on the physical sciences, chiefly translations, along with some pieces of poetry. Of the libraries of Rome, by far the largest is that of the Vatican. The other libraries are those of the Augustines, of the Dominicans, of the Barberini, Chigi, Colonna, and Corsini families; also that of the Collegio Romano, with its museum of antiquities and cabinet of natural history. The university library is called, from its founder, Pope Alexander VII. the Alexandrine library; and the library del Emo contains a collection of medals and mathematical instruments, along with a museum of natural history. It has manufactures of woollens, silks, velvets, hats, gloves, stockings, liquors, pomade, and artificial flowers. Population in 1817, 131,000, a number which seems to have formed, with little variation, its population for a century past. Of these, 6000 are Jews.

ROME, a flourishing township of the United States, Oneida county, New York. Pop. 2000. 108 miles W. N. W. Albany.

ROMNEY, a market town of England, in Essex. Near the middle of the town stand the market-house and town-hall. The church is an ancient building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower at the west end. Here is, besides, one dissenting meeting-house, an almshouse, and a workhouse for the poor. Adjoining the town are cavalry barracks. Population 1838. 17 miles S. W. Chelmsford.

ROMILLY, a town of France, department of the Aube. Population 2000.

ROMNEY, New, a market town and borough of England, in the county of Kent, one of the Cinque Ports. It has an ancient church, and the hall or Brotherhood house, where the mayors, jurats, and commons of the Cinque Ports, and of the two towns of Rye and Winchelsea, usually keep their court, called the Brotherhood. It returns two members to parliament. Old Romney stands about two miles westward. Pop. of New Romney 562. 71 miles S. E. London.

ROMORANTIN, a town of France, department of the Loir and Cher, on the Sautre. Population 6100.

ROMSLEY, a village of England, in Salop, 8½ miles S. E. Bridgenorth.

ROMNEY, a small river of Wales, in Glamorganshire.

ROMSEY, a market town of England, county of Hants, on the Test. The church is a spacious building, in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. There is, besides, a large meeting-house for Presbyterians, an almshouse for 6 widows, a charity school for 30 boys, and a free school for 16. The town-hall is a small old building. Population 5120. 8 miles N. N. W. Southampton.

ROMULUS, a township of the United States, Seneca county, New York, 200 miles W. Albany. Population 2700.

ROMA, a small island in the Northern ocean, supposed to be the north-westernmost of any part of Europe. Long. 6° W. Lat. 58. 32. N.—3d. A small island of the Hebrides.—4d. A small island of Scotland, near the island of Raasay.

RONALDSKAY, North and South, two small islands of the Orkneys. Pop. 420-1840.

ROKAR, an island of the Hebrides.

ROUSSE, a town of France, 8 miles N. Isle. Population 2200.

RONDA, a large town of Spain, in Granada, on the Guadaira. It consists of the town and a large suburb called El Mercadillo, on the other side of the river. It has 6 churches, 4 monasteries, and 2 convents. Few towns can be more romantically situated: it stands on the summit of a rocky mountain, divided by a deep ravine or fissure, over which there are two bridges, each of a single arch, the one at the height of 120 feet above the water, but the other at the almost unparalleled height of 300 feet. The public walk at Ronda is extremely romantic and beautiful. The chief manufactures of Ronda are leather and silk stuffs. Population 20,000. 38 miles W. by N. Malaga.

ROSENZOOE, a town of Piedmont, 20 miles N. N. E. Turin. Population 2500.

ROSKA, a town of Denmark, in Bornholm, 25 miles E. S. E. Copenhagen. Pop. 2200.

ROSENBERG, a town of Germany, 60 miles W. Dresden. Population 2000.

ROSENBERG, a town of Germany, 14 miles E. S. E. Dusseldorf. Population 5400.

ROSENBERG, a town of West Flanders, 20 miles S. W. Ghent. Population 4000.

ROSENBERG, a town of North Brabant, 7 miles E. N. E. Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 4000.

ROSA DE, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on an eminence about a mile north of the rock of Gibraltar.

ROSENBERG, a town of France, department of the Var. Population 1700.

ROQUELAURE, a town of France, department of the Gers. Population 1800.

ROQUELAURE, a town of France, department of the Gard. Population 3200.

ROGUEVAINE, a town of France, on the Vienne, 14 miles N.E. Marseilles. Pop. 3100.

ROHAAS, a town of Norway, 67 miles S. S. E. Drontheim. It is noted for its copper mines. Population 3000.

ROUGEX, a town of the province of the Lower Rhine, near Aix-la-Chapelle. Population 3000.

RORSCHACH, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Constance, 6 miles N. E. St. Gall. Population 2300.

ROSA, MOUNT, a mountain of the Alps, next to Mont Blanc the highest in Europe, being 15,000 feet high.

ROSANNA, a town of European Russia, 56 miles S. by W. Novogrodsk.

ROSARNO, a town of Italy, in Naples, 30 miles N. by E. Reggio. Population 2500.

ROSAS, a town of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 22 miles N. E. Gerona. Pop. 2600.

ROSNACH, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W. Lutzen, noted for the victory gained near it by Frederick II. Population 500.

ROSNACH, UPPER, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Population 1000.

ROSTOR, a town of France, department of Finisterre. Population 2500.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, separated from the counties of Longford and Westmeath, by the river Shannon on the east. It is bounded S. by Galway, W. by Mayo, N. by Sligo, and N. E. by Leitrim. Its greatest extent is 60 English miles, and its breadth 37 English miles. Roscommon is a flat open country, in some places sprinkled with rocks, in many interrupted by extensive bogs, and but little diversified with hills. The Shannon beautifully delineates the eastern confines, branching in a course of 50 miles into several fine lakes. The Suck divides it from Galway. The county has long been famed for its pastures; but with the increase of population, pasture has given way to tillage. The manufacture of linen and woollen stuffs has been diffused. Population 86,000.

ROSCOMMON, the chief town of the above county, 68 miles W. N. W. Dublin.

ROSCOMMON, a post village of the United States, in Steuben county, New York.

ROSEAU, or CHARLOTTE TOWN, the capital of Dominica, in the West Indies, seven leagues from Prince Rupert's bay. Houses 500, besides cottages occupied by negroes.

ROSEBURG, a post town of the United States, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

ROSEDALE, EAST and WEST, two villages of England, in Yorkshire.

ROSEMARKET, a village of Wales, in the county of Pembroke.

ROSE MILLS, a post village of the United States, in Amherst county, Virginia.

ROSENAU, a town in the north of Hungary, 9 miles N. E. Gomer. Population 3200.

ROSENBERG, a town of Hungary, on the Danube. Population 3100.

ROSENHEIM, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube. Population 1700.

ROSETO, a town of the kingdom of Naples. Population 2200.

ROSETTA, a city of Egypt, near the mouth of that branch of the Nile which now forms one of the two great channels by which it enters the sea. This city was built by one of the caliphs; but the precise time is not recorded. In the 13th century it was an inconsiderable place. Rosetta is better built than Alexandria. The streets, however, are very narrow; and each successive story projects over that beneath, till at the top the opposite houses almost meet. Upon the whole, however, though the streets are not straight, and though there is no remarkable edifice, Rosetta, compared with the other eastern cities, has a neat and pleasing appearance. It is still more distinguished by the beauty of its environs, being completely embosomed in a grove of date, banana, sycamore, and other trees. The people are more employed in agriculture, and contain a smaller proportion of the rude Bedowina, or wandering Arabs, than in any other parts of Egypt. Though less turbulent, however, than the inhabitants of Alexandria and Cairo, yet, being less accustomed to Christians, they view them with a more intolerant hatred. Rosetta furnishes red cotton yarn, dressed flax, linen, and silk dyes, for the dresses common in the east. Long. 30. 22. 35. E. Lat. 31. 24. 34. N.

ROSEVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Delaware county, New York.

ROSEWAY PORT, a populous seaport on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia.

ROSHIM, a town of France, in Alsace, 14 miles W. by S. Strasburg. Pop. 3400.

ROSIERES, a town of France, 17 miles E. by S. Amiens. Population 2800.

ROSIERES AUX SALIES, a town of France, on the Meurthe, 12 miles S. E. Nancy. Population 2200.

ROSIERS, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Population 3000.

ROSIERES, CAVE, the south limit of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence.

ROSIERANO, a town of Italy, 6 miles S. Casale. Population 2000.

ROSHAVI, a town of European Russia, 60 miles S. S. E. Smolensk. Population 4000.

ROSTIN, a small village of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian, remarkable for an ancient chapel and castle. The chapel, built A. D. 1446, is in a beautiful and rich style of architecture. 7 miles S. by W. Edinburgh.

ROSS, one of the most extensive counties in Scotland, extending from the eastern to the western seas, taking in the whole breadth of the island, and having the insular district of Lewis politically annexed to it. It is bounded N. by Sutherland, E. by Cromarty and the Moray frith, S. by Inverness-shire, and W. by the ocean, lying between 57. 0. and 57. 58. N. lat. and between 4. 0. and 5. 45. W. long. from Greenwich; towards the middle being 56 miles from north to south, but in other meridians from 23 to 34 miles.

and its greatest extent from west to east exceeding 70 miles. Area 2070 square miles. The form of this county is very irregular, being much indented by numerous lakes and friths, particularly the friths of Cromarty and Dornoch on the east coast, and on the west coast by Loch Carron, Loch Broom, and various other inlets of the sea. The eastern coast of Ross-shire, to a short distance from the sea, is well improved, abundantly fertile, and ornamented with a variety of country seats. Beyond this track, the inland districts become rude, lofty, and terrific; but, though wild and mountainous, there are many pleasant glens, or valleys, which afford abundance of pasture for black cattle and sheep. Some of the mountains in this county are of great height. Benvaish is almost perpetually covered with snow. There are many lakes in the valleys, the chief of which are Loch Mari, Loch Fannich, Loch Morrar, Loch Lichart, &c. which give rise to numerous rivers, which, while they fertilise the valleys, afford plenty of salmon and other fish to the inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Canon, the Orrin, the Beauly, which forms its boundary with Inverness-shire, and Ockel, which is the boundary with Sutherland. This county contains three royal burghs, viz. Dingwall, Tain, and Fortrose. Pop. 68,828.

ROSS, a market town and parish of England; in Herefordshire, on the Wye. Its streets are rough and narrow. The church is a handsome building, having a tower and well proportioned spire, rising from the west end. There are in the town two charity schools and an alms-house. It is noted for its cyder. Population 2957. 12-miles S. E. Hereford.

ROSS, a seaport town of Ireland, county of Cork, on a bay to which it gives name. The cathedral is a small Gothic structure. 25 miles S. W. Cork.

ROSS, a county of the United States, in Ohio. Pop. 15,514. Chief town, Chillicothe.

ROSS, NEW, a seaport town of Ireland, county of Wexford, on a large navigable stream, formed by the Nore and the Barrow. A severe battle was fought here in 1798, between the king's troops and the Irish insurgents. New Ross sends one member to the imperial parliament. 17 miles W. Wexford. Old Ross is 3 miles E. New Ross.

ROSSALL, a village of England, in Yorkshire, on the banks of the Derwent.

ROSSANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Population 7000. 110 miles N. N. E. Reggio.

ROSSEL, a town of East Prussia, 51 miles S. S. E. Königsberg. Population 2300.

ROSLEBEN, a town of Saxony, on the Unstrut. Population 1100.

ROSAVILLE, a post village of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania.

ROSWEIN, a town of Saxony, 24 miles W. Dresden. Population 2700.

ROSTAK, a city of Ommen, in Arabia, 70 miles W. Maskat.

ROSTOCK, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow. It is surrounded with old fortifications, has three suburbs, and is divided into three parts, the old, middle, and new towns; but the whole is built in an old fashioned style. This town contains a grand ducal mansion, and a university on a small scale. Here is also a poor-house and a Lutheran convent. Rostock has various manufactures on a small scale, viz. canvas, linen, ships' anchors, soap, vinegar; also some breweries, distilleries, and sugar refineries. Population 13,000. 40 miles W. S. W. Stralsund.

ROSTOV, a town of European Russia, government of Jaroslavl. It contains a richly ornamented cathedral, an archiepiscopal mansion, a seminary, and five churches. Population 5000. 40 miles S. S. W. Jaroslavl.

ROTA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on Cadiz bay. It has a castle and a monastery, and is noted for its wine. Population 6000. 7 miles N. N. W. Cadiz.

ROTHBURV, a parish and market town of England, in Northumberland, on the Coquet. The church font is remarkable for its curious sculpture. Population 891, of the parish 2009. 11 miles S. W. by W. Alnwick.

ROTHENBURG ON THE TAUBER, an old and irregularly built town of Bavarian Franconia. It contains a square and several public buildings. Population 5700. 28 miles S. S. E. Würzburg.

ROTHENBURG, a town of Germany, on the Fulda. Pop. 3000. 23 miles S. S. E. Cassel.

ROTHER, a river of England, which falls into the English channel at Hye. Also one in Derbyshire and Yorkshire.

ROTHERHAM, an irregularly built market town and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, near the confluence of the rivers Rother and Don, over the latter of which is a handsome bridge of stone. The parish church is a handsome Gothic building, erected in the reign of Edward IV. Here are also meeting-houses for dissenters and Methodists. It has very extensive iron and steel works. Rotherham has an excellent weekly market for corn, cattle, and butchers' meat. Pop. 3648. 6 miles N. E. Sheffield.

ROTHERHAM, a village and parish of England, in Surrey, on the Thames, about a mile and a half east of London bridge. It is noted for its dock-yards, of which it contains no fewer than 11. Population of the parish 12,523.

ROTHERVAY, a parish and small well built royal burgh of Scotland, on the island of Bute, at the bottom of an extensive bay, in which there is safe anchorage. The inhabitants have prosecuted the herring fishery with great success. The burgh of Rothervay was formerly in a declining state; but since 1762 it has flourished; and this is owing to the herring fishery. The cotton manufacture is also prosecuted. It unites with Ayr, Irvine, Inverclyde, and Campbelltown, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. 4107.

ROTHENWISCH, a large village of Germany, in Saxony. Population 2000.

ROTHLEY, a hamlet of England, Northumberland, 11 miles W. N. W. Morpeth.

ROTHMELL, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, near Settle.

ROTHSCHEN-SALM, a seaport of Finland, on the gulf of Finland, 11 miles W. S. W. Frederickscham; with a spacious harbour.

ROTHWASSER a town of Moravia, circle of Prerau. Population 2200.

ROTHWELL, a village and parish of England, in Northamptonshire. Pop. 1845.

ROTHWELL, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2165.

ROTTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Population 4700.

ROTTERDAM, a large commercial city in South Holland, on the north bank of the Maase, which here resembles an arm of the sea, although nearly 20 miles from its mouth. The form of Rotterdam is triangular, its longest side (above a mile and a half in extent), stretching along the bank of the Maase. The town is surrounded by a moat, and entered by six gates towards the land, and four towards the water. It is traversed by the Rotte, a broad canal, which here joins the Maase. Rotterdam is intersected, even more than other towns in Holland, by canals, which divide the half of the town near the river into several insulated spots connected by draw-bridges. These canals are almost all bordered with trees. The row called the Boontjes is the finest in the city, as well in regard to buildings, as for its pleasant prospect across the Maase. Next to the Boontjes comes the Haring-vliet. The other streets are in general long, but narrow. The houses of Rotterdam are rather convenient than elegant. Their height is of four, five, or six stories. Of the public buildings of Rotterdam, the principal are the exchange, finished in 1736; the great church of St. Lawrence, from the top of which there is a most extensive prospect. After these come several other churches, the town-house, an old edifice, the admiralty, the academy, the theatre, the extensive buildings of the East India company, a number of large warehouses, and a few manufactories. Here are several commodious market-places. Rotterdam contains both an English Episcopal, and a Scotch Presbyterian church. It is of considerable antiquity; it became a privileged town, and was surrounded with walls, in the 13th century. It suffered, along with the general commerce of Holland, by the invasion of the French; but the overthrow of Bonaparte proved the harbinger of reviving prosperity to Rotterdam. Pop. 55,000. 14 miles S. E. the Hague.

ROTHWELL, a town of Germany, 42 miles N. W. Cassau. Population 2900.

ROVANO, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles W. N. W. Brescia. Population 5000.

ROUEN, a town of France, 20 miles W. Nantes. Population 2100.

ROVASSO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 2500.

ROUBAIX, a town of France, department of the North. It has manufactures of woollens, Turkish satins, camelots, serge, &c. Population 8000. 6 miles N. Lille.

ROUEN, a large and populous city in the north of France, the capital of the department of the Lower Seine, and formerly of Normandy. It is situated on the right bank of the Seine, in a fertile, pleasant, and varied country. The streets, though in general straight, are miserably narrow, and the town is dirty. A number of the houses are of wood. The most agreeable part of the town is that which adjoins the Seine. The squares of Rouen are small and insignificant. The ramparts, being levelled and lined with trees, contain pleasant walks. Rouen contains several public buildings of interest. The principal is the cathedral, built by William the Conqueror, and said to be one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France; the church of St. Ouen, likewise a fine Gothic building, situated nearly in the centre of the town; and that of St. Maclou, considered a master-piece of its kind. The other churches and convents of the city, so numerous before the revolution, are of little note in point of architecture. The town-house, or municipality, is a handsome edifice; and the barracks, situated near the esplanade, are large and commodious. The old castle, the prisons, the exchange, and some of the buildings appropriated to the different manufactories, are worth the attention of the traveller. The great hospital is a handsome modern building; and in public markets, Rouen is not inferior to any city in France. Of the curiosities of the place, the most interesting is the bridge of boats over the Seine. Rouen has been long celebrated for its cotton manufactures; also for manufactures of woollens, linens, and in a smaller degree of iron ware, paper, hats, pottery, wax cloth, and sugar refineries. Dyeing, both of woollen and cotton, has for a number of years been conducted with care and success in this town. The manufactures of Rouen were favoured by the strict exclusion of English merchandize from the Continent; but after the peace of 1814, the general stagnation of trade, and the superabundance of hands, altered greatly for the worse the condition of the workmen. Rouen has various literary societies and schools. Its academy of *belles lettres* dates from 1744; its society of agriculture and the arts, from 1791. Here is a central school, classes for medicine and surgery; also a navigation and a drawing school, together with a public library, a collection of paintings and natural history, and a botanical garden. Rouen is a place of great antiquity. Pop. 87,000. 20 miles W. N. W. Paris. Long. 1. 2. 59. E. Lat. 49. 26. 27. N.

ROVERETO, a town of the Austrian states, in the Tyrol, near the Adige, once noted for its silk manufacture. 25 miles N. Verona.

ROUEN, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine, on the Ombach. It has leather manufactures. Population 3300. 23 miles N. Altkirch.

ROUGE, a town of France, 4 miles N. W. Nantes. Population 2200.

ROUEN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Kenmare.

ROVINGO, a town of Austrian Illyria, on the coast of Istria, built on a rock which projects into the sea, and forms two good harbours. Pop. 10,000, who are employed in the pilchard fishery, ship-building, and the sale of wood. 40 miles S. Trieste.

ROVIGO, a town of Austrian Italy, capital of a delegation of the same name, on a branch of the Adige. It is surrounded with a wall and moat, and has to the east a fortified castle. Pop. 9000. 33 miles S. S. W. Venice.

ROVLENA, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, on a branch of the Lys. It has linen manufactures. Population 8500. 18 miles S. Bruges.

ROUNCESTON, EAST AND WEST, two vil-
lages of England, in Yorkshire.

ROUNSTONE BAY, a harbour on the west coast of Ireland.

ROUNDAWAY, a village of England, in Wiltshire, east of Devizes.

ROVNO, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia. Population 3300.

ROCSAY, one of the Orkney islands, about 9 miles long and 4 broad.

ROUSSELAAR, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Population 3100.

ROUSSILLON, a town of France, department of the Isere. Population 1500.

ROWAN, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Pop. 21,543. Slaves 3767.

ROWENSTON AND ROWLEY, two villages of England, in Staffordshire and Yorkshire.

ROXBURGH, sometimes called **TEVIOT**.

ROXBURGH, a county of Scotland, of a very irregular form, bounded E. and S. E. by Northumberland, S. by Northumberland and Cumberland, S. W. and W. by the counties of Dumfries and Selkirk, N. and N. W. by Berwickshire, and a small portion of Mid-Lothian; lying between 55. 6. and 55. 43. N. lat. and between 2. 12. and 3. 7. W. long. from Greenwich; being from 18 to 35 miles from north to south, and from 15 to 25 and 35 from west to east; containing about 700 square miles, and 448,000 English acres, divided into 31 parishes. The surface of this county is finely diversified, and exhibits many scenes that are beautiful and romantic. The south and west divisions of the county are mountainous; but the east and north are upon the whole flat and fertile. The ridge of hills by which the county is traversed is of considerable elevation. They have mostly sloping sides, and are covered with a green sward to the very top. The prospects from their summits are extensive, variegated, and delightful. The numerous vales, whether of narrow or wide extent, are all watered by limpid streams; many of them are naked, and many

fringed with wood. Some afford excellent pasture; others are in high cultivation. The extent of the whole shire has been computed as follows:—

	English Acres.
Arable and cultivated lands,	174,500
Gardens and pleasure grounds,	2,700
Natural woods,	800
Planted woods,	5,000
Pastures, mosses, roads, sites of houses, channels of lakes and rivers,	263,000

448,000

The chief rivers are the Tweed and Teviot, the Gala, the Leader, the Allan, the Eden, the Hermitage, the Liddel. The Aisle and Borthwick are northern branches of Teviot, which on the south is augmented by the Kale, the Ornam, and the Jed; and nearer to its source it receives the Rule, the Slit-rige, and the Allan. There is no coal in this county, but abundance of freestone, marble, and lime. The chief manufacture in this county is that of wool. In many parts there are sepulchral tumuli, or cairns, in which stone coffins and urns, containing human bones and ashes, have been found. There are also Druidical circles, or places of worship, and other antiquities. Valued rent, £314,663 Scots; real rent, £230,663 sterling. Population 40,892.

ROXBURGH, a parish and old city of Scotland, now altogether decayed. It stood on a peninsula formed by the junction of the Teviot and the Tweed, about a mile southwest of Kelso. The present village of Roxburgh is pleasantly situated on the Teviot. Population of the parish, 938.

ROXBURY, a township of the United States, 2 miles S. S. W. Boston. Population 3000.

—The name of various other townships.

ROVIN, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Population 2700.

ROSDON, a village and parish of England, in Essex. Population 790.

ROSE, a town of France, 36 miles E. by S. Amiens. Population 3100.

ROYSTON, a market town of England, in Hertfordshire, and partly also in that of Cambridge. It is noted for its corn trade. It has a church, which is the principal remains of the priory buildings; it consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a low tower. In a cave under the market-place, is an ancient subterraneous chapel, discovered a few years ago, and supposed to be of Saxon origin. Population 1474. 27 miles N. London.

ROYSTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 4933.

ROZEV VOLODIMIROV, a town of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Volga. It contains 12 churches, most of them small, 3 schools, and an hospital. Population 7400. 144 miles W. N. W. Moscow.

RUABON, a neat village of North Wales, in Denbighshire. The church is handsome, and has some elegant monuments. Pop. 1352.

RUATAN, an island in the bay of Honduras, 30 miles long, and 9 wide.

RUHIANA, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 2500.

RUMICON, the ancient name of a small river in the north-east of Italy, noted chiefly as the limit prescribed by the Roman senate to the advancing of Caesar, when that commander became suspected.

RUCHIL, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Erne.

RUCKINGEN, a small town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Kinzig, 5 miles E. Hanau.

RUDENHEIM, a town of Germany, 15 miles W. Mentz. Population 2000.

RUDGELEY, a well built market town of England, in Staffordshire, near the Trent. The church is an ancient building, and consists of two low aisles. At the west end rises a handsome tower. The chief manufactures are hats and felt. Population 2677. 2½ miles E. S. E. Stafford.

RUDLAND, a river of England, in Northumberland, which joins the Coquet.

RUDOLSTADT, a well built town of Germany, on the Saale, over which is a stone bridge. It has a manufacture of flannel and other woollens. Population 4000.

RUE, a small river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn.

RUEBOCK, a small river of Wales, in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dee.

RUEZ, a town of France, 9 miles N. W. Paris. Population 2500.

RUEASA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, bordering on New Castle. Population 5000.

RUEBACH, a town of France, 27 miles N. N. W. Bale. Population 3300.

RUEURE, a town of France, 34 miles S. Poitiers. Population 2100.

RUGBY, an irregularly built market town of England, in Warwickshire, on the Avon. It has a grammar school, now called the college. Pop. 2300. 10 miles E. N. E. Warwick.

RUGEN, an island in the Baltic, opposite to Stralsund, separated from Pomerania by a narrow channel, about a mile in breadth. It is about 30 miles in length, and from 15 to 25 in breadth; its area is about 300 square miles; its population 28,000.

RUGENWALD, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Wipper, 38 miles E. N. E. Colberg. Population 2500.

RUHLA, a town of Germany, 5 miles S. E. Eisenach. Population 2500.

RUISWOLD, an inland village of the Netherlands. Population 1000.

RULK, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which falls into the Teviot.

RUM, an island of the Hebrides, 9 miles long, and from 5 to 7 broad. Population 600.

RUMBERG, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, 20 miles S. S. W. Bruges. Population 6000.

RUMBERG, a town of Bohemia, 58 miles N. Prague. Population 2700.

RUMFORD, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts. It joins Taunton river.

RUMILLY, a town in Savoy, 10 miles N. Chamberry. Population 3100.

RUHMELSBURG, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania. Population 1500.

RUMSEY, a village of England, Monmouthshire, on the Rumney. 3 miles from Cardiff.

RUMST, a town of the Netherlands, 7 miles E. by S. Antwerp. Population 2000.

RUNCOMB, a township of England, in Cheshire, 4 miles N. by W. Frodsham. Pop. 3163.

RUNOPORE, the capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal, on the Gogget river. Long. 69. 5. E. Lat. 25. 47. N.

RUSHALL and RUSHAM, two villages of England, in Norfolk.

RUSHMORE, a village of England, in Cheshire, near the mouth of the Mersey.

RUSHMORT, in England, 5 miles E. Windsor, in Surrey. This spot is celebrated for the conference held there on June 1215, between King John and the barons of England.

RUSWICK, a small fishing town of England, in Yorkshire.

RUTHWATE, a village of England, in Westmoreland.

RUSWELL, two villages of England, in Somersetshire and Essex.

RUSWICH, a village of England, in Gloucestershire, north-west of Stroud.

RUSSEMOND, a town of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt, 3 miles S. by W. Antwerp. Population 2000.

RUTTEN, NEW, a regularly built town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg. It has a church, school, council-house, barracks, hospital, &c. Population 4600.—Population of Old Ruppen, a little farther to the north, 1000. 35 miles N. N. W. Berlin.

RUEHMONDE, a tolerably well built town of the Netherlands, at the influx of the Roer into the Maase. It has a manufacture of woollen and other stuffs. Population 4300. 27 miles N. by E. Maastricht.

RUSA, a town of European Russia, 68 miles W. Moscow. Population 2400.

RUSHCARRACH and RUSHCROW, two villages of England, in Cornwall.

RUSHFORD, two hamlets and villages of England, in Norfolk and Yorkshire.

RUSHTON, SPENCER, a hamlet and village of England, in Staffordshire.

RUSHTON, two villages of England, in Cheshire; and one in Dorsetshire.

RUSSEBACH, GREAT, a town of Lower Austria, 20 miles N. Vienna. Population 1900.

RUSSELL, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Virginia. Pop. 6316.

RUSSELLVILLE, a town of the United States, and capital of Logan county, Kentucky. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, and an academy. Population 532. 200 miles S. W. Lexington.

RUSSEA, an empire which, in point of superficial extent, is the greatest in the world; for it stretches all along the north of the eastern hemisphere, from the Baltic in the west, to the Pacific in the east, a distance

of above 9000 English miles, being from the 10th to the 192d degree of E. long. From north to south, its extent, though less vast, is still great, being from the 39th to the 70th, and in some parts to the 76th degree of N. lat., exhibiting an average breadth of nearly 1500 miles, and a total extent of above 7,000,000 square miles. The Russian empire is divided into 51 provinces, of which the whole of 41, and part of 4 others, are in Europe, while Asiatic Russia, though far larger than European Russia, is so thinly peopled as to count only the remaining part of the 4 frontier and 6 entire provinces. The population of Russia is very imperfectly ascertained. According to any estimate that has been made, it amounts to 38,995,000. Such are the returns for 45 great provinces, and 2 smaller divisions. Adding the whole of Asiatic to the whole of European Russia, the amount, if we may believe recent official statements, would be 53,000,000; to which, adding nearly 3,000,000 for the kingdom of Poland, the result would be a total of 56,000,000 subject to the imperial crown. The chief towns are St Peterburgh, with 630,000 inhabitants; Moscow, 200,000; Riga, 36,000; Odessa, 36,000; Tula, 30,000; Wilna, 25,000; Cherson, 20,000; Tver, 20,000; Kiev, 20,000; Jaroslavl, 19,000; Kasan, 18,000; Kaluga, 17,000; Orsk, 16,000; Karsk, 15,000; Tscherniask, 15,000; Charkov, 15,000; Mohilev, 13,000; Revel, 13,000; Smolensko, 12,000; Woronez, 12,000; Mittau, 12,000; Viborsk, 12,000; Abo, 11,000; Vologda, 11,000; Tambov, 11,000; Simbirsk, 11,000; Smar, 11,000; Nischnei-Nowgorod, 10,000; Veliki-Ustug, 10,000; Penza, 10,000; Pskov, 10,000; Poltava, 9,000. European Russia is in general a level country, the only mountains of magnitude being those of Russian Lapland in the north, and of the Crimea in the south. A very different aspect is presented by the Oural mountains, which form part of the boundary between Europe and Asia, and stretch, under different denominations, from the Caspian in the south, to Nova Zembla in the north. Their elevation is 6000, 7000, or 8000 feet. The northern parts of European Russia are too bleak for tillage, and the inhabitants live chiefly by hunting and fishing. Another region almost equally bleak, is the north-west division, containing Finland and the adjacent country to the east. The country to the south of St Petersburg, comprising the long range of Valdai hills, and extending from 51. to 59. N. lat., has a more congenial climate. The south-west division of European Russia extends towards the Euxine, and is watered by the Dnieper and Don. The south-east region, formed of the immense plains which are traversed by the Volga in the lower part of its course, has a soil less fertile than might be supposed from its climate, being in many parts rendered unfit for vegetation by strong saline impregnations. Of these divisions, the warmest climate is that of the Crimea. The great

natural feature of European Russia is its steppes, which are vast plains formed in great part of sand, and with little wood except stunted birches. The cold of Russia is proverbial, being far greater than that of the west of Europe. Corn crops cannot be at all depended on above 60. nor is it till at or near lat. 50. that the fruits of temperate climates are generally raised. On the other hand, the summer heats in Russia, as in North America, are much greater than under the same parallels in the west of Europe. Russia does not abound in lakes, except in its north-west angle, where there are the great lakes of Ladoga and Onega, with others smaller. Marshes are more frequent. Of rivers, the principal are the Volga, the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Don, the Dwina, the Duna, the Neva, the Volchov, the Msta, and the Petschora, all waters of considerable magnitude, and all navigable in consequence of the general flatness of the country. The most extensive mines are in the elevated region of the Oural and other mountains, which form the boundary between Europe and Asia; others, however, are less remote; and the iron mines at present most productive are not above 60 miles from Moscow. Salt is found in great abundance in particular districts. Agriculture is in general in a very backward state. Rye, barley, and oats, are the principal grains of the northern provinces, wheat being cultivated only in the southern. Potatoes are found in the coldest districts. Hemp and flax are adapted to a great part of the empire. Among the products of the south are tobacco and maize, the latter chiefly in the Crimea. Grazing is a natural occupation in almost every province of the empire. The Russian wool, however, is not as yet fit for the finer cloths. Goats are found in many provinces; and in the south the export of their skins is a branch of commerce, being covered with a kind of silky hair, adapted to the manufacture of shawls. Hunting and fishing occupy a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of particular districts. The most profitable objects of chase are the beaver, the ermine, the martin, the musk deer, and the musk rat. Among the other wild animals are the chamois, the antelope, the elk, the wild goat, and the reindeer; also wild sheep, and bears, and wild fowl, especially the quack and the cyder duck. Large quantities of feathers are annually exported. Manufactures are in a very backward state. The principal branches are linen, woollen, hardware, leather, soap, oil, potash, and mats. As to hardware, Tula, to the south of Moscow, is the Sheffield of Russia. Of woollens, the coarser qualities are made in various parts, the finer almost solely at Jaroslavl, in the province of St Petersburg. Moscow contains some silk works, and, along with Petersburg, the chief manufactures of the empire.

The chief seaports of Russia are St Petersburg, Riga, Odessa, and Archangel.

Those of less consequence are Revel and Lielau in the Baltic, with Cherson and Nicolai on the Euxine. Of these, by far the greatest is St. Petersburg; but Odessa (see that article) is likely soon to take the lead of Riga. Archangel is of importance, from being the only shipping place of consequence, along a remote and dreary coast. There are about 28 seaports, great and small, on the Russian coast. The chief exports from Russia are hemp, flax, seeds, leather, tallow, potash, wax, soap, timber, pitch, tar, train oil, linen, ropes, thread, poultry, and iron in bars. The imports are sugar, coffee, cotton, and other colonial goods; superfine woollens, cotton cloth, silks, dye stuffs, wine, and brandy. The value of the imports and exports are from 10 to 15 millions sterling each. The established religion is that of the Greek church, with a free toleration, however, of all sects, even Mahometans, since the beginning of the 18th century. The followers of each in European and Asiatic Russia, appear, as far as they have been enumerated, to be—

Greek church,	34,000,000
Catholics and united Greeks,	5,500,000
Lutherans,	2,500,000
Mahometans,	1,000,000

Education is still at a very low ebb in Russia, the country being too backward to provide almost any establishments except those supported by government. In 1807 were established six universities, viz. at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat (in Livonia), Charkov in the south, and Kusan in the east. Each of the 31 great provinces of the empire has a gymnasium; each of the circles or lesser divisions a high school; while an elementary school is or ought to be established in each or in every two parishes, according to their population. Newspapers and periodical publications are of late introduction. Moscow can as yet (1830) boast of only one magazine. Petersburg has several weekly and monthly tracts, but they consist chiefly of translated essays and poetical effusions. The amusements of the Russians are like those of any other semi-barbarous people. They are in general far from cleanly. Drunkenness is a very general vice among them. Gambling is also prevalent. The Russian nation consists in fact of only two classes, the nobility and the bondsmen. The intermediate body, consisting of freemen, comprises, even in the large towns, hardly any other than foreign settlers or their descendants. The nobility are the owners of the land. The property and persons of this favoured class are exempt from taxation. They live in the most sumptuous style, and support a very numerous establishment of servants. The Russian peasantry are in a very abject condition, being bought and sold along with the estate which they cultivate, and sometimes even separately. The nobles are ignorant, proud, sensual, and in general devoid of principle. The lower orders are equally

coarse in their appetites, and in many situations equally open to charges of deceit and falsehood. The Russian government is an absolute monarchy. The present emperor has given the senate the right of remonstrating against any abuse or edict contrary to law. Each of the 31 great provinces has a civil and military governor. The former has a provincial council, a court of justice for civil, and another for criminal offences; a court also for financial matters, and another for petty questions. Each circle or division of a province has a court of justice of the second rank, exclusive of local jurisdictions, such as those of the magistrates in towns, and of the nobles or petty courts in the country. The national debt, due partly to Dutch creditors, is about 1,350,000,000 sterling; the interest, at 7½ percent is £2,250,000, and £4,000,000 adding to it the provision for the sinking fund. The total revenue of Russia is loosely estimated at £15,000,000 sterling, and the highest war expenditure, in 1812 and 1813, was about double that sum. The Russian army was estimated to amount, in 1819, to—infantry, 563 battalions, 613,000 men; cavalry, 563 squadrons, 118,000 men; artillery, 47,000 men; irregulars, infantry, and cavalry, 408,000 men. The naval force of Russia consisted in 1820 of 30 ships of the line, 30 frigates, 15 sloops, and 200 galleys. The chief naval stations are Cronstadt, Revel, Sventberg in the Baltic, and Cherson, with Sevastopol, in the Euxine. The history of Russia, previous to the three last centuries, is obscure and uncertain. In 1682, Peter the Great ascended the throne, and laid the first foundation of Russian greatness. He died in 1725, in his fifty-third year, and was succeeded by his wife Catherine I. who reigned only two years, and her son Peter II. reigned only three. Anne, a niece of Peter, came to the throne in 1730, and reigned until 1740. Ivan III. a child, bore the name of sovereign hardly two years; but the reign of Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I. who came to the throne in 1742, lasted 20 years, and proved a period of considerable splendour. Peter III., a great admirer of Frederick II., succeeded, and concluded a peace. He lost both his throne and his life in the first year of his reign. From that time the imperial power was vested in his widow, the well known Catherine II.; under whose reign Russia was greatly aggrandized. Catherine died in the end of 1796, leaving her throne to her son, the feeble and vacillating Paul I. who interfered in the affairs of Europe as an enemy of France; and, under Suvorow, the Russian arms gained great fame. Paul, however, owing to his intolerable tyranny, was soon murdered; and his son Alexander, the present emperor, succeeded him. The history of Russia, since this period, is intimately connected with that of Europe.

Russia, Rxb., formerly an independent duchy, which belonged to Poland after 1396.

RUSSIA, WHITE, once a part of Lithuania, now forms the governments of Smolensk, Mohilev, and Vitepsk.

RUSSECHUK, a large town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, at the influx of the Cara Lou into the Danube. It has a castle of considerable strength, with several mosques, baths, and other public buildings. It has considerable manufactures of cotton, silk, linen, woolen, and tobacco. Population 24,069, composed of Greeks, Turks, Armenians, and Jews. 40 miles E. Nicopol.

RUTCHESLER, a township of England, in Northumberland.

RUTHERFORD, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Pop. 18,302. 24, in West Tennessee. Population 10,363, including 2701 slaves.

RUTHERFORDTON, capital of Rutherford county, United States, in North Carolina.

RUTHERGLEN, or **RUTHER**, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 2½ miles above Glasgow. It was erected into a royal burgh by King David I. in 1125. It now consists of one principal street, nearly half a mile in length, and upwards of 100 feet in breadth. It was noted for its ancient castle, which is now demolished. The church, an ancient Gothic building, was pulled down in 1794, and a new one built in its stead. It unites with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dunbarton, in sending a member to parliament. Population 4649. 9 miles W. Hamilton.

RUTHIN, an ancient market town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh, and still a respectable and flourishing place. It extends about a mile in length. The church is a large building, of considerable antiquity. It has a town-hall, and a new jail, which is a handsome and commodious building. It contributes with Denbigh, in sending a member to parliament. Population 1294. 15 miles S. W. Holywell.

RUTHVEN, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Erne.

RUTOLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. Population 4500.

RUTLAND, an inland county of England, bounded by Leicestershire W., Lincolnshire N. and E., and Northamptonshire S. E. and S. It lies within 6. 25. and 6. 45. W. long. and 52. 15. and 52. 32. N. lat. It is the smallest county in England, extending only about 10 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Area 200 square miles. The aspect of Rutlandshire and face of the country is generally speaking, very beautiful, especially where well timbered, being much diversified by small and gently rising hills running E. and W., with valleys of about half a mile in width intersecting them, so that fresh views occur at the distance of every few miles. The chief rivers are the Welland and the Gwash or Wash, the Chater and the Little Eye. The climate has always been considered as mild, healthy, and pleasant. The soil is very various, but is on the whole fertile. Limestone is found in various parts. Chalybeate

springs also abound. Rutlandshire is almost entirely an agricultural country. Population 18,457.

RUTLAND, a small island near the west coast of Ireland.

RUTLAND, a county of the United States, on the west side of Vermont. Pop. 39,488.

RUTLAND, a township and village of the United States, capital of Rutland county, Vermont, on the Otter creek. Population 2397. 48 miles W. by N. Windsor.

RUTURUSSE, a town of Hindostan, province of Gundawach. Houses 1000. Long. 82. 35. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.

RUVI, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, province of Bari. Population 3300.

RUVSARKE, a village of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Population 3100.

RUTAZELAND, a town of the Netherlands, province of West Flanders, 18 miles W. Ghent. Population 3400.

RYAONE, a river of Wales, in Denbigh and Montgomeryshires.

RYKMAN, a town of European Russia, on the Volga. Population 2300.

RYDAL, a village of England, Westmoreland, 3 miles from Ambleside.

RYE, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the Gamock.

RYE, a regular and well built market town and borough of England, in Sussex, and one of the Cinque Ports, at the mouth of the Rother. The church is reckoned one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom. There are, besides, meeting-houses for Methodists, Quakers, Baptists, and other dissenters. Rye trades chiefly in hops, wool, timber, and iron goods. The herring and mackerel fisheries are also prosecuted to a great extent, and the trawling for flat fish. It sends two members to parliament. Formerly Rye was a considerable port; but it has been superseded by the rise of other ports on the same coast. Population 3500. 63 miles S. E. London.

RYE, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, 18 miles W. Aarhus.

RYE, a township and village of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population 1620.

RYEGATE, a market town, borough, and parish of England, in Surrey, consisting of two streets. The church is built of squared shafts of limestone, and has two aisles, and an embellished tower. There are no remains of its castle. The market-house is a small brick building, with piazzas below, and a chamber above, for the purposes of a town-hall. Ryegate is a very ancient borough, and has sent two members to parliament since 21d Edward I. Population 2000. 10 miles E. Guildford.

RYEGATE, two hamlets of England, East and West Ridings of Yorkshire.

RYEMAN, a hamlet of England, in Rutlandshire, 13 miles E. Oakham.

RYEMORE, a village of England, in Durham, near Sunderland.

BEIR, GARD, and LITTLE, two hamlets of England, in Northumberland.

BYLER, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, near Whitechurch.

RYLSE, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk, 52 miles W. S. W. Kursk. Population 4000.

S.

SA, a village on the ruins of Sais, formerly the metropolis of Lower Egypt.

SAANE, a town of Arabia, the most important in the Sahan, or mountainous district of Yemen, 388 miles N. N. E. Mocha.

SAARFELD, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Coburg. Population 3700. 50 miles W. S. W. Altenburg.

SAANE, a river of Switzerland, which falls into the Aar, 7 miles W. Bern.

SAANEN, a well built town of the Swiss canton of Bern, 25 miles E. S. E. Lausanne.

SAARBRUCK, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Sarre, 18 miles E. Luxembourg. Population 2700.

SAAR-LORAIN, a fortified town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 34 miles E. Thionville. Population 4100.

SAAR UNION, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Saar, 45 miles N. E. Nancy. Population 2800.

SAATZ, the chief town of a circle of the same name, in Bohemia, on the Egria, 39 miles W. by N. Prague. Population 3800.

SAAI, an island in the West Indies, belonging to the Dutch, about 12 miles in circumference, extended in one delightful valley, which produces necessaries for the inhabitants, and materials for several manufactures; but being destitute of any port, its commerce is inconsiderable. 15 miles N. W. St. Eustatius, and 24 S. W. St. Bartholomew.

SARINE, a river of North America. It rises in the plains to the N. W. of Natchitoches, in about the 33d degree of N. lat., and flows into the gulf of Mexico, Long. 92. 57. W. Lat. 23. 30. N.

SARONETTA, a town of Austrian Italy, 19 miles S. N. W. Mantua. Population 6000.

SARLS, a town of France, department of the Sarthe, at the junction of the rivers Sarthe and Elve. Population 8100.

SARLE, a river of the United States, in New York, which rises in Essex county, and runs north-east into Lake Champlain.

SARLE, an island in the North Atlantic ocean, 30 miles in circumference. 90 miles E. E. Cape Breton.

SARLE, a river of Canada, which runs into St. John's lake.—Also of America, which runs into Lake Erie.

SARLES D'OLONNE, LES, a seaport of France, in La Vendee, 40 miles E. Nantes. Population 3300.

RYESEN, a small town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel. Population 1500.

RYSWYK, a small town of the Netherlands, 2 miles S. E. the Hague. Population 1700.

RZESZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Wisloka, chief place of a circle of the same name. Population 4600.

SABRES, a small town of France, department of the Landes. Population 1800.

SABUGAL, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. Population 1400.

SACALA, a district of Abyssinia, famous for its excellent honey.

SACANDAGUA, a river of the United States, in New York. It joins the Hudson.

SACKET'S HARBOUR, a post village and port of entry of the United States, in Jefferson county, New York, at the mouth of Black river, on Hungry bay, at the east end of Lake Ontario. It is one of the best harbours in the state. It has a dock-yard, with large store-houses, and is strongly defended by forts and batteries. There are two sets of barracks, capable of accommodating 4500 men. At the bottom of the harbour is the village, that contains from 60 to 70 houses. The works in different situations altogether render the place very secure, and capable of resisting a powerful attack. From recent events, the Americans have attached much importance to it, and, with their accustomed courage, have spared no exertion to render it formidable. This place is rapidly increasing in population and importance. 176 miles N. W. Albany.

SACON, a post town and port of entry of the United States, in York county, Maine, on the Saco, opposite Biddeford, with which it is connected by three bridges. It is a considerable town, favourably situated for trade and manufactures. 100 miles N. N. E. Boston.

SACO, a river of the United States, which rises in New Hampshire, and runs into the sea, below the town of Saco.

SACRAMENTO, ST. or COLONIA, a city and colony held by the Portuguese, opposite the city of Buenos Ayres, on the shore of the river Plata. It is now of little comparative importance.

SADAO, a river of Portugal, in Alentejo. It falls into the Atlantic at Setubal.

SAMPLEWORTH, a village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

SARTILLARA, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Population 2300.

SAFFI, a seaport of Morocco, capital of the province of Abda. It has a very fine road, affording safe anchorage in every season, except in winter. It was long the centre of European commerce; but the emperor having given to Mogador the monopoly of the

trade with Europe, obliged the merchants to transfer their warehouses thither. Population stated by Mr Jackson at 12,000. Long. 9. 5. W. Lat. 32. 30. N.

SAFFRON WALDEN, a market town and parish of England, in Essex, so named from the great quantities of saffron formerly cultivated in the vicinity. The town is irregularly built, and not paved. The church is a spacious and very elegant pile of English architecture, chiefly of the age of Henry VII. and VIII. Besides the church, here are meeting-houses for Independents, Baptists, and Quakers. It has some almshouses and a free school. The keep of the ancient castle is still to be seen. It has a considerable trade in maling, and a manufacture of bolting cloths, checks, and fustians. Fine yarn and socks are also made here. The town was incorporated by Edward VI. in the year 1549. Pop. 4154. 27 miles N. W. Chelmsford.

SAGAN, a town in Prussian Silesia, on the Bober. The chief manufactures are woollens and linen. Population 4700. 63 miles N. W. Breslau.

SAGATUCK, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which runs into Long Island sound.

SAGHAIEEN, called also **ORU JESAO**, or **UPPER JESAO**, and by the natives *Tobolsk*, a large island or peninsula, situated at the eastern extremity of Asia, immediately to the north of the large island of Jesso or Matemi. It is about 440 miles in length from north to south, and from 40 to 130 in breadth from east to west. It is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, called the channel of Tartary.

SAG HANOUR, a port village and port of entry of the United States, in Suffolk county, New York, on the east end of Long Island, and on the Atlantic. Houses 80.

SAGRE, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton of Neuchâtel. Pop. 1200.

SAGUNA, a town, on a bay of the same name, in Corsica.

SAGOON, or **GARZA SAGOON**, an island of Bengal, at the entrance of the Hoogly or Bhaguratty river. It is 8 miles in length by 4 in breadth. Sagoon island has been for time immemorial a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimages.

SAGUES, a petty town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 146 miles S. Lisbon.

SAGUENAY, a large river of Canada, which, after a course of about 100 miles, flows into the river St Lawrence, on the west bank, at the town and harbour of Tadoussac. Its current is broad, deep, and uncommonly vehement, liable to interruptions from rocks, and it is also of an extraordinary depth. At its discharge, attempts have been made to find the bottom with five hundred fathoms of line, but without effect.

SAGY, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire. Population 2100.

SAGAUN, a town of Spain, province of Leon, on the Cea. Population 4000.

SAHARA, or the **GREY DESERT**, an immense track of territory in Northern and Central Africa, interposed between the states of Barbary and Soudan, or the countries watered by the Niger. It presents, almost throughout, the spectacle of a naked burning plain of sand, destitute alike of water or vegetation, and altogether unfit for the support of human life. In its greatest length it stretches nearly across the whole of Africa, from the Atlantic to the Nile, forming a space of forty-five degrees of longitude, or about 3000 miles. Its breadth from Barbary to Soudan is not so great, and may be estimated at 12 degrees, or 1000 miles. It forms thus by much the most extensive desert to be found in any part of the world.

SAHARUNPORE, the capital of a district of Hindostan, province of Delhi, situated chiefly between the Jumna and the Ganges. It is an open town, and suffered much from the Mahrattas, but is now recovering. Long. 77. 23. E. Lat. 34. 18. N.

SAID, or **SAHID**, a name applied to Upper Egypt, comprehending the territory extending along the Nile, from the vicinity of Cairo, to the frontier of Nubia.

SAIDA, or **SEIDA**, a seaport town of Syria, built on the site of the ancient Sidon. This is celebrated as the most ancient of the Phœnician cities, preceding even Tyra. Like other Turkish towns, it is now dirty, ill built, and full of modern ruins. The ground in the neighbourhood, however, is laid out in orchards and gardens, which appear very beautiful at a distance. The magnificent harbour, composed of vast moles stretching out into the sea, is now entirely destroyed. The trade of Saïda is still considerable, as being the emporium, not only of Damascus, but of the surrounding country. The exports consist of corn, silk, raw and spun cotton, particularly the last. Population 7000 or 8000. Long. 35. 14. E. Lat. 33. 23. N.

SAINTON, or **SAUNTON OF THE HILL**, a township of England, in Cheshire.

SAINA, a lake, or rather a succession of lakes, in European Russia, government of Finland, said to be 250 miles in length.

SAINS, a village of France, department of the Aisne. Population 2300.

SAINT, a small river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Menai strait, at Caernarvon.

ST ANTONIO, the most northerly of the group of the Cape de Verd islands. It is about 9 leagues long and 4 broad, and is very fertile, yielding plentifully maize, plantains, potatoes, melons, oranges, &c. Pop. 2500. Long of N. W. point, 25. 3. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

ST DENIS, a wooden built town of the island of Bourbon, and residence of the governor. It is the only spot on the island where a landing is possible. Long. 35. 20. E. Lat. 21. 50. S.

ST GEORGE, a small island forming part of the group of the Azores, near the western coast of Africa. It forms a long narrow ridge,

about 10 leagues in length and 2 in breadth. Long. 28. W. Lat. 38. 39. N.

St JAGO, an island near the coast of Africa, the largest of the group of the Cape de Verd islands. It is about 60 miles in circumference, mountainous, but fertile and well cultivated. It yields grain in abundance; also sugar, indigo, coffee of superior quality, orchilla wood for dyeing, and most kinds of tropical fruits, as oranges, guavas, coconuts, limes, plantains, pine apples, tamarinds, and a species of apple called custard apple. Cotton is produced in great plenty, and manufactured throughout the island.

St JAGO, or RENEIRA GRANDE, a town of St Jago, formerly the capital, and containing the residence of the governor. It has a large church, and a convent with twenty-four Portuguese monks. A castle commands the town. 7 miles S. W. Porto Praya.

St LUCIA, one of the smaller Cape de Verd islands, between St Nicholas and St Antonio, 24 miles long and 6 broad. St Vincent is rocky and dangerous.

St MARY, a small island, one of the Azores. Long. 23. G. W. Lat. 37. N.

St MATTHEW, a small island in the Atlantic ocean, 340 miles N. Ascension.

St MAWES, a small borough town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It is chiefly inhabited by persons concerned in the fishery. The town is of very remote origin. The family of the Marquis of Buckingham possesses the chief influence and property in the borough. St Mawes castle is nearly opposite that of Pendennis, which forms the chief defence of Falmouth harbour. 2½ miles E. N. E. Falmouth.

St MICHAEL'S, an island of the Atlantic, the largest of the group called the Azores. It is nearly 100 English miles in circumference, and contains one city, five principal towns, 84 parishes, and about 60,000 inhabitants. It is covered with mountains of various forms, and some of stupendous magnitude, produced apparently by volcanic eruptions. There are boiling springs in this island; also a number of hot and cold springs in the immediate vicinity of each other. The soil is fertile, and yields abundant crops of wheat, maize, and beans. There are also vine and orange trees. The oranges of St Michael's are particularly esteemed.

St NICHOLAS, one of the Cape de Verd islands, near the coast of Africa. Pop. 6000.

St PETER and St PAUL, a seaport village, situated in the bay of Awatka, on the south-eastern coast of Kamtschatka.

SAINTE, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, near the Charente. Its streets are narrow and winding, and its houses ill built; but it contains several ancient remains, such as a Roman amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and a triumphal arch of white marble on the bridge across the Charente. There is likewise an ancient cathedral. Pop. 2400. 84 miles N. Bourdeaux.

SAINTONGE, the former name of a province

in the west of France, lying along the Atlantic, to the north of Guienne.

SAKARA, a village of Upper Egypt, about 20 miles above Cairo.

SAKIT, a village of Upper Egypt, on the western side of the Nile.

SAL, a neat town of Sweden, government of Westera. Population 2100.

SAL, an island forming part of the group of the Cape de Verd islands, about 16 miles long, and 6 or 7 broad.

SALA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 13 miles N. Policastro. Population 5500.

SALABILLO, a river in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the sea near the mouth of the river Plata.

SALADO, an abundant river of South America, in the province of Tucuman, which rises in Lat. 24. S. and joins the Parana at Santa Fe, in Lat. 31. 40. S.—It is the name of various rivers in South America.

SALAHIAH, a fortress on the eastern frontier of Egypt. Population 6000.

SALAIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 2100.

SALAMANCA, a province in the west of Spain, forming the south part of the kingdom of Leon, and bordering on Portugal. It lies between 6. and 7. of W. long., and 40. and 41. 33. of N. lat.; has a superficial extent of 1500 square miles, with 210,000 inhabitants. It consists of mountains and plains, and is watered by the Douro, the Agueda, the Yeltes, the Tormes, and the Alagon. The mountains are rich in minerals. The more favourable exposures produce vines, and those fruits which require a warm climate. The soil is good.

SALAMANCA, an ancient city of Spain, on the ascent of three hills, with the river Tormes flowing at their base. The town is surrounded by a wall, has 13 gates, several squares, and fountains, and a number of masonry buildings; but the streets are all on uneven ground. The principal square is extensive, with piazzas all around. The houses are uniform, and of a good height, with balconies in front; and one of the sides of the square is occupied by the town-house. The other public buildings are the cathedral, the university, the churches, and the convents. The cathedral is a majestic Gothic edifice, entered by a fine gate, and admired in the interior for the beauty of the vaults, and the finish of the sculpture. The churches, great and small, are in number 25, the monasteries 20, and the convents 11. The university of Salamanca was founded in 1228. The buildings are extensive, and the number of professorial chairs is fully 60. Population 13,600. It is noted for the defeat of the French under Marmont, by the British, in 1812. 183 miles W. N. W. Madrid.

SALAMANCA, a pretty little town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Guanajuato, 7075 feet above the level of the sea. 150 miles N. W. Mexico.

SALAMANCA DE BALCALAR, a city of the

province of Yucatan, in New Spain, 180 miles S. Merida.

NALAMIGUA, the ancient *Panora*, a considerable river in Thessaly, which discharges itself into the gulf of Salonica.

NALAMIA DE LA SERENA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 27 miles N. E. Llerena.

NALANCHÉ, a town of Saray, 28 miles S. E. Geneva. Population 1400.

NALAPICHÉ, a river of South America, which falls into the gulf of Darien.

NALAT, a river of France, which falls into the Garonne.

NALDANIA BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the southern coast of Africa, to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope.

NALDANNA, a town of Spain, province of Leon, on the Carrion. Population 4000.

SALEM, a well built seaport of the United States, and capital of Essex county, Massachusetts. It is chiefly built on a tongue of land, formed by two inlets from the sea, called North and South rivers; over the former of which is a bridge, upwards of 1500 feet long, connecting Salem with Beverly; and the latter forms the harbour. It contains a court-house, a jail, an almshouse, a market-house, a custom-house, a grammar-school, an orphan asylum, and 11 churches for different sects. It has numerous public and private schools. None of the public buildings are remarkably splendid. The appearance of Salem is very irregular. It has an elegant common, containing about 10 acres, surrounded by a handsome public walk, which is planted with rows of trees. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in trade and navigation. The shipping belonging to this port in 1816, amounted to 34,484 tons. The East India trade has, for several years, been carried on here with great spirit and advantage. Population 12,613. 14 miles N. N. E. Boston. The name also of numerous towns.

SALEM, a county of the United States, in New Jersey. Population 12,761.—2d. In South Carolina.

SALEM, a township and handsome village of the United States, in Washington county, New York. Pop. 2033. 46 miles N. E. Albany.—2d. A post township of Salem county, New Jersey, on Salem Creek, 31 miles from Delaware bay. It contains about 200 houses.

—3d. A handsome Moravian town of Stokes county, North Carolina. Here is an excellent Moravian academy for females. 100 miles W. Raleigh.

SALEM CROWN ROADS, a post village of the United States, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

SALEM, an inland town of Sicily. It has a number of churches and convents. Population 8000. 38 miles S. W. Palermo.

SALERNES, a town of France, département of the Var. Population 2300.

SALERNO, a city of the kingdom of Naples. The streets are narrow and irregular, and have a gloomy appearance. There is in front of the cathedral 28 ancient granite

columns, with Corinthian capitals, of good workmanship. The town contains a number of other churches and convents. Population 10,000. 20 miles E. S. E. Naples.

SALFEBURY, two villages of England, in Hertfordshire and Lancashire.

SALÉYEN, an island in the Eastern seas, off the southern extremity of the island of Celebes, about 40 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Population 60,000.

SALFORD, a village of England, in Somerset, on the Avon.

SALFORD ARNOTTS, or **LITTLE**, a village of England, in Warwickshire.

SALFRAZ, an island in the Eastern seas, divided from Calour by a narrow strait, about 7 mile wide; 8 or 10 miles in circumference, and admirably cultivated. It contains 12 villages. Population 3000.

SALFERTO, a town of Piedmont, 18 miles E. Mondovi. Population 3000.

SALINA, or **SALINÉ**, anciently *Disyma*, one of the Lipari islands, in the Tuscan sea, belonging to Naples, 18 miles in circuit.

SALERS, a post township and village of the United States, in Oneida county, New York, with 90 dwelling-houses, and about 80 houses for the manufacture of salt. Spots the salt springs which abound here. Population 1357. 130 miles W. Albany.

SALWAR, the name of various capes, points, and bays, in South America and West India.

SALWY, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifehire, on the road from Dunfermline to Auchtermuchty. Population 1123.

SALINE, a river of the United States, in Illinois, which flows into the Ohio.—Also a river of Louisiana, which unites with Black Lake river.

SALINER, a village of the United States, in the Missouri territory, on the Mississippi, note: for salt works.

SALINO, a river of Naples, which falls into the gulf of Venice.

SALINA, a tolerably well built and fortified town of France, département of the Jura, on the Furieuse. It has a trade in wine and brandy; but the principal article of export is salt. Pop. 8203. 92 miles S. Besançon.

SALISBURY, or **NEW SALISBURY**, an ancient city of England, in Wiltshire, in a vale on the Avon. The place consists of two parts, the Close and the City. The Close comprises an area of nearly half a mile square, and is occupied entirely by the cathedral, the bishop's palace, the deanery, prebendal houses, and some handsome private dwellings, held chiefly under the bishop and chapter. It is strictly ecclesiastical property, and is separated from the City, which is occupied by the civil and trading part of the community, by a lofty wall on the east and south sides. The principal streets of the city are laid out with great regularity. Five of them run from north to south, and other five cross these at right angles. This arrangement gives great airiness and cleanness to the town. Each street also has a channel, through which

runs a perpetual stream of water supplied from the river Avon. Numerous small bridges have been erected over these rivulets; and hence this city has been compared to Venice. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the college of matrons, in the Close; and in the City, the parish churches, the new council-house, the infirmary, and the county jail. The cathedral is justly regarded as one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in Europe, and as a highly interesting specimen of the architecture of the 13th century. It is also remarkable for being the most uniform, regular, and systematic structure of the kind in England. The whole building may be viewed as composed of four distinct portions, viz. the church, the tower and spire, the cloister, and the chapter-house. The church consists of a nave, with two lateral aisles, a bold and lofty porch projecting on the north side, near the west end, a large transept with an eastern aisle, a choir with lateral aisles, and a second or small transept with an aisle, a lady chapel at the west end, with an intermediate vestibule or double aisle terminating the choir. On the south side of the church are a cloister, chapter-house, consistory court, and a vestry. The tower above the roof of the church consists of two divisions, and is decorated with pilasters, columns, canopies, &c. The bishop's palace, which stands near the south-east corner of the cathedral, is a large irregular building, evidently the work of different and distant periods. The college of matrons, erected by bishop Ward, is a regular building, with commodious gardens. The parish churches in the city are St. Martin's, St. Thomas's, and St. Edmund's, none of which are particularly distinguished. The new council-house is of brick, with the angles of each front ornamented with rustic work in stone. Courts of law occupy the left, and the council the right wing. There are, besides, the infirmary, a new county jail, assembly and court rooms, and a theatre. The grammar school, at which the celebrated Addison was educated, is in a very flourishing condition. Here are also two charity schools. In Catholic times, Salisbury appears to have contained a great variety of religious establishments, the remains of some of which are still in existence; and the hospital of St. Nicholas continues still to maintain a master and 12 poor persons. The other hospitals in the city are Trinity hospital, Brickley's, Eyre's, Blackwell's, Taylor's, and Broad's, besides which there are various almshouses. Salisbury is noted for its manufacture of cutlery. Formerly it was also remarkable for its manufacture of flannels, fancy woollens, serges, fustians, &c. but that branch of trade is now nearly extinct. The market-place is a spacious open square, near the centre of the city. Salisbury sends two members to parliament. A parliament was summoned to meet here in the reign of Edward I.; and

ther was held in 1326. Population 3763. 21 miles N. E. Southampton.

SALISBURY, a post village of the United States, in Orange county, New York. 23. A post town and port of entry of Somerset county, Maryland. Hayes 100. 24. A flourishing post town and capital of Rowan county, North Carolina. Population 600. 24 miles S. W. Salem. 25. A post township and village of Essex county, Massachusetts, on the Merrimack. Pop. 2017. 36 miles N. N. E. Boston.—The name of various other townships.

SALZELD, LITTLE, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, near the parish of Great Salfield.

SALIZ, YA, a town of France, department of the Gard. Population 2080.

SALLER, a large seaport on the western coast of Morocco, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It was formerly the great hold of Moorish piracy, and immense depredations were committed from it upon European commerce. It has still an immense and dreary dungeon, forced under ground, for the reception of the unfortunate captives. The river, which formerly admitted large vessels, is now choked up with sand. Saller is a walled town, and has a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, which commands the road, and a redoubt that defends the entrance of the river. On the opposite side of the river stands Rabat, called often New Saller, and which is properly to be considered as another quarter of the same town. It has been chiefly frequented by Europeans, and contained once numerous factories belonging to them. But by the arbitrary fiat of the emperor, the trade has been transferred to Mogador. Near the mouth of the river are the remains of a very large and strong castle. Long. 6. 40. W. Lat. 34. 3. N.

SALLIER, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 6400.

SALLI, the name of several principalities or domains in Germany.

Saller, a small river of Germany, which falls into the Moselle.

SALT, ORS, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 45 miles N. Luxembourg. Population 2500.

SALMON, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which joins the Connecticut.

SA, another which flows into Lake Ontario.—The name of various other small rivers.

SALO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Duchy of Tyrol. It has manufactures of linen, yarn, and thread. Population 4000. 20 miles N. W. Vienna.

SALON, a town of France, in Provence, 19 miles E. Arles. Population 6000.

SALONICA, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Parassus. The district here contains several well built mosques and churches, as well as spacious and commodious baths. Population 2000. 43 miles N. E. Lepanto.

SALONICA, a large and handsome city of

European Turkey, in Maccalon, at the northern extremity of a great bay or gulf. It is built on the acclivity of a steep hill, which rises from the bay at its north-east extremity. The circumference of the walls is about five miles. The domes and minarets of mosques are seen rising from among the other buildings, environed, as usual in Turkey, by cypresses, and giving a general air of splendour to the place, which is more comfortable and cleanly than most Turkish towns. It trades in cotton, tobacco, corn, and wool. Salonica has few antiquities. Population 70,000. 273 miles W. Constantinople.

SALSAS, a fortress in the south of France, 9 miles N. Perpignan.

SALSETTE, an island on the western coast of Hindostan, formerly separated from Bombay by a strait 200 yards wide, across which, in the year 1805, a causeway was carried. It is 18 miles long by 14 broad, and is well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, hemp, indigo, &c.; but it has hitherto been kept in a state of nature, for the purpose of supplying Bombay with wood, charcoal, and sea salt, of which there is a considerable manufactory. Salsette is remarkably rich in mythological antiquities; and the remains of reservoirs, with flights of stone steps round them, and the ruins of temples, &c. indicate a former state of prosperity and extensive population.

SALSTON and SALT, two villages of England; in Cambridgeshire and Staffordshire.

SALT, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which enters the Ohio.—2d, Another tributary to the Scioto.—The name of various islands and rivers in the West Indies and United States.

SALT, or SALINE RIVER, two rivers of Louisiana, which fall into the Missouri and Mississippi.

SALTA, a river of South America, which runs east, and enters the Vermejo.

SALTA, OF SAN MIGUEL DE SALTA, a city and district of Tucuman, in South America, in the beautiful valley of Lerma, through which passes a river, on whose shore the city stands, having a fine bridge over it. It contains 400 houses, and 500 men capable of bearing arms. Long. 64. 1. 30. W. Lat. 24. 17. S.

SALTASH, a market town and borough of England, in Cornwall, on the Tamar, from which the main street rises with a direct and steep ascent. The houses rise above each other to the summit of the hill, near which stand the chapel dedicated to St Nicholas, and the mayoralty hall. Here are meeting-houses for Baptists and Methodists, and a small school. A considerable traffic is carried on in malt and beer, &c. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 1548. 219 miles S.W. London.

SALTCOATS, a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, originally a natural harbour, which has been improved so as to admit of full loaded vessels of 100 tons burden. It has large salt-pans for the manufacture of salt. It exports large quantities of coals, and imports grain.

It is a cheerful place, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. 23 miles S. Greenock.

SALTCOTE, a village of England, in Cumberland.

SALTEES, two rocky islets in St George's channel, near the Irish coast.

SALTERFORD, a hamlet of England, county of Nottingham.

SALTERFORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SALTERGATE, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SALTERNESS, a seaport, village of Scotland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

SALTPLEET, a seaport town of England, in Lincolnshire. Population 185.

SALTILLO, a town of Mexico, province of Cohahuila. Population 6000.

SALTMARSH, a village of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse.

SALTON, a village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SALTON, a parish of Scotland, in Maddingtonshire, containing two small villages, East and West Salton. Population 684.

SALTWARY, a village of England, in Wiltshire. Population 462.

SALTWATER, a village of England, in Sussex, S.W. of Chichester.

SALTWICH, a village of England, in Northumberland, near Stannington.

SALVADOR, St, the name given by the Portuguese missionaries, to the capital of the kingdom of Congo, in Western Africa. The Portuguese had a quarter assigned to them, which they built partly of stone, and enclosed. The British expedition under Captain Tuckey, though they found no Portuguese on any part of the Zaire, were yet informed that a few still remained in the capital.

SALVADOR, St, a large and opulent city of Brazil, at the entrance of All Saints bay. It is erected on the summit of a hill, with the exception of a single street that ranges parallel to the beach. The buildings are chiefly of the 17th century, ill constructed, and of slight materials. As in all Catholic cities, the churches are the most distinguished edifices. The cathedral is large, but falling into ruin; while the college and archiepiscopal palace, or rather house, adjoining, are kept in thorough repair. The grand church of the ex-Jesuits is by far the most elegant structure in the city. It is composed entirely of European marble, while the internal ornaments are superfluously rich. The college and monastery adjoining it have lately been converted into a commodious hospital. The church and monastery of the Franciscans are extensive buildings. The Carmelite church is more modern and more elegantly ornamented than that of the Franciscans; and the monastery adjoining is immensely rich. Among the parochial churches, those of the Conception, Pillar, and St Peter, are the most distinguished within the city, and those of St Antonio and Victoria near the bar, which stand in such striking situa-

tions, as to form excellent spectacles. There are, besides these, several other churches, and a variety of chapels, monasteries, and convents; all presenting the same tedious load of ornaments, bad taste, and excess of superstition. The principal squares or places are, the one immediately adjoining the palace, and that of the Jesuits. The streets are confined and narrow, wretchedly paved, never cleaned, and therefore disgustingly dirty. In the royal square is the house or palace of the governor, which is an old insignificant building; and opposite are the mint and public offices. The third side contains the court-house, and the remaining one the hall of the senate, and the prison. The custom-house and wharfs are on the beach, as is also the dock-yard; near which are the marine store-house and offices, with the house of the intendant, or port commander. In the vicinity of the town are the villas of the superior class of inhabitants. The city is protected by a number of forts and batteries; but, with the exception on the sea side, of one of eighteen guns, of St. Philips, and Do Mar, they are nearly nugatory, from the want of ordinance. The city is defended on the land side, at the south and north passes, which are parallel to the beach, by three forts; on the south by the extensive fortification and outworks of St. Pedro's, the completest of the whole, but at the present moment nearly dismantled. The government dock-yard admits on the stocks only a ship of the line at a time. There are several private dock-yards near the city, in which well modelled merchant ships of all dimensions are built. This capital carries on a considerable commerce, chiefly in linen, cloths, hats, silk and thread stockings, grain, rice, flour, biscuit, port-wine, household utensils, negroes, oil, cheese, butter, and bacon; in exchange for which, it exports gold, sugar, tobacco in leaf and in dust, brazil wood, skins, balsam of copahu, ipocacuanha, and many other drugs. Population 100,000, of whom 30,000 are whites, 30,000 mulattoes, and the rest negroes. Long. 38. 32. 30. W. Lat. 12. 58. S.

SALVADOR, ST. a town of Guatimala, in South America, on the banks of a river, which, at the distance of 12 miles, runs into the Pacific ocean. Pop. 5000 Indians, whites, and castes. Long. 69. 20. W. Lat. 13. 14. N.

SALVADOR, ST. one of the Bahama islands, in the North Atlantic ocean. Population 657. Long. 73. 40. W. Lat. 24. 20. N.

SALVADORE, ST. a town of the Sardinian states, duchy of Montserrat. Pop. 5260.

SALVAGES, a group of uninhabited islands, or rather rocks, off the coast of Africa, immediately north of the Canaries.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, 144 miles E. N. E. Lisbon. Population 2000.

SALVATERRA, the name of four small towns of Spain, in Galicia, Navarre, Estremadura, and Alava.

SALUDA, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which unites with Broad river.

SALVATERRA, ANGERS, a town of France, 561 miles W. Montpelier. Pop. 2650.

SALVIAC, a town of France, department of the Lot. Population 1000.

SALIZZO, a town of the Sardinian states, at the foot of the Alps, near the Po. It contains the cathedral, and several churches worth notice. Pop. 18,000. 28 miles S. Turin.

SALIZZOLA, a town of Piedmont. Population 2000.

SALZA, a large river of Austria, which falls into the Inn.

SALZBURG, a province of the Austrian empire, lying between Styria, Tyrol, and Bavaria. Area 2800 square miles. It consists partly of a great valley, with the river Salza flowing along the middle; partly of a track of alternate mountains and defiles. The ground is highest in the south, where it approaches to, or rather forms part of, the Noric Alps. This country produces, in favourable situations, wheat, oats, barley, and other corn. Its pastures are more extensive; but its chief wealth consists in its minerals, viz. the salt of its northern, and the metals of its southern mountains. Pop. 142,000.

SALZBURG, a city of Austria, on the Salza. The cathedral is more remarkable for solidity than elegance. The university is now converted into an academy. The most striking feature of the place is its romantic situation amidst lofty mountains. The citadel stands in a bold and commanding situation, and one of the gateways is cut through a solid rock, being 300 feet in length, 30 in height, and 24 in breadth. Population 13,000. 63 miles E. S. E. Munich.

SALZBURG, a town in the N. E. of Hungary, noted for its brine springs. Pop. 4000.

SALZUNGEN, a town of Germany, on the Werra, 10 miles N. W. Schmalkalden. Population 2200.

SALZWEDDEL, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, which divides it into the old and new towns. Pop. 6000. 72 miles E. Hanburgh.

SAMADONG, a large town of the island of Java, 144 miles S. E. Batavia.

SAMALOUT, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile. 14 miles S. Girge.

SAMANA, a large bay at the east end of the island of St. Domingo.

SAMANAP, a town on the S. E. coast of the island of Malacca. Long. 114. E. Lat. 7. 3. S.

SAMAR, one of the Philippines, situated south-east from the huge island of Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait about five leagues in breadth. Its length it may be estimated at 140 miles, by 60 the average breadth. In this island the soil is extremely fertile, easily cultivated, and rewards the industry of the labourer with at least forty fold. Sugar-canes, cabbages, garlic, onions, melons, the Chinese oranges, lemons, vegetables, and several other kinds of fruit, are cultivated in this island. The cocoa tree grows to an uncommon size. Long. 124. 15 to 123. 52. E. Lat. 11. 15 to 12. 45. N.

SAMARANG, a town of the island of Java, on the north coast, and the principal central station in the island. It is a large town, with a considerable European population. It is defended by a stone parapet and rampart, with bastions and a wet ditch. The town has a neat appearance, with a number of good houses. It has also a fine large church, a new town-house, and a variety of other public buildings, both elegant and commodious, within and without the city. Here was formerly a public school. The Chinese and native population here are very considerable. Crowded villages overspread the neighbourhood. 343 miles E. Batavia. Long. 110. 38. E. Lat. 6. 54. S.

SAMARCAND, a great city of Asia, once the capital of Independent Tartary, and, under Timur, of an empire which extended over a great part of the continent. Its population was estimated in 1400 at 150,000. Its inland commerce was most extensive with Russia, Tartary, India, Turkey, and particularly China. The pomp of Timur's court, and of his numerous palaces, is said to have almost surpassed description. Our information with regard to the modern state of this once celebrated capital, is very imperfect. Of late, under the government of Shah Murad Bey, Samarcand has recovered somewhat of its former greatness, and still contains many fine buildings. 130 miles S. Bukh. Long. 64. 9. E. Lat. 39. 37. 23. N.

SAMATA, a village of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile.

SAMATAN, a town of France, in Gascony, on the Save. Population 1600.

SAMBAJLAS, a name given to a numerous cluster of small islands near the coast of America, in the Spanish Main, extending in clusters along the northern shore of the isthmus of Darien. Long. 74. 25. W. Lat. 0. 26. N.

SAMBASS, a town and river on the west coast of Borneo. Long. of the river 109. 5. E. Lat. 1. 12. N. The town is about 40 miles up the river. It was attacked in 1812 by the British, who were repulsed; and again in 1813, when they had complete success. Long. 109. 25. E. Lat. 1. 3. N.

SAMBAYA, or **SOLÉ RIVER**, a river on the north coast of the island of Java, and the largest in the island.

SAMBOANGAN, a Spanish fortress and settlement on the south-west extremity of the island of Magindano. Population 1000. Long. 122. 10. E. Lat. 6. 45. N.

SAMBOR, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Dniester, 160 miles E. S. E. Cracow. Population 6400.

SAMBRE, a river which rises in French Flanders, and falls into the Meuse at Namur.

SAMER, a town of France, 12 miles S. E. Boulogne. Population 1600.

SAMLESBURY, a village of England, in Lancashire. Population 1779.

SAMONX, a town of Italy, in Savoy, 24 miles W. Geneva. Population 3100.

SAMOGITIA, a tract of country in Russian

Lithuania, forming the north-west part of that great province, and bearing the title of county. It lies to the south of Courland, and to the north of Prussia proper, having part of its western boundary along the Baltic, but without any harbour of consequence. It is a very backward country, the inhabitants living in wretched hovels. The wild animals are bears and wolves; occasionally the elk and wild ox. The soil is in many parts productive.

SAMOS, an island of the Grecian archipelago, separated only by a narrow strait, from the opposite continent of Asia Minor. It was much celebrated by the ancients for its fertility, and for the excellence of its fruits. This reputation it still preserves. It contains, indeed, two ranges of very lofty mountains, some parts of which are verdant, covered with woods, and display the most beautiful scenery; but others are bleak and rocky. Between these, however, are rich and cultivated plains, which produce abundantly grain, vines, and all the fruits of this climate. The population is estimated by Tournefort, at only 12,000; but Mr. Turner, the most recent traveller, states it at 60,000, dispersed through 18 large, and 20 small villages. A Turkish aga, indeed, resides here; but the whole power is in the hands of the Greeks. Each village elects, from among its principal inhabitants, three persons, called *primates*; these choose annually three chiefs, who are the rulers of the island. Samos flourishes, and is reckoned the richest island of the archipelago. It exports from 20,000 to 25,000 cantars of grapes, 15,000 barrels of raisins, with wine to such an extent, that the duty amounts to 36,000 piastres. It produces also valuable marble, and contains mines of lead, silver, and even, it is said, of gold. On the east end of the island, about two leagues from Cora, are the remains of the ancient city of Samos, the magnificence of which was much boasted in antiquity.

SAMOSCH, two rivers of Transylvania, one of which joins the other at Deca. The great Samosch joins the great river Theiss.

SAMOTRACE, a savage people who traverse the immense and frozen desert extending along the ocean, which forms the northern boundary of Asia.

SAMFORD GREENEY, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire, 4 miles E. by N. Tavistock.

SAMPTOWN, a village of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey.

SAMSEBY, a village of England, in Lancashire, on the Ribbles, N. E. Preston.

SANSÓN, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Population 6620, including 2849 slaves.

SANSÓN, a city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black sea. It lies on the site of the ancient *Sansus*. The modern town contains 2000 inhabitants.

SAN, a large river of Austrian Poland, which falls into the Vistula, near Sandomir.

SAN ANTONIO, a town of the Canasas, on the Apur. Lat. 7. 30. N.

SAN BLAS, a small seaport on the western coast of Mexico, on an island formed by the Rio Grande de Santiago, as it enters the Pacific.

SAN FERNANDO, a town of Chili, and capital of the province of Colchagua.

SAN JOSE, a town of West Florida, on a bay of the same name, near Cape St Blas, in the gulf of Mexico.

SAN PEDRO DE BATOPILAS, a town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Durango, formerly noted for its mines. Pop. 8000.

SAN SALVADOR, the capital of a province in Guatimala, of the same name, 12 miles from the coast of the Pacific ocean, and 140 miles S. E. Guatimala.

SANAA, a city of Arabia, capital of Yemen, and residence of the Imam. It is situated in a barren and stony valley, enclosed by lofty hills. 128 miles N. N. E. Mocha. Long. 44. 9. E. Lat. 15. 21. N.

SANA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, on the shore of the river of its name, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 80 miles N. Truxillo. Long. 79. 35. 30. W. Lat. 6. 52. S.

SANCERRE, a town of France, department of the Cher. Population 2500.

SANDA, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, near the Mull of Kintyre.

SANDA, a small island of the Hebrides.

SANDAY, one of the Orkney isles, about 13 miles from north-west to south-east, and varying in breadth from 1 mile or less in some places, to 2 or 3 in others. It is of an irregular figure, having many extended points, with bays running inland. Being low and flat, which prevents it from being seen at a distance, it is remarkable for shipwrecks. A lighthouse is now erected in the vicinity of Sanday; 100 feet above the level of the sea, which displays a strong revolving light every other minute. Population 1860.

SANDRACH, a market town of England, in Cheshire. Here is a large ancient church, and a chapel for the Methodists. Population 2005. 26 miles E. Chester.

SANDEC, New, the chief town of a circle of the same name in Austrian Poland, on the Donjeitz, 160 miles W. Lemberg. Pop. 3700.

SANDRIWOOD ISLE, a large island in the Eastern sea, about the 10th degree of N. lat. about 100 miles long, by 30 of average breadth.

SANDRAX, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Barra.

SANDSFORD, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire, 34 miles E. Reading.

SANDSGATE, a hamlet of England, in Kent, a few yards from the sea. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and is accommodated with comfortable inns for that purpose.

SANDHEAD, a village of England, in East Medina, Isle of Wight.

SANDHOLM, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire, 4 miles E. N. E. Hexham.

SANDHOLM, a village of England, East of York, on the Coulney.

SANDING ISLES, *Pulo Sanding*, or *Sanding*, two small islands off the S. W. coast of Sumatra.

SANDOMIR, a palatinate or province of the kingdom of Poland, according to the territorial division of 1915. It is bounded on one part by the Vistula, on another by the Pili-ca, and by the palatinate of Cracow. Area 4700 square miles. Population 448,000.

SANDOMIR, a town of Poland, on the Vistula. Population 2100.

SANDOWN, a village of England, in the Isle of Wight, 2 miles S. Brading.

SANDTOWN, a village of the United States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey.

SANDVIJET, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt. Pop. 1100.

SANDUSKY RIVER, a river of the United States, in Ohio. It runs into Sandusky bay.

SANDUSKY, a town of the United States, in Huron county, Ohio, on Sandusky bay.

SANDUSKY LAKE OR BAY, at the south-western side of Lake Erie, 20 miles long, and 24 broad.

SANDWICH, an irregularly built market, borough, and seaport town of England, in the county of Kent, one of the Cinque Ports, and formerly a place of considerable trade and business, but now much decayed, on account of the choking up of its harbour with sand. It stands on the Stour, about two miles from the coast. Sandwich contains three parish churches. St Clement's is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a massive tower of Norman architecture, rising from four semicircular arches in the centre of the building, and supported on strong piers. St Mary's church is also large, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. St Peter's appears to be the work of different periods. Sandwich has a guild-hall, of three stories; also a free grammar school, and a charity school. As one of the Cinque Ports, it sends two members to parliament: number of voters about 350. Population 2912. 13 miles E. Canterbury.

SANDWICH, a town of Lower Canada, on the river Detroit. Houses 100.—Also two townships of the United States.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the North Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Cook and King, in the year 1778, and which have been subsequently visited by Vancouver, Meares, Turnbull, and various other navigators. They consist of 11 islands, extending in latitude from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N. and in longitude from 159. 30. to 205. 6. E. They are called by the natives, 1. Owhyhee. 2. Mowee. 3. Raiat, or Oranai. 4. Morotinee, or Morokinnee. 5. Kahouroe, or Tahoorowa. 6. Mutotoi, or Morakoi. 7. Woa-hoo, or Oahoo. 8. Atoui, Atowi, or Towi, and sometimes Kowi. 9. Nehechow, or Onechew. 10. Orehoua, or Reehoua; and 11. Tahora; and are all inhabited, excepting Morotinee and Tahora. Besides these islands, Captain Cook was told of another by the Indians, called *Atahapapa*, or *Kamodapapa*. In respect of climate, they differ little from

the West India islands, though they are more temperate. The inhabitants of the Sandwich islands are undoubtedly of the same race with those of New Zealand, the Society and Friendly islands, Easter island, and the Marquesas; a race that possesses, without any intermixture, all the known lands between the latitudes of 47. S. and 20. N. and between the longitudes of 164. and 260. E. Their manners are also similar, though they have greatly improved by their intercourse with civilized nations. These islands were visited in 1802 by Captain Turnbull, who found that great improvements had taken place since they had been visited by Captain Vancouver. It was only in 1794 that Vancouver laid down the keel of *Tamaahua*'s first vessel; but so effectually had he applied himself to the establishment of a naval force, that when Captain Turnbull was at the island, he had upwards of 20 vessels of different sizes, from 25 to 70 tons; some of them were copper bottomed. His palace is built after the European style, of brick, and glazed windows, and defended by a battery of ten guns. He has also between 200 and 300 body guards to attend him. The Sandwich islanders are anxious to open a communication with China. They have grown industrious and enterprising, and are fast advancing in the arts of civilized life. Pop. 400,000.

SANDWICH LAND, a name given by Captain Cook to the most southerly land discovered in the South Atlantic ocean.

SANDWICH, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, 3 miles S. by W. Whitelaven.

SANDY, BIR, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which falls into the Tuscarawa.

SANDY DESERT, an extensive and barren tract of Hindostan, province of Gujerat.

SANDY FORK, a post village of the United States, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

SANDY HILL, a post village of the United States, in Kingsbury, New York.

SANDYHILLS, a village of Scotland, 3 miles E. Glasgow.

SANDY HOOK, a small island of the United States, on the coast of New Jersey.

SANDY HOOK, a post village of the United States, in Culpeper county, Virginia.

SANDY ISLAND, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland.—The name of various insignificant islands in the Atlantic and Eastern seas.

SANDY LICK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Alleghany.

SANDY POINT, a town on the south-west coast of the island of St Christopher.

SAROVY RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Superior.—2d, A tributary of the Kennebeck, United States, Maine.—3d, A river of the United States, which runs into the Ohio.

SARVAG, a town of Piedmont, province of Alba. Population 8600.

SARGANER, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, district of Kotah. Lat. not ascertained.

SANGAY, a mountain of South America; in Quito, 16,123 feet high.—Also a river of Quito.

SANGERSHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, 44 miles W. by N. Leipzig. Pop. 3000.

SANGIR, an island in the Eastern seas, between 36 and 40 miles in length, and between 10 and 15 miles in breadth. Population 12,000. Long. 125. 44. E. Lat. 3. 28. N.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, 81 miles N. W. Saragossa. Population 2600.

SANKEY, GREAT, a village of England, in Lancashire. Population 531.

SANOK, a circle of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of Hungary, between the circles of Jaslo and Sambor. Its area is about 1800 square miles; its population 211,000.

SANQUEZ, one of the largest rivers of Pataguna, in South America, which enters the Rio Negro.

SANQUHAR, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the river Nith. It has only one principal street. The town or council-house, with a school-house and prison connected, is a handsome building, with a beautiful spire. On an eminence stands the old castle of Sanquhar, once a building of considerable magnitude and extent. The east end of the parish church is of remote antiquity, and appears to have been a place of worship in the times of Popery. There are, besides, two meeting-houses for the United Secession Church, and one for Baptists. The different branches of carpet manufacture is carried on here. Sanquhar joins with the burghs of Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcubright, and Lochmaben, in electing a representative to parliament. Population 3026. 33 miles S. Kilmarnock, and 57 S. Glasgow.

SANSANDING, a large town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the Niger, the seat of a very considerable trade, particularly salt. The market-place is an extensive square, constantly crowded with people, and where the different articles are exposed on stalls, shaded by mats from the heat of the sun. 25 miles N. E. Segou.

SANTA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 216 miles N. N. W. Lima.

SANTA, a river of the same province, which enters the Pacific ocean.

SANTA BARBARA, a seaport on the coast of North America, in New California. It was founded in 1786, and contains 1160 inhabitants. Long. 240. 43. E. Lat. 34. 24. N.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport, capital of the island of Tenerife, and residence of the governor of the Canaries, situated on a plain, surrounded by bleak and barren mountains. Its only advantage is in its road, which affords safe anchorage. The streets are tolerably broad and straight, and many of the houses are well built. The society consists chiefly of merchants. Travellers remark the vast number of ecclesiastics to be seen on the streets; they complain also of the crowd and importunity of beggars. Population 6400.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, a province of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, already described under the title of Cruz. It is also the name of the capital of the province, which was founded in 1558, and afterwards removed 160 miles more to the south, to the place where it now stands, in Lat. 14. 20. S. at the foot of a chain of mountains.

SANTA FE, a town of Mexico, intendancy of Guanaxuato, 60 leagues W. N. W. Mexico. Lat. 22. 4. N.

SANTA ROSA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Cohahuila. Population 4000.

SANTANDER, the capital of a canton of the same name in Spain. Its port is commodious, and well-sheltered. The harbour is protected by two forts or castles, and the entry of vessels into the inner basin is facilitated by a fine pier 30 feet wide. Population 10,000. 60 miles N. W. Bilbao.

SANTAREM, a town of Portugal, on the Tagus, 47 miles N. E. Lisbon. It is divided into the Lower Town and the Upper Town. It has 13 parish churches, and 14 monasteries. Population 8000.

SANTE, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, formed by the union of the Congaree and Wateree.

SANTFAY, a town of Majorca, 30 miles E. S. E. Palma. Population 3000.

SANTIA, a town of Piedmont, 28 miles N. E. Turin. Population 2900.

SANTILAYA, a town of Spain, 92 miles E. by N. Oviedo. Population 1600.

SANTILLIEN, a town of France, department of the Ardèche. Population 2100.

SANTON AND SANTON DOWNHAM, two villages of England, in Cumberland and Suffolk.

SANTONA, a harbour in the north of Spain, 18 miles E. Santander. The adjoining village and fort were occupied in 1813 by the French, with a considerable garrison.

SANTORINI, or NANTORIN, an island in the Grecian archipelago, lying between the islands of Naxos, Nio, and Candia. Length and breadth 8 miles. Population 10,000.

SANTOS, a well built town and port of Brazil, in the captaincy of St Paul's. It is a place of considerable trade: its population, consisting chiefly of merchants, shopkeepers, and artificers, amounts to 7000. From this port the Spanish territories, as well as Rio Grande, receive a great proportion of their sugar, coffee, rum, rice, mandioca, indigo, &c.; in return they bring hides and tallow, which are generally exported hence to Europe. The harbour of Santos has a safe entrance, and is very secure. Long. 46. 31. W. Lat. 23. 59. 30. S.

SANTOS, a town of South America, in Panama, on the bay of Panama. Long. 81. 8. W. Lat. 8. N.

SANXAY, a town of France, department of La Vienne. Population 1700.

SANZANO, a town of Italy, Principato Citra. Population 2400.

SAOZA, a small river of Naples, which falls into the sea at Gaeta.

SAONA, an island in the West Indies, to the south-east of the mainland of Hispaniola. From the sea it has a low, long, level appearance, is 21 miles in extent, and 7 wide.

SAONTE, a large river of France, which joins the Rhone at Lyons.

SAONE, UPPER, a department in the east of France, including the northern part of Franche Comte, and inclosed N. by the department of the Vosges, and E. by that of the Upper Rhine. Superficial extent, 2300 square miles. Pop. 312,000. The principal rivers are the Saone, the Oignon, the Drugeon, and the Amaine.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department in the east of France, comprehending the southern part of Burgundy, and bounded by the departments of the Jura, the Rhone, and the Allier. Area 3500 square miles. Population 471,000. The principal rivers are the Saone, the Loire, the Arroux, the Doubs, and the Nille.

SAORGIO, a well built town of the Sardinian states, county of Nice. Pop. 3100.

SAPAROUA, one of the small Ambuyna isles, about 35 miles from Ambuyna.

SAPNEER, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles S. E. Groningen. Population 2100.

SAPONARA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, Principato Citra. Population 3200.

SAPRI, a town of the kingdom of Naples, Principato Citra. Population 1500.

SARAGOSSA, a celebrated city of Spain, the capital of Arragon, on the Ebro, which is here about the middle of its course, and separates the city from its suburbs. Without being regularly fortified, it is surrounded by an earthen wall, and is entered by 12 gates. It is built throughout of brick; the houses are seldom above three stories in height; the streets narrow and crooked, except one long and wide street called the Cozo. Here are two bridges over the Ebro, one of wood, the other of stone. Saragossa has 17 churches, and nearly 40 convents. Its cathedral is a large Gothic building, in a good style of architecture. The city has no fort of consequence, but it has a university founded in 1478; also an academy of fine arts, with schools for drawing, and other branches of education. Here are also two public libraries, but both are on a small scale. It is noted for the dreadful sieges which it supported in 1693 and 1699. Population 50,000. 175 miles E. N. E. Madrid. Long. 1. 42. 15. W. Lat. 41. 34. 15. N.

SARAIK, a town of European Russia, on the Ostr, 40 miles W. N. W. Riazan. Pop. 3700.

SARALBE, a town of France, department of the Moselle. Population 2000.

SARANAC, a river of the United States, in New York. It flows into Lake Champlain.

SARANSK, a town of European Russia, government of Penza, on the rivers Innara and Saranja. It has manufactures of soap and leather. Population 8000. 63 miles N. Penza.

SARAPIL, a town of European Russia, government of Viatka, on the Kuma, 168 miles S. E. Viatka. Population 6000.

SARATOGA, a county of the United States, in New York, bounded N. by Warren county, E. by the Hudson, S. by Albany county, S. W. by Schenectady county, and W. by Hamilton and Montgomery counties. Population 33,147.

SARATOGA, a township and flourishing village of the United States, in Saratoga county, New York, on the Hudson. It is memorable as the place where General Burgoyne's army surrendered in 1777.

SARATOV, a great province or government of Russia, partly in the south-east of Europe, partly in Asia. It lies along both sides of the Volga, in the form of a triangle, having on the one side the country of the Don Cossacks, on the other that of Astracan. Area, 91,000 square miles. Population 1,000,000.

SARATOV, a neatly built wooden town of European Russia, capital of the above government, on the Volga, 465 miles S. E. Moscow. Population 5000.

SARAYT, a village of Herat, in Persia, 66 miles N. S. E. Hamadan.

SARRENB, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, on the Sarre. Pop. 1500.

SARDINIA, the name of a kingdom in the south of Europe, composed in part of the island of Sardinia, but in a much greater proportion of Piedmont, Savoy, and the territory of Genoa. For an account of these, see the different articles. The Sardinian states became in 1814, nearly what they had been in 1792, with the important addition of the Genoese territory. Area 27,500 square miles; population 4,000,000. The principal towns on the continent are Genoa, containing 76,000 inhabitants; Turin, 65,000; Alexandria, 30,000; Nice, 19,000; Coni, 17,000; Verucelli, 17,000; Mondovi, 14,000; in the island, Cagliari, 35,000; Sassari, 30,000.

SARDINIA, a large island of the Mediterranean, situated to the south of Corsica, between Long. 7. 57. and 9. 51. E. and Lat. 38. 53. and 41. 17. N. The geographical division is into the two nearly equal parts of Capo di Cagliari and Capo di Sassari; the former being the southern, the latter the northern part of the island. The political divisions are into marquisates, counties, baronies, &c. The form of the island is oblong; its length from north to south is 162 miles, its breadth between 60 and 70. The surface of the island presents a pleasant variety of hill and dale. The climate of Sardinia has less intensity of heat or cold than is common in continental countries under the same parallels of latitude. The soil is in general fertile, but the system of agriculture is wretched. Several of the mountains contain valuable minerals, particularly lead and silver. The vine and the olive flourish; also the mulberry, the lemon, the orange, the fig, and in the warmest situations, the pomegranate and palm tree. Sugar, cotton, coffee, and indigo, might be cultivated in the warmer valleys; but all is backward in this country, the interior of which contains extensive tracks of de-

sert, and still more extensive forests of aged oak, chestnut, and cork trees. Even horses range in a wild state in these unfrequented spots. Sardinia is very favourably situated for commercial intercourse, having a number of good harbours, such as Palmas, Nova, and Cagliari. It has no manufactures, except some coarse linens and woollens; no exports, unless rude produce, such as corn, cattle, salted provisions, the proceeds of the tunny fishery, hides and skins, fruit, some wine and brandy, but, above all, large quantities of salt. Area 9250 square miles; pop. 620,000.

SARDOAL, a town of Portugal, 3 miles N. Abrantes. Population 3000.

SAREFTA, a town of European Russia, on the Volga. Population 800.

SARRENG, a small town of Switzerland, 45 miles E. S. Zurich.

SARGE, a town of France, department of the Loir and Cher. Population 1000.

SARQUEMINES, a town of France, department of the Moselle. Population 2300.

SARX, a small island in the English channel, dependent on Guernsey. Pop. 300. Long. 2. 52. W. Lat. 49. 30. N.

SARX, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. It falls into the Solway firth.

SARLAT, a town of France, department of the Dordogne, on the Sarlat, 98 miles E. by N. Bourdeaux. Population 4000.

SARNEN, a town of Switzerland, on the Aa, 9 miles S. Lucerne. Population 2000.

SARNO, a town of Italy, near the eastern base of Mount Vesuvius. It is noted for the superior quality of the silk raised in its environs. It is the see of a bishop. Population 12,000. 20 miles E. Naples.

SAROS, or **SCHARON**, a county in the north of Hungary, bordering on Austrian Galicia, from which it is separated by the Carpathians. Area 1400 square miles. Pop. 142,000.

SAROS, **NAGY** or **GREAT**, a town of Hungary, county of Saros. Population 2000.

SAROS-PATAJ, a well built town of Hungary, on the Bodrog. It has a Catholic, a Calvinist, and a Greek church. Population 3000. 14 miles N. by E. Tokay.

SARP, or **SARPEN**, a town of Norway, 10 miles W. S. W. Fredericksstadt.

SARRAINS, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. Population 2000.

SARRE, a village of England, county of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet.

SARRE, or **SAAR**, a river of Germany, which joins the Moselle at Conserbruck.

SARREBOURG, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, on the Sarre. Pop. 1500.

SARTHE, a river of France, which joins the Mayenne, 6 miles above Angers.

SARTHE, or **SARTE**, a department in the north-west of France, comprising the greater part of the ancient province of Maine, and bounded by the departments of the Orne, the Loir and Cher, and the Mayenne. Area 2450 square miles. The principal rivers in this department are the Sarthe, the Loir, and the Huise. Population 119,000.

SARUM, OLN, an ancient borough of England, in the county of Wilts, which, though now reduced to a single farm-house, still sends two members to parliament.

SARZANA, an ancient town in the Genoese territory, on the *Magra*, 43 miles E. S. E. Genoa.

SARZEAU, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Population 5400.

SARZEDAS, an inland town of Portugal, 117 miles E. N. E. Lisbon. Pop. 3000.

SASCACHAWAN, a large river of North America, which rises in the rocky mountains, and falls into Lake Winnipeg, in Lat. 51. 45. N.

SAZLAVI, a town of European Russia, in Vollynia. Population 5100.

SASAPRAS, a river of the United States, in Maryland. It falls into the Chesapeake.—There is a village near its head.

SASANO, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Population 3700.

SASSARI, a large and well built town of Sardinia, near the north-west coast. It is the seat of the provincial government and courts of justice, as well as of a university, erected in 1775. Here are also several lesser seminaries. Population 30,000.

SASSEBACH, a neat village of Germany, near which Marshal Turenne was killed by a cannon ball on 27th July 1675. Population 900. 17 miles E. by N. Strasburg.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, duchy of Modena, near the *Secchia*, 8 miles S. Modena. Population 3100.

SAS VAN GHENT, a town and fort of the Netherlands, 10 miles N. Ghent. Pop. 1900.

SATALIA, or **ANTALIA**, a city of Caramania, in Asia Minor, beautifully situated at the head of a gulf to which it gives name, round a small harbour. The streets appear to rise behind each other like the seats of a theatre. The city is inclosed by a ditch, a double wall, and a series of square towers, about 30 yards asunder. Population 8900. Long. 30. 45. E. Lat. 36. 60. N.

SATANAH, a celebrated town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. It capitulated to the British, in February 1818. Long. 74. 3. E. Lat. 17. 50. N.

SATAUKET, a post village of the United States, on Long Island. Houses 70.

SATKELIGH and **SATENTHWAITE**, two villages of England, in Devonshire and Lancashire.

SATHMAR, a county of Hungary, lying adjacent to the north of Transylvania, on both sides of the river *Sarmos*. Area 2350 square miles. Population 187,000.

SATHMAR, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of the same name. The inhabitants carry on an active trade, and cultivate a large quantity of wine. In the neighbourhood are salt mines. Pop. 10,000. 255 miles E. Presburg.

SATILLA GREAT and **LITTLE**, two rivers of the United States, in Georgia, which run into the sea.

SATILDEU, a town of France, department of the Ardèche. Population 2100.

SATURNIN, ST., a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Population 1500.—Another in the department of the Puy de Dôme. Population 1500.

SAVA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto. Population 1600.

SAVAGE ISLAND, in the South Pacific ocean, 33 miles in circumference. Long. 169. 37. W. Lat. 19. 1. S.

SAVANNAH, a river of the United States, which is formed by the union of the *Tugelo* and *Keowee*. It separates South Carolina from Georgia, and runs south-east into the Atlantic. It is navigable for large vessels to the town of Savannah, 17 miles, and for boats of 100 feet keel to Augusta, 340 miles, above Savannah.

SAVANNAH, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Chatham county, Georgia, on the Savannah, 17 miles from its mouth. It contains a court-house, a jail, an almshouse, an hospital, a theatre, a public library, an academy, an exchange, and seven churches for different sects. The city a few years since was almost wholly built of wood, with very few elegant houses; but a large proportion of the houses recently erected are handsomely built of brick. The city is regularly laid out, and contains 10 public squares, each consisting of two acres, with a pump in the centre. The squares and public walks are planted with china trees, which contribute much to the ornament, comfort, and salubrity of the place. Savannah is the great emporium of the state, and is a place of much trade. On the east side of the city is Fort Wayne; at Five Fathom Hole is Fort Jackson; and on Tybee island, near the mouth of the river, there is a light-house. 118 miles N. W. Charlestown, and 123 S. E. Augusta. Long. 81. 10. W. Lat. 32. 8. N.

SAVANNAH CHANNEL, towards the S. E. point of the S. side of the island of Jamaica, a short way west of Port Morant harbour.

SAVANNAH LA MER, a town on the south side of the island of Jamaica, in Cornwallis county, which has a good anchorage for large vessels. Houses from 60 to 70. Long. 78. G. W. Lat. 18. 12. N.

SAVANNAH LA MER, a town at the east end of the island of St Domingo, on the south side of the bay of Samana.

SAUCONA CREEK, in Pennsylvania, runs into the Schuylkill.

SAVE, a large river of the Austrian empire, which rises in Illyria, and joins the Danube between Semlin and Belgrade.

SAVELLI, a town of the kingdom of Naples, province of Calabria Citra. Population 2100.

SAVENAY, a town of France, in Brittany, 18 miles N. W. Nantes. Population 1900.

SAVENDROOG, a celebrated fortress of the south of India, province of Mysore. Long. 77. 29. E. Lat. 12. 56. N.

SAVENIERES, a town of France, 9 miles S. S. W. Angers. Population 2500.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, 18 miles N. E. Foix. Population 3000.

SAVERNE, a well built town of France, department of the Lower Rhine, 22 miles W. N. W. Strasburg. Population 4000.

SAUGATUCK, a post village of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut.

SAUGHALL, GREAT, LITTLE, and MASSEY, three villages of England, in Cheshire.

SAUGUES, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. Population 3500.

SAVIGLIANO, a fortified and well built town of Piedmont, on the Maira, 25 miles S. Turin.

SAVIGNANO, a town of Italy, 23 miles S. by E. Ravenna. Population 5000.

SAVIGNANO, a town of Naples, Principato Ultra. Population 1800.

SAVIGNE L'EVEQUE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 2300.

SAVIGNY SUR BRAY, a village of France, department of the Loir and Cher. Population 2000.—The name of three other towns.

SAVIN, St., a town of France, 18 miles N. Bourdeaux. Population 1900.

SAVINES, St., a town of France, in Saintonge, on the Charente. Population 2000.

SAUXON, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Population 1600.

SAULGAT, a town of Germany, in Württemberg. Population 1900.

SAULON, St., a town of France, department of the Nièvre. Population 1700.

SAULIEU, a town of France, 33 miles W. Dijon. Population 2900.

SAULT, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. Population 1600.

SAULT DE NAVAILLES, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 2300.

SAULT, a small river of Lower Canada, which flows from the north into the St Lawrence, opposite the island of Orleans.

SAUMON, a town of France, in Anjou, on the Loire, over which there are two bridges. The principal street, built on a line with one of the bridges, traverses the greater part of the town, and contains the theatre and several other elegant buildings. The castle, situated on an eminence which commands the town, is a very ancient building, flanked with towers. The new cavalry barracks are spacious and handsome. The town contains several squares, but part of it is not paved, and other parts are inconveniently steep. It has some interesting remains of Roman and Celtic antiquities, but its great attraction is the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Population 10,000. 36 miles W. S. W. Tours.

SAUNDERS'S ISLAND, an island in the South Atlantic ocean, so called by Captain Cook. Long. 26. 44. W. Lat. 37. 49. S.

SAVOLAX, a large district of Finland, bounded E. and S. by Russia proper, and W. by the Finland province of Tavastland. It is 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

SAVONA, a well built maritime town of Italy, in the Genoese territory. It had formerly two harbours, but one of these, spacious and secure, was filled up by the Genoese. Savona was once a place of great

trade, and contained 25,000 inhabitants; but, in 1648, an explosion of 1000 barrels of gunpowder, deposited in the Citadel, destroyed the half of the houses. The population does not now exceed 10,500. The principal articles of trade are silk, wool, and fruit, and heavy iron ware. 20 miles W. S. W. Genoa.

SAVOY, a duchy in the south of Europe, forming the north-west part of the continental states of the kingdom of Sardinia, and extending from Lat. 45. 4. to 46. 22. N. It is bounded W. by France, and E. by Piedmont. It is 94 miles long, and between 60 and 70 broad. Area 3800 square miles. The surface of Savoy is in the highest degree bleak and rugged: mountains, rocks, precipices, forests, and roaring waters, all the materials of the sublime, are its characteristic features. Savoy is the region of Mount Blanc, Mount St Bernard, Mount Cenis, Mount Isern, Mount Valaisan, and Mount Tounet, all connected together, and forming a stupendous barrier between Savoy and Piedmont. The plough is of use only in the valleys. The high grounds are, however, cultivated with great industry; and, by various ingenious contrivances, are made productive. The products of the valleys are wheat, oats, barley, rye, and hemp. The slopes of the mountains are covered with pasture, and in favourable situations, with vines. The mountains contain also mines of iron, copper, and silver; while the forests supply fuel, both for working these, and for domestic purposes. The revolutionary war brought Savoy under subjection to France so early as the close of 1793, a situation in which it continued above 21 years. In 1815, the king of Sardinia took part with the allies, and obtained the restoration of the country of his ancestors, with the exception of a small district. Pop. 450,000.

SAURAT, a town of France, department of the Arriege. Population 3500.

SAVE, an island in the Eastern sea, about 20 miles in length. It is beautiful and fertile. Long. 122. 30. E. Lat. 10. 35. S.

SAUVES, a town of France, in Languedoc. Population 3000.

SAUVETAT, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 2000.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, between the Aveyron and the Vaire. Pop. 3500.

SAVEUR, St., a town of the Netherlands, province of Hainault. Population 1900.

SAVEUR LE VICOMTE, St., a town of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 2800.

SAUXILLANGE, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 2100.

SAWHEDGE and SAWDON, two hamlets of England, in Warwickshire and Yorkshire.

SAWMILL CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Potomac.

SAW-PYTT, a post village of the United States, in West Chester county, New York.

SAWYER'S FERRY, a small post town of the United States, in North Carolina.

SAX, a village and district of Switzerland, canton of St Gall. Population 3000.

SAX, a town of Spain, in Murcia, on the Teradla. Population 2200.

SAXBY, a village of England, in Lincolnshire.

SAXGOTHA, a village or settlement of the United States, in South Carolina.

SAXMUNDUM, a market town and parish of England, in Suffolk. Population 283.

SAXONS, LAND or PROVINCE OF, in Transylvania, one of the three great divisions of that principality, forming the south part, adjacent to the frontier of Turkey. Area between 3000 and 4000 square miles. Pop. 360,000.

SAXONY, KINGDOM OF, is situated towards the N. E. of Germany, and bounded S. by Bohemia, and N. by the Prussian states. Previous to 1814 it contained above 2,000,000 of inhabitants (exclusive of the part of Poland subject to this crown); but it was greatly reduced by the congress of Vienna. At present it contains the circles of Meissen, Leipzig, Erzgebirge, Vogtland, part of Merseburg, and Upper Lusatia. Area 7188 square miles. Population 1,237,000. The chief towns are Dresden, the capital, containing 48,000 inhabitants; Leipzig, 33,000; Chemnitz, 11,000; Bautzen, 11,000; Freyberg, 9000; Zittau, 7200; Plauen, Meissen, Elsasbach, Mittweida, Schneeberg, Annaberg, Heidenrodorf, Eyla, Zwickau, Döbeln, Zschopau, Pirna, Grimma. This kingdom may be said to resemble a triangle, of which the longest side is the frontier on the side of Bohemia, formed by a range of mountains, extending in a long line from south-west to north-east. The length of Saxony is 140 miles, its greatest breadth about 75. The chief rivers are the Elbe, which issues with a full stream from Bohemia; the two Elsters, the two Muldas, and the Queiss. In the southern and mountainous parts of Saxony, the valleys only are well cultivated; but in the level districts in the north, tillage is general: the products are wheat, barley, oats, and other grain; also some tobacco and hops; and in a few situations of favourable exposure, vines. Few countries equal Saxony in mineral riches, and in none has this department of natural history been more fully described. The topaz occurs frequently; and there are found also chrysolites, amethysts, chalcodones, cornelians, agates, jasper, garnets, and tourmalines; and among the coarser stones are serpentine, asbestos, amianthus, barites, and statues of lime. The porcelain clay in the neighbourhood of Meissen is well known; here are also fullers-earth, terrapign, and other minerals with an argillaceous base: petrifications are very common. The lofty primitive mountains abound in iron; the secondary in copper and lead. Next to these are arsenic, cobalt, antimony, manganese, zinc, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and borax. The salt mines and springs of Saxony are included in the districts ceded in 1815 to Prussia. There are also a few silver mines. The manufactures and trade are of greater extent than in most inland countries. The

weaving of linen is an employment of old date. Woollens likewise are manufactured in a number of towns. Cotton spinning and weaving forms at present a great object of manufacturing industry at Chemnitz, Plauen, and other parts. The machinery used in Saxony, though inferior to the English, has of late years been much improved. There are silk manufactures on a small scale at Leipzig, and in several smaller towns. Tanneries are more general, and the paper manufactures are not inconsiderable. Every town of consequence has breweries and distilleries. The manufactures connected with the mines are of considerable extent, particularly at Freyberg. At Dresden also there are foundries of cannon and balls. The exports consist, in regard to raw produce, in wool and minerals; as to manufactures, in linen, yarn, woollens, and lace. The imports are silk, flax, cotton, coffee, sugar, wine, and, in certain seasons, corn. The institutions for education in this country are numerous and well conducted. Of the universities, Halle now belongs to Prussia, but Leipzig remains to Saxony, and maintains all its former reputation. After being, during many centuries, an electorate, Saxony was formed in 1806 into a kingdom, in consequence of the occupancy of Prussia by Bonaparte. The king of Saxony, as a member of the Germanic confederation, has the fourth rank in the smaller, and four votes at the larger assembly. The court, formerly kept with a certain degree of magnificence, has adopted a style of great simplicity, since the cessions of territory in 1815.

SAXONY, a large province of the Prussian states, to the W. of Brandenburg, and N. of the kingdom of Saxony. It comprises almost the whole of the cessions made by the latter power at the congress of Vienna, and with these have been incorporated by the Prussian government, the principalities lying to the N. of the duchy of Anhalt, and to the W. of the rivers Elbe and Havel; so that the whole now forms an area of 9830 square miles, with rather more than 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It lies between Long. 9. 50. and 15. 50. E. Lat. 50. 52. and 53. 3. N.; and is divided into the governments of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt. It forms a distinct military division; and the chief town is Magdeburg.

SAYFAN, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Eastern seas, about 20 miles in circumference. Long. 145. 55. E. Lat. 16. 13. N.

SCAER, a town of France, department of Finisterre, containing, with its parish, 4100 inhabitants.

SCAFATI, a town of the kingdom of Naples, on the Sarno. Population 2300.

SCALA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 1000.

SCALA NOVA, a well built seaport town of Asia Minor. Population 1000 Turkish families. 600 Greek, 10 Jew, and 60 Armenian. 40 miles S. Smyrna.

SCALBY, a hamlet of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles E. Howden.

SCALBY, a village of England, in Lincolnshire.—2d. In Yorkshire.

SCALBY, East and West, two adjacent villages of England, in Cumberland.

SCALDWELL, a village of England, in Northamptonshire.

SCALE, or **SCALES**, a village of England, in Cornwall, near the Land's End.

SCALEBY, a village of England, in Cumberland, near Stanwix and Kirkcington.

SCALENGHE, a town of Piedmont, province of Pinerolo. Population 2600.

SCALLOWAY, an ancient and scattered town on the mainland of Shetland. Long. 0. 31. W. Lat. 60. 0. N.

SCALPA, a small island of the Hebrides. Also one of the Orkneys.

SCALPAY, one of the Harris isles. On the eastern extremity a light-house was erected in 1708.

SCAMPS, a beautiful village of the Swiss canton of the Grisons, Upper Engadine.

SCAMINO, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, south of Negroponte. Pop. 1200.

SCANDARETTA, or **SCANDERBOON**, a village of Syria, only six miles from Tyre.

SCANDINAVIA, a general name given by the ancients to the great track of country lying to the north of Germany, comprising Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

SCANIA, or **SCONEN**, a province of Sweden, in South Gothland, bounded S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Sound. The latter separates it from Denmark. Length above 65 miles, breadth nearly 50. Pop. 260,000.

SCANZANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 1500.

SCARBA, a small island of the Hebrides, separated from the north end of Jura by a narrow sound.

SCARBOROUGH, a market and seaport town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a place of considerable trade, and much noted and frequented for its mineral waters and sea-bathing. It stands in the recess of a beautiful bay, on the borders of the German ocean, and rising from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre. The town is well built. The principal streets are spacious and well paved. The new buildings on the cliff are very striking, and stand almost unrivalled in respect of situation, having in front a beautiful terrace, nearly 100 feet above the level of the sands, and commanding a variety of delightful prospects. The gardens and public walks are agreeable; and an elegant assembly-room and a handsome theatre are open alternately in summer evenings. The rides are also varied and romantic. Scarborough had formerly four churches, all of which, however, are now demolished, except St Mary's, which constitutes the only church now in town; and even of this, only a small part remains. The dissenting places of worship are an Independent, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapel, a meeting-

house for Quakers, and another for Methodists. There is an asylum for aged and infirm persons, and other charitable institutions, in the town, such as an amicable society, a Lancasterian school, a seaman's hospital, a spinning school, and several friendly societies and Sunday schools. The ruins of the ancient castle form a very picturesque object, and great ornament to the town. The promontory on which they stand rises nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, which washes the bottom of it on the north-east and south sides. The area of the castle contains about 15 acres. Scarborough castle was built about the year 1136, and became the scene of many important transactions in English history. At present there are two batteries for the protection of the town and harbour. The harbour of Scarborough is the only haven of consequence on the eastern coast, between the Humber and Tynemouth; hence it is much resorted to during the violent easterly storms which often prevail here. It is extensive and commodious, of easy access, and has been much improved by extensive works erected at different times. From the advantages of its harbour, the trade of Scarborough is very considerable. But to its celebrated mineral waters the present prosperity of Scarborough is chiefly owing, which have rendered the town a place of fashionable and general resort, both for health, pleasure, and amusement. The Spa is situated on the sea-shore, close to the southern extremity of the town. Here are two wells, the south and the north. In the town is a manufacture of malicloth. It sends two members to parliament, chosen by the corporate body. No mention of Scarborough is made in the Doomsday book, and it is hence supposed not to have existed before the Norman conquest. Population 8533. 40 miles N. E. York.

SCARBOROUGH, a town of Upper Canada, near Lake Ontario.

SCARBROFT, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SCARBULL, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SCARISBRICK, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1544.

SCARLE, South, a small village of England, in Nottinghamshire.

SCARNAPICU, a town of Piedmont. Population 2600.

SCARPANTO, or **KOJE**, the ancient *Corpathos*, a small island in the Mediterranean, between Candia and Rhodes.

SCARPE, a river of French Flanders, which discharges itself into the Scheldt.

SCARPERIA, a town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Apennines. Population 1600.

SCARY, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which unites with the Nith.

SCARTHLOWELL, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SCASATI, a town of the kingdom of Naples, Terra di Lavoro. Population 2200.

SEASCAL and **SEASWERTII**, two villages of England, in Cumberland and Nottinghamshire.

SEEAUX, a village of France, 5 miles S. Paris, with a manufacture of stone-ware. Population 1400.

SEEFRIED, or **SEAHAN**, a considerable seaport of Hadramant, on the southern coast of Arabia. Long. 47. 50. E. Lat. 14. 10. N.

SCHERDING, a town of Upper Austria, on the Inn, 6 miles S. Passau. Pop. 2000.

SCHNIBURG, a town of Transylvania, near the Great Kockel. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town. Population 6000. 120 miles N. E. Temesvar.

SCHAFHAUSEN, one of the best towns in the north of Switzerland, near the frontiers of Suabia, on the Rhine. It is a place of antiquity. Its public buildings are the large parish church of St John, an academy with seven professors, besides other teachers, the town library, the town-hall, and the market-house. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, and leather, and exports the wine raised in the neighbourhood. A wooden bridge, of very ingenious construction, is here thrown across the Rhine, and forms the only channel of communication between this town and the rest of Switzerland. 25 miles W. Constance.

SCHAFHAUSEN, a canton in the north of Switzerland. Area 170 square miles. Population 32,000.

SCHAGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Population 1500.

SCHAGEN, a town of North Holland, 11 miles N. Alkmaar. Population 1500.

SCHAGEN, a village of East Prussia, near the great maritime inlet the Curische Hafl, 15 miles N. N. E. Königsberg.

SCHAMACHI, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Shirvan. It was once large, populous, and commercial, but is now nearly ruined. Long. 48. 45. E. Lat. 40. 27. N.

SCHANNIS, a small town of Switzerland, canton of St Gall, on the Linth.

SCHARANS, a large village in the Swiss canton of the Grisons.

SCHATTAU, or **SCHATTOW**, a town of Moravia, 4 miles S. E. Znaim. Pop. 1800.

SCHATEK, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov, on the Schata. Population 6700. 216 miles S. E. Moscow.

SCHAUENSTADT, a principality of the German empire, in Westphalia. Area 210 square miles. Population 24,000.

SCHENAR, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. Population 3000.

SCHNIEDT, or **SCHNEIDE**, a large river of the Netherlands, which rises in the French department of the Aisne, and flows in a northerly direction past Cambray, Bouchain, and Douai, to Valenciennes, where it becomes navigable. It passes Conde, Tournay, and Oudenarde, and reaching Ghent, is joined by the Lys. From Ghent it winds its course to Antwerp, where it is divided, into the two branches of East and West-Scheldt, both of which discharge themselves into the German Ocean.

SCHIELESTADT, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on a canal that communicates with the Ille. It has manufactures of tobacco, caps, stockings, saltpetre, potash, soap, and earthen-ware. Population 7500. 25 miles S. W. Strasburg.

SCHIELENSBERG, a town of Bavaria, 2 miles N. Berchtesgaden. Pop. 1800.

SCHIELING, or **TERSCHELLING**, an island about 9 miles from the coast of Friesland, 15 miles long and 3 broad. Population 2000.

SCHENIMITZ, or **SELMETZ-BANJA**, a large mining town in the north-west of Hungary, in the midst of the most picturesque scenery, near the Raab. It is irregularly built, on account of the unevenness of the surface. Population 23,000, of whom 12,000 are employed in or about the mines. The mines of Schenimitz are the most extensive in Hungary, and are hardly surpassed by any in Europe. The chief metals are gold, silver, and lead, combined with copper and arsenic. 83 miles E. by N. Presburg. Long. 18. 54. 6. E. Lat. 47. 45. N.

SCHENECTADY, a county of the United States, in New York, on the Mohawk. Population 10,201.

SCHENECTADY, a city of the United States, a post township, and capital of Schenectady county, New York, on the Mohawk, across which is an elegant bridge, 15 miles N. W. Albany. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, a college, an academy for young ladies, and 4 churches. It has a college, richly endowed. Population of the township, 5000.

SCHENKENSCHANS, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Rhine.

SCHENKSTEDT, a town of Germany, 10 miles E. Wolfenbittel. Pop. 2100.

SCHERRENHUVEL, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Pop. 1700.

SCHERWEINER, a village of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2200.

SCHERKEJEV, a town of European Russia. Population 1800.

SCHESTAKOV, a town of European Russia, government of Viatka. Population 1200.

SCHIEVELING, a maritime village of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Pop. 2900.

SCHIEDAM, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Schie. It is noted for its distilleries of gin. Population 9000. 4 miles W. Rotterdam.

SCHIERLING, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, 11 miles S. Ratibon. Pop. 500.

SCHIERMOND, a small island on the coast of Friesland. Population 1100.

SCHIEVELBEIN, a town of Pomerania, on the Rega, 53 miles E. N. E. Stettin. Pop. 1700.

SCHIFFRAU, a village of the Prussian province on the Rhine. Population 1900.

SCHILDESCHKE, a town of Westphalia, 2 miles S. S. W. Minden. Pop. 2000.

SCHILLINGSFURST, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 11 miles W. Anspach. Pop. 1500.

SCHIRKENACH, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau.

SCHRO, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N. by E. Verona. Population 5000.

SCHREIBBEIL, a town of East Prussia, on the Alle. Population 2000.

SCHREIBITZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster. Population 1500.

SCHRIKOV, a town of European Russia, on the Dniester. Population 2000.

SCHLAGE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 76 miles W. Danzig. Population 1300.

SCHLAGENTIS, a town of Prussian Saxony, duchy of Magdeburg. Population 2700.

SCHLAX, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N. W. Prague. Population 3000.

SCHLEIDAL, a village of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1800.

SCHLEITZ, a town of Saxony, county of Reuss, 25 miles S. by E. Jena. Pop. 4700.

SCHLEUSINGEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony. Population 2200.

SCHLAGEL, a village of Prussian Silesia, county of Glatz. Population 1300.

SCHLECKANAU, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles E. Dresden. Population 2800.

SCHLESSELBURG, a town and fortress of European Russia, on the Neva, where it issues from the lake Ladoga. It has manufactures, on a small scale, of cotton and porcelain. Population 3200. 24 miles E. St. Petersburg.

SCHMIDLERBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, among the Riesengebirge mountains, 56 miles W. S. W. Breslau. Population 3000.

SCHMIEGEL, a town of Prussian Poland, 42 miles S. S. W. Posen. Population 2200.

SCHMOLLEN, a town of Germany, principality of Altenburg. Population 2700.

SCHMOLNITZ, a mining town of Hungary, in a valley among the Carpathians. The mines are of silver, copper, iron, and sulphur. Population 5500. 22 miles W. Caschau.

SCHNAIDT, a large village of the west of Germany, in Württemberg. Population 1600.

SCHNEIDER, a town of Saxony, 53 miles W. S. W. Dresden. It has a large manufacture of smalts. Population 4400.

SCHNEIDMÜHL, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Kuddow, 50 miles W. Bromberg. Population 2300.

SCHODAC, a township of the United States, in Henselaer county, New York, on the Hudson. Population 3166.

SCHODAC LANSING, a post village of the United States, Columbia county, New York.

SCHOENECK, a town of Prussia, on the Fers, 23 miles S. Danzig. Pop. 1600.

SCHOENINGEN, a town of Germany, 18 miles N. Halberstadt. Population 3000.

SCHOHARIE, a county of the United States, in the central part of New York. Pop. 18,915.

SCHOHARIE, a post township and village of the United States, and capital of Schoharie county, New York. The village is situated on Schoharie falls, and contains the county buildings, two churches, and a number of elegant houses.

SCHOHARIE, a river of the United States, in New York, which runs into the Mohawk.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Silesia, 51 miles W. S. W. Breslau. Population 1900.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Moravia, 29 miles N. by W. Olmutz. Population 3400.

SCHONACH, a village of Germany, 10 miles N. E. Freyberg. Population 1600.

SCHONAU, Gross, a village of Germany, in Saxony, 6 miles W. Zittau. Pop. 4000.

SCHONBERG, a town of Moravia, 45 miles N. W. Olmutz. Population 3400.

SCHONBRUNN, a village and palace belonging to the emperor of Austria, 3 miles S. W. Vienna. It is the usual residence of the imperial court.

SCHONBRUNN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe. It has a manufacture of salt from brine springs. Population 6100. 7 miles S. E. Magdeburg.

SCHONFELD, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles E. Egra. Population 1900.

SCHONFELDS, a town of Prussia, 63 miles E. N. E. Berlin. Population 1800.

SCHONGAR, a town of Germany, 37 miles S. W. Munich. Population 1300.

SCHONHEIDE, a village of Saxony, 9 miles W. S. W. Schwarzenberg.

SCHONTANKE, a town of Prussian Poland, 15 miles W. S. W. Schneidemühl. Pop. 3600.

SCHONSTEDT, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles E. S. E. Dresden. Population 2200.

SCHOSWALD, a village of Prussian Silesia. Population 1600.

SCHODIAK, a river of America, which runs into Passamaquoddy bay.

SCHODHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht. Population 2500.

SCHODDISSE, a village of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. Population 3100.

SCHODDEN-LADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. Population 1700.

SCHODL and **SCHODLDAK**, two villages of the Netherlands, in North Holland.

SCHORNBERG, a town of Germany, 17 miles E. Stuttgart. Population 3500.

SCHOTLIS, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Population 1700.

SCHODWEN, an island forming part of the province of Zealand, at the mouth of the Scheldt, 15 miles in length and 5 in breadth.

SCHRAMBERG, a town of Germany, in Württemberg. Population 1000.

SCHREIBERSWALD, a village of Silesia, 65 miles W. by S. Breslau. Population 2000.

SCHREIBELM, a town of Germany, in Baden. Population 2200.

SCHREIBSHOFEN, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles S. W. Prague. Population 2600.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, a fortified town of Bavaria, 21 miles N. E. Augsburg. Pop. 1500.

SCHUMLA, a large town of European Turkey, on the great road leading from Constantinople to Wallachia, about 50 miles S. the Danube. It contains several handsome mosques and baths. It has also a castle. Population 35,000. 227 miles N. N. W. Constantinople.

SCHUPPEN, a village of the Swiss canton of Lucerne, on the Lauce. Pop. 2300.

SCHUTTENHOFFEN, a town of Bohemia, on the Wutawa. Population 2500.

SCHUTZEN, GREAT, a town of Hungary, 33 miles N. E. Vienna. Population 3000.

SCHUYLKILL, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs south-east into the Delaware, 6 miles below Philadelphia.

SCHWABACH, a town of Bavarian Franconia, principally of Anspach, on a river of the same name, which divides it into two parts. It is partly built, and has four gates and four castles. It has manufactures of cotton, fine tobacco, and broad cloth. Population 7000. 8 miles S. W. Nuremberg.

SCHWABENHOF, a town of Germany, in Bavaria. Population 2000.

SCHWABSEN, a town of Switzerland, canton of Glaris, at the confluence of the Linth and the Sarne. Population 4000.

SCHWABINGEN, a district of Germany, divided into two parts. One of these divisions adjoins the Goths; the other, considerably farther to the south, is near the Russian province of Erfurt. Area 1160 square miles; population 100,000.

SCHWARTZBURG, a small principality of Franconia. Area 100 square miles; population between 12,000 and 13,000.

SCHWARTZBACH, a small river of Germany, which falls into the Saale.

SCHWATZ, a river of Moravia, which joins the Rhine.

SCHWATZAU, a small river of Bavarian Franconia, which falls into the Regnitz.

SCHWATZAU, a village of Franconia, on the Rhine, 13 miles E. Würzburg.

SCHWATZBURG, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Saale. Population 1700.

SCHWATZBACH, the name of five rivers of Silesia: three flow into the Oder; the fourth joins the Kaczawa; and the fifth the Stoben.

SCHWATZ, a well built town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the Inn. It has some manufactures, and in the environs are mines of copper and silver. Population 4000. 55 miles S. Vienna.

SCHWATZ, a town of Prussia, on the Oder, 63 miles S. W. Berlin. Population 5700.

SCHWATZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, the chief town and principal city of the same name. It has manufactures of woollen and linen. It was well known in the war of 1745. Pop. 1000. 20 miles W. S. W. Breslau.

SCHWATZ, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Population 1800.

SCHWATZBURG, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Rhine, 23 miles N. N. E. Würzburg. Population 3200.

SCHWITZ, or **SEWITZ**, a canton of Switzerland, lying contiguous to the lakes of Zug and Lucerne. Area 406 square miles; population barely 30,000.

SCHWITZ, the chief town of the preceding canton, situated in a valley, about 3 miles from the lake of Lucerne. Pop. 5000. 28 miles S. E. Zurich.

SCHWELM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the river Schwelm, 27 miles N. E. Cologne. Population 2300.

SCHWENINGEN, a large village of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Population 2500.

SCHWERIN, the capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the north of Germany, on the lake of Schwerin. The grand ducal palace is situated on an island in the lake. The chief buildings and institutions are the high church, formerly a cathedral, two other Lutheran churches, a Catholic church, a poor-house, an orphan-house, an infirmary, and a synagogue. Pop. 8500. 60 miles E. Hamburg.

SCHWERN, or **SEWERNYA**, a town of Prussian Poland, 55 miles W. by N. Posen. Population 3000.

SCHWERNITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, 61 miles E. Posen. Population 3700.

SCHWETA, a village of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia. Population 2300.

SCHWETZ, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Roer. Population 1400.

SCHWETZ, a town of West Prussia, on the Vistula. Population 2300.

SCHWETZINGEN, a town of Germany, 6 miles W. by S. Heidelberg. Pop. 2200.

SCHWETZ, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, 104 miles N. N. W. Breslau. Population 3000.

SCHWYDEL, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 3100.

SCIACCA, or **XACCA**, a seaport on the south-west coast of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, called anciently *Therme Scelluntæ*, from the warm baths in the vicinity. It has a good appearance from a distance, but is found, on entering it, to be wretchedly built. It contains subterranean granaries, under the direction of government, for warehousing corn for export. Population 12,000. 41 miles S. S. W. Palermo.

SCIACIANO, a town of Italy, in Calabria Citra. Population 3700.

SECCIO, a town of the kingdom of Naples. Population 3000.

SEILLY ISLANDS, a group of islands, situated at the western extremity of the English channel, about 30 miles westward of the land's end, and included in, or belonging to, the county of Cornwall. In fine weather they are easily discernible from the coast of Cornwall, appearing like a cluster of cliffs, or fragments of ruined castles, round which rolls the vast Atlantic. The islands are numerous; but six only of them are inhabited, viz. St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Sampson, and Brighth. The climate here is mild and healthy. The view from the islands has in general extremely picturesque, and greatly diversified by the various vessels that are continually navigating the contiguous channels, or the more distant ocean. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, in fishing, and in the manufacture of kelp. Cattle are fed in most of the islands; but they are neither numerous,

not remarkable for size. The crops of corn principally raised are barley, pease, and oats, with a small proportion of wheat. The number of inhabitants in all the islands is about 2000, of which St. Mary's contains 1270. This is the largest, the most important, and best cultivated of the whole group. It possesses three towns, a pier, a garrison, custom-house, and other public buildings.

Scio, an island of the Grecian archipelago, the ancient *Chios*, 30 miles in length, from 10 to 18 in breadth, and 90 in circumference. It is composed of very high, and in many places rugged and rocky mountains; but these, by the industry of the inhabitants, are rendered very productive. The plain, extending for some leagues round the town of Scio, consists almost wholly of country houses and gardens, filled with orange and lemon trees. The air of Scio is very good, though, from its great communication with other places, it is exposed to the ravages of the plague. It is watered only by a few streams, which can scarcely be considered as more than mountain torrents; but there is a great number of fine springs; and water is found almost everywhere by digging. The corn raised is not sufficient for the consumption of the island. The herbage is also scarce. One production almost peculiar to Scio is the mastic, with which it almost exclusively supplied Constantinople. The chief trade consists in the export of manufactured damask, and other silks, to carry on which they import a large quantity of raw silk. Their wine was celebrated in antiquity; but though they make it still good, and in considerable quantity, it is not sufficient for their own consumption. The number of towns and villages in the island amounts to about fifty. Pocock reckons the population at 100,000, Oliver at 110,000, and Turner at 150,000.

Scio, a city, capital of the island of the same name, situated on the eastern coast of a shallow bay. There is a good road for the largest shipping, and a mole, which forms a tolerable harbour. To the east of the present city is the old town, chiefly inhabited by the lower rank of people. The town is built of stone and brick, and though the streets are narrow, contain many handsome houses. Population 35,000. Long. 25. 34. E. Lat. 36. 23. 27. N.

Scioto, a county of the United States, in the state of Ohio, situated on both sides of the river of the same name. Pop. 3350.

Scioto, a river of the United States, which flows in the state of Ohio, and runs into the Ohio, 362 miles below Pittsburg, in Lat. 38. 34. N.

Scioto, Little, a tributary of the Ohio. Scioto Salt Springs, a spa village of the United States, in Ross county, Ohio.

Scitovon, a village of England, in Devonshire, on the river Dart.

Scythia, a province in the south of the Austrian empire. Its shape is long and narrow, the Drave and Danube running along

its northern frontier, and separating it from Hungary; while the Save, also a great river, extends along its southern confines, dividing it from Turkey. Its area is about 6000 square miles; its population about 530,000. It lies between the 45th and 46th degrees of N. lat.; and is a frontier province. It is divided throughout almost its whole length, by a chain of lofty mountains, extending from east to west, and covered with forests. The rest of the country consists of fine plains, with a fertile soil, and a climate almost as mild as that of Italy. The mountainous tracts of Slavonia are barren in dry years, and in the low grounds there are many districts too marshy for cultivation; but the greatest part of the country is well adapted to tillage, producing wheat, barley, maize, flax, hemp, and madder. The fruits are chestnuts, plums, and vines; also figs, almonds, and other products of a warm climate. The forests contain the finest oak, and water conveyance only is wanted to render it a valuable article of export. The domestic animals, horses, cattle, and sheep, are numerous, but reared with little care; and hogs, vast numbers are reared in the woods. Of wild animals, the bear, the wolf, the fox, the polecat, and the culture, are common. The only minerals known to exist in large quantities, are limestone, sulphur, coal, and some ferruginous substances. Manufactures are here in a very backward state.

Scotcheras, a village of England, in Cumberland, near the sea.

Scotness, a small village of the Isle of Skye, 8 miles S. Portree.

Scotow, or Scott, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Tay, above Perth. It is noted for its palace, recently the residence of the Scotch king, the place of their coronation, and the scene of many great actions. Pop. of the parish 1700.

Scopia, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It contains several mosques, has a fortified castle, an aqueduct, and other remains of antiquity. Population 110 miles N. by W. Salonica.

Scotroth and Scottholm, two villages of Scotland, North and West Lothian, Yorkshire.

Scotrow, a village of England, in Northamptonshire, on the River N. E. Worktop.

Scotry, a village of England, in Cumberland, near Carlisle.

Scotch Plains, a village of the United States, in Essex county, New Jersey.

Scotforth, a village of England, in Lancashire. Population 1770.

Scotholm, one of the smaller Scottish Isles. Long. 1. E. W. Lat. 56. 25. N.

Scotland, a country of Europe, which, united with England and Wales, forms the northern division of Great Britain. It is bounded W. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by the Deu-caledonian or North sea, E. by the German ocean, S. E. by England, N. by the Holway frith, and S. W. by that part of the Irish sea called the North Channel. It is situated

between 54. and 59. N. lat., but including the Orkney and Shetland islands, it extends to 61. 12. and between 1. and 6. W. long. from Greenwich; but the Western islands extend much farther. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is 214 miles; but a direct line from Carlisle northward to the Moray frith, does not exceed 180 miles. From the Mull of Cantyre the western coast stretches 230 miles in a straight line to Cape Wrath. The breadth under different parallels is various, from 117 to 70, and even 36 miles. Area of Scotland and its isles, 29,000 square miles, or 10,044,000 English acres, of which 913,450 are cultivated, and 13,900,550 uncultivated lands; besides 635 square miles occupied by lakes and rivers. Scotland is divided into the following counties, viz. Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries, Kirkcubright, Wigton, Ayr, Renfrew, Leith, Peebles, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dunbarton, Clackmannan, Kinross, Fife, Forfar, Perth, Argyre, Kincairdine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Cromarty, Orkney Islands, and Bute. These are subdivided into 477 parishes. Scotland is of a most diversified surface. In the northern parts it is mostly mountainous and barren, while towards the south it extends into fertile plains. It has been separated into the two great divisions of the Highlands and the Lowlands, and also into the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern. The first or Northern division is cut off from the Middle by the chain of lakes which stretch from the Moray frith to Loch Lomond. The second or Middle division is separated from the Southern, by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the Great canal. The Northern division consists generally of an assemblage of vast and dreary mountains, with some fertile valleys intervening, chiefly towards the south and east coasts. A portion of them is clothed with green herbage, more especially where sheep-farming prevails; but in general they are covered with heath, or resting above peat, rock, or gravel; and they frequently terminate in mountain caps of solid rock, or in vast heaps of craters of bare and weather-beaten stones. The Middle division is also very mountainous, the Grampian ranges intersecting this district, and extending from the eastern to the western sea, and being from 40 to 60 miles in breadth. The western parts of Argyleshire, which are also included in this district, are rugged, mountainous, and deeply indented by gulfs of the sea. In these two divisions, which comprehend more than two-thirds of Scotland, the arable ground bears but a small proportion to the mountainous regions. On the eastern coast, however, the country bears a greater resemblance to England, and the proportion of the cultivated to the uncultivated land is much greater. In the Southern division we find every variety, verdant plains, watered by copious streams, and covered with innumerable cattle; gently rising hills and bend-

ing vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast, barren moors and wild uncultivated heaths. In this district are the different ranges of the Cheviot hills; the Sidlaw hills, terminating at Perth; the Ochil hills, forming the middle division; and a third called the hills of Kilsyth and Campsey. Between the Sidlaw ridge and the Grampian mountains, lies the extensive, pleasant, and fruitful valley of Strathmore. Few countries in Europe display a greater extent of sea coast. From Berwick, at the south-east extremity of the kingdom, the coast bends north-west to the frith of Forth, which is an extensive inlet of the sea. The eastern part of Fife divides this frith from that of Tay, whose breadth does not exceed two or three miles. Northward on the coast of Caithness, there is a vast bay of a triangular form, the base or eastern line of which is 70 miles. The interior part of this bay is subdivided into the friths of Moray, Cromarty, and Dornoch, separated by narrow peninsulas. The north coast, between Dunamshead and Cape Wrath, along the Pentland frith, is bold, rocky, and dangerous. Along the western shores are many openings or inlets, where the sea runs far inland, forming safe and commodious harbours. The entrance into the frith of Clyde is a capacious bay, bounded on the one side by Ayrshire, and on the other by Cantyre, Arran, and Bute. Thence the coast extends southward to the Mull of Galloway, the south-west extremity of Scotland. Between that point and the bottom of the Solway frith, lie the deep bays of Wigton and Glenelg. Scotland has numerous rivers, the chief of which are, in the Northern division, the Beaulie, Naver, Caledon, &c; in the Middle division, the Spey, the Dee, the Don, and the North and the South Esk. About 30 miles farther south is the Tay, one of the largest rivers in Britain. In the Southern district we have the Forth, the Clyde, and the Tweed, and the numerous rivers which empty themselves into the Irish sea and the Solway frith: the Ayr, the Girvan, the Southern Dee, the Nith, the Annan, and the Uddal. Besides these, there are numerous other rivers and streams of inferior note. The lakes or lochs of Scotland are numerous and extensive. Scotland cannot at present boast of mines of the more precious metals. No mines are now wrought solely for silver; but the lead mines contain that metal. Ironstone, iron ore, and septaria ironstone, are abundant. Copper has been discovered in many places. The other metallic substances hitherto discovered are cobalt, bismuth, manganese, wolfram, plumbago, and arsenic; the latter in very small quantities. Coal is abundant in the Southern and Middle districts. Limestone, freestone or sandstone, and slate, are found in every district. Marbles are also

found. Most of the gems and precious stones have been found among the mountains of Scotland, the diamond excepted. The Scotch pebbles are of many beautiful hues; blue and white, red and white, and frequently to be met with of all these colours, blended together in veins, and in every gradation of shade. Jasper is also found in great variety; and rock-crystal, commonly denominated cairngorms, from the mountain of that name in Shetlandshire. Chalcedony is found. The nature of the soil is various. There are many vallies or straths, even in the Highlands, which are exceedingly productive; and the southern and middle districts contain excellent land, and are as productive as any in the island. Scotland produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, hay, potatoes, turnips, &c. Flax and hemp, but in no great quantities; and, in general, all the sorts of crops which are raised in the southern part of the island. Horticulture is making rapid increase in every part. Apples and other fruits are produced in abundance. Of late many extensive tracks of waste land have been planted with wood. The *algæ marina*, or sea-weed, which grows in great luxuriance on the rocky coasts, constitutes a valuable article of commerce, from the burning of it into kelp. Owing to its situation in the midst of a great ocean, and in a high northern latitude, the climate of Scotland is extremely variable. From its insular situation, however, the cold in winter is not so intense, nor the heat in summer so great, as in similar latitudes on the continent. The greatest height of the thermometer that has ever yet been observed is 92 degrees of Fahrenheit, and the lowest at Edinburgh, 31st December 1783, is 3 degrees below zero. Its ordinary range is from 34 to 6 degrees, though it seldom maintains these extremes for any length of time. The annual average temperature may be estimated at from 45 to 47 degrees. Like most other insular countries, it is subject to rain, especially on the western coasts. The general average quantity of rain that falls appears to be from 30 to 31 inches. The wild animals of Scotland are the fox, the badger, the otter, the wild-cat, the hedgehog; these are now becoming scarce; the stag, the wild roe, the hare, the rabbit, the weasel, the mole, and other small quadrupeds. The domestic animals are the same as those of England; but the native breeds of black cattle and sheep are considerably different, being smaller in size, but reputed to afford more delicious food. Of the feathered tribe, pheasants are to be found in the woods, though scarce; also that beautiful bird called the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, now becoming exceedingly rare; the ptarmigan, the black game, and grouse, are abundant in the heathy mountains; and in the low grounds are partridges, snipes, plovers, &c. Scotland has also most of the English and Irish birds, except the nightingale. The aquatic fowls are numerous in the islands. Scotland

land has made great advances in all the finer manufactures. Flax and hemp are manufactured into a variety of fabrics, such as sheetings, osenburghs, haggings, and canvas. The manufacture of finer linen has fallen off in Scotland, having been superseded partly by the importation of Irish cloth. Spinning machines have now been generally introduced in different parts of Scotland. The cotton manufactures have also been carried, by means of machinery, to an astonishing degree of extent and perfection. Muslins and other fabrics are executed in great perfection. To these have been added broads, lappets of all sorts, imitation shawls, plain and lined gauzes, spidered, wooded, and numerous species of draw-loom, and other work of the most fanciful, delicate, and ornamental kinds. Immense quantities of cambrics, shirtings, sheetings, towels, stripes, checks, pulicates, ginghams, shawls, &c. are manufactured in Scotland in a superior manner. Within these few years also cotton has been manufactured into flannel, which has become an article of general use, and of which large quantities are exported to the West India, Glasgow, Paisley, and the surrounding districts, are the chief seats of the cotton manufacture. Calico printing in all its branches is also carried to a great extent. The great iron-works established in Scotland deserve particular attention, and that at Carron, near Falkirk, is the largest manufactory in Europe. A considerable proportion of Scottish ironmongery is exported to America, the West India, and other British colonies, such as anchors, bolts, wagon axles, sugar-mill gudgeons, vices, and various articles of mill and steam-engine work, with domestic utensils of every kind, as well as hoes, axes, adzes, hammers, and similar tools. Almost all kinds of articles into which timber is manufactured are produced in great plenty and perfection in Scotland; and since the introduction of machinery to such an extent, a numerous class of workmen are occupied in making and upholding the different machinery which is at work. Coach-making, musical instrument-making, &c. are carried on in all the principal towns; ship-building also forms a most important branch of national industry; and dock-yards for building and repairing vessels are established in the different seaports. There are manufactories of glass for all the different sorts of bottle, window and flint glass; also of soap, candles, and starch; salt, &c. There are tanneries and breweries in all the considerable towns, and distilleries for spirits in different parts, on an extensive scale; and it may be generally remarked, that almost all articles of ordinary use are manufactured in Scotland. The different fisheries have been prosecuted with great industry and success. The whale fishery to Davis' Straits and Greenland at present employs a greater number of ships than at any former period. The white fishery is also prosecuted with great industry.

along the Moray frith, Shetland, and the Western islands, which bring profitable returns. The herring fishery is carried on along the whole coast of the kingdom with great success; as also the salmon fishery in all the different rivers. From the ports on the eastern coast of Scotland a great trade is carried on to Holland, Norway, Sweden, and the different states on the shores of the Baltic. This trade has greatly increased of late years. The imports principally consist of flax, hemp, yarn, linen, iron, corn, wood, tallow, and other commodities produced in these countries; and in return, colonial produce, cotton goods, and other manufactured articles, are exported. The chief shipping ports are Leith, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Banff, and Inverness. The trade with Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, is carried on from Leith and other ports; and the connection with Canada extends to all the most considerable towns on the east coast of Scotland. The commerce of the west coast centres almost entirely in the Clyde, which is the grand emporium of the American, West Indian, and South American trade. Several vessels have sailed from Greenock, to carry on the trade to India, since, by the relaxation of the company's monopoly in 1814, it was partially thrown open to the merchants of this country. The inhabitants of Scotland may be divided into two great classes, viz. Highlanders and Lowlanders. The language, dress, and customs of these two classes are very different. The language of the Highlanders is that species of the Celtic called in Scotland Gaelic or Farse. The ancient dress of the Highlanders is fast giving way to a more modern costume, although it is still retained in many places, and often worn by gentlemen on particular occasions. It is formed of woollen stuff, chequered with different colours, well known by the name of *series*. This dress is said to bear some resemblance to that of the ancient Romans. The inhabitants of the low country more resemble the English in their dress and manners, though in the country parts some peculiarities remain. The language of the low country is English, with a mixture of the Scotch, which, however, in the ordinary dialect of the better classes more especially, is fast giving way to the English. The Presbyterian system of religion was established in Scotland by act of parliament, in 1690, and was afterwards secured in the treaty of union. This system is founded on a parity of ecclesiastical authority among all its presbyters, excluding all pre-eminence of order, all its ministers being held equal in rank and power. It is also exceedingly simple in its forms, admitting of no outward splendour or ceremony, nor of any of those aids to devotion which are supposed to be derived from painting or music. There are in Scotland 630 parishes, and 289 established clergymen, who discharge the duties of the pastoral

office in their several parishes. They are assisted by elders, who are selected from their congregation, for the propriety of their conduct; these, with the minister, compose a kirk-session, which is the lowest ecclesiastical judicature in Scotland. The ministers of several contiguous parishes constitute what is called a presbytery, which has cognizance of the conduct of the clergy, and of all ecclesiastical matters within its bounds. Synods form the next gradation in the scale of ecclesiastical judicature. They are composed of several presbyteries, and of a ruling elder from every kirk-session within their bounds. They are courts of appeal, and review the procedure of the presbyteries. The general assembly, which is a representative body, consists of delegates from presbyteries, universities, and royal burghs, in the following proportions, namely, for the presbyteries 200 ministers, and 80 elders; for royal burghs 67 elders; and from the universities 3 ministers or elders; in all 361. Besides the Presbyterians, the established religion, there are numerous dissenters, namely, the Episcopalians, Burghers and Antiburghers, Quakers, Brethren, Baptists, Glasites, &c. There are Catholic churches in the principal towns; and in the northern parts of Scotland this religion has not been entirely superseded by the reformation. In no country is there perhaps such ample provision for education as in Scotland. An act passed in the reign of William and Mary, ordains that there shall be a school and a school-master in every parish. These establishments, in which are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and also Latin and Greek, have been attended with the happiest effects; having spread the spirit of improvement among all classes. Scotland has also four universities, namely, at Edinburgh, St Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. The ancient constitution of Scotland was superseded at the time of the union with England. In the parliament of England, the Scots nobility are represented by 16 peers. In the house of commons, the freeholders of the counties, amounting to about 2429, are represented by 50 commissioners or knights of the shire. The royal burghs, which are 65 in number, exclusive of the city of Edinburgh, which sends one member, are divided into 14 districts, which return as many members, elected by a delegate from each burgh. Scotland, however, still retains her own ancient laws and institutions. Civil and criminal justice is administered by the college of justice, instituted by James V. in 1532, after the model of the French parliament. It is the highest court in Scotland, and consists of a president, and 14 ordinary lords. In 1607, the court of session was formed into two divisions, the first, consisting of seven members, under the lord president; the second division, under the lord justice clerk, consisting of six members. In 1818, a jury court was established under a

lord chief commissioner, and two other commissioners, for the trial of civil cases. The court of justiciary is the highest criminal court in Scotland. The court of exchequer has the same powers, privileges, jurisdiction, and authority over the revenue of Scotland, as that of England over the revenue of England. In the high court of admiralty there is only one judge, who is the king's lieutenant and justice general upon the seas, and in all ports and harbours. He has a jurisdiction in all maritime causes; and by prescription he has acquired a jurisdiction in mercantile causes not maritime. The commissary court consists of four judges nominated by the crown, and has an original jurisdiction in questions of marriage and divorce, and reviews the decrees of local commissary courts. Besides the above national judges, every county has a chief magistrate called a sheriff, whose jurisdiction extends to certain criminal cases, and to all civil matters, which are not by special law or custom appropriated to other courts. In cases of inferior importance also, the magistrates of cities and royal burghs have a jurisdiction, which is subject to the review of the sheriff. Scotland was first visited by the Roman troops under Agricola, who penetrated to the foot of the Grampian mountains. It was afterwards the prey of hostile tribes, and was exposed to the ravages of the Norwegians and Danes, with whom many bloody battles were fought. Various contests were also maintained with the kings of England. Robert Bruce, however, secured the independence of the country, and his title to the throne, by the decisive battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. He was succeeded by his nephew Robert Stewart, and he by his eldest son Robert. He being a weak prince, the reins of government were seized by the duke of Albany, who stoned to death the eldest son of the king. James, his second son, to escape a similar fate, fled to France; in the year 1424 he returned to Scotland; and having excited the jealousy of the nobility, he was assassinated in a monastery near Perth. James II. his son, an infant prince, succeeded him in 1437. He was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of the castle of Roxburgh. James III. succeeded the throne at the age of seven years. His reign was weak and inglorious; and he was murdered in the house of a miller, whither he had fled for protection. James IV. a generous and brave prince, began his reign in 1488. He was slain at the battle of Flodden. James V. an infant of less than two years of age, succeeded to the crown. He died in 1542, and was succeeded by his daughter, the celebrated Queen Mary, whose history and tragical end are well known. She was succeeded by her son James, who, in 1603, ascended the throne of England, vacant by the death of Queen Elizabeth, when the two kingdoms were united into one great monarchy.

SCOTLAND, a small hamlet of England, in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

SCOTT, a county of the United States, in the north part of Kentucky. Population 12,419, including 1723 slaves.—2d. A county in the south-west part of Virginia.

SCOTROW, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SCRAPTON, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SCRAMERBURN, a village of the United States, in Bergen county, New Jersey.

SCRATCHEMAN, a village of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

SCRINAN, a large and handsome port of the east coast of the Isthmus of Panama.

SCRIVER, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1374.

SCRYVEN, a county of the United States, Georgia. Pop. 4477, including 1218 slaves.

SCYRIA, a small river of Italy. It falls into the Po, N. of Tortona.

SCYTHIA, a river of the United States, New York, the N. E. branch of the Hudson.

SCYTHIA, a lake in the west of European Turkey, in Albania, about 18 miles in length, and 7 in breadth.

SCUTARI, a large fortified town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the river Bojana, at the S. E. extremity of the lake of Scutari. Its position is very favourable for defence, and its highest point is occupied by a castle. The town consists of four quarters. It has several mosques and Greek churches. Population, Turks, Greeks, and Albanians, 12,000, 448 miles W. Constantinople.

SCUTARI, a large village, an inland city, on the Bosphorus, immediately opposite to Constantinople. Its site is one of the most beautiful imaginable. The summits of Scutari, and the hills above it, command the most brilliant views of Constantinople and the surrounding scenery. It carries on a considerable trade, being a rendezvous for the caravans which come from the interior of Asia. Population 30,000.

SCYLLA, a well known promontory and current of the Mediterranean, in the straits of Messina, which separates Sicily from the Neapolitan territory. Its height about 500 feet.

SCYLLIS, or SCYLLI, two islands in the Grecian archipelago, between Naxos and Andros. The larger island is about 17 miles in length, the other island is only 3 miles in length.

SEA, a river in the north of Spain, which flows south, and joins the Tagus.

SEABOARD, a hamlet of England, in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire.

SEACROFTON, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SEACROFT, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 10½ miles N. E. Great North.

SEACROFT, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SEAFORTH, Loch, an arm of the sea on the coast of Scotland, on the north side of the island of Lewis.

SEAFORT, Upper and Lower, two hamlets of England, in Wiltshire.

SEALE, NETHER and OVER, two adjoining hamlets of England, in Leicestershire.

SEALOTT, a celebrated city and fortress of Hindostan, province of Lahore. Long. 73. 58. E. Lat. 32. 44. N.

SEANER, two hamlets of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SEANER, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ure.

SEARA, a town and fortress of Brazil, and capital of the province of the same name. It contains three churches, the governor's palace, the town-hall and prison, a custom-house, and the treasury. Pop. 1000 to 1200. Long. 38. 28. W. Lat. 3. 31. S.

SEATMOUTHON, a small village of England, in Cumberland, near Cockermouth.

SEATON, a fishing village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the Moray frith.

SEATON, a township of England, in Cumberland. 3 miles N. E. Workington.

SEATOR, a river of England, in Cornwall, which falls into the English channel.

SEATOR, a hamlet of England, in Durham. Also a village in Yorkshire.

SEATOR CAREW, a village of England, on the sea coast of Durham.

SEATOR DELAVAL, a village of England, county of Northumberland.

SEBASTIAN, St. a well built town of Spain, province of Biscay, at the mouth of the small river Uruma. The town is fortified with bastions and half-moons; the citadel stands on a conical eminence, accessible only by a path winding round it in a spiral form. The harbour is small, and capable of containing only about 30 merchantmen; but it is perfectly secure. Here are three churches, five convents, an hospital, and about 12,000 inhabitants. Ships' anchors, cables, and leather, are manufactured in the town. St Sebastian has been repeatedly taken by the French: in 1719, in the revolutionary contest of 1794, in Bonaparte's invasion in 1808, and lastly, in the invasion of Spain by the Duke d'Angoulême in 1823. It was retaken by the British in 1813. 8 miles W. Fontarabia. 40 E. Bilbao.

SEBASTIAN, St. a seaport, and capital of the island of Gomera, one of the Canaries.

SEBASTIAN, St. an island in the Atlantic ocean, separated from the coast of Brazil by a strait about 3 leagues wide. Lat. 23. 45. S.

SEBASTIAN, St. DE LOS REYES, a city of the Caracas, in the province of Venezuela, on the Guairico. Its pastures feed large herds of cattle. Population 3300. 28 leagues S. 4 S. W. Caracas. Lat. 8. 54. N.

SEBASTIANO, St. a town of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 1000.

SEBASTICOOK, a river of the United States, in Maine, which flows into the Kennebeck.

SEBETICO, a well built town of Austrian Dalmatia, nearly in the mouth of the Kerka, 143 miles N. W. Ragouza. Pop. 6300.

SEBETTEL, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 9 miles E. S. E. Dresden. Pop. 2400.

SEBIO, a considerable river of Morocco, which falls into the sea near Algiers.

SEBURNHAM CHURCH, a village of England, in Cumberland.

SECHELLEN, a cluster of small islands in the Indian ocean, only three of which are inhabited.

SECHURA, a town of Peru, jurisdiction of Piura, on the Piura, about a league from the coast of the Pacific. It has 400 families, all Indians. 180 miles N. N. W. Truxilla.

SECKENHEIM, a village of Germany, 4 miles E. Mannheim. Population 1200.

SECKINGEN, a petty town of Germany, in Baden. Population 1600.

SECLIN, a town of French Flanders, 4 miles S. Lille. Population 2500.

SECONDIGLIANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples. Population 4800.

SECONNO, St. a town of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 1600.

SEDAK, a strongly fortified town of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. It has manufactures of superfine woollens; also of fire-arms and copper articles; and a cannon foundry. Population 11,000. 170 miles N. E. Paris.

SEDDYBON, a market town of England, in Yorkshire. It has a manufacture of iron articles. Population 2022.

SEDEFIELD, a township of England, county of Durham. Population 1268.

SEDEGWICK, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland, 4½ miles S. Kendal.

SEDEWILL, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles from Newcastle.

SEDEWICK, a seaport and post township of the United States, in Maine, on Penobscot bay. Population 1352.

SEDLITZ, a village of Bohemia, 17 miles W. Leutmeritz, noted for its mineral waters.—Also a village of Germany, in Saxony, 2 miles S. W. Pirna.

SEE BEERO, or **St BIRN ISLE**, an island on the west coast of Sumatra, about 70 miles in length by 10 in average breadth. It lies between the 1st and 2d degrees of S. lat. and the 98th and 99th of E. long.

SEEBAUER, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles W. Brandenburg. Population 1700.—Another, 70 miles W. N. W. Berlin. Population 2100.

SEED, or **SEEN**, a pleasantly situated village and parish of England, in Wiltshire. Population 1011.

SEEN, a principality of Arabia, in the province of Ommen, extending from Cape Muscaten, along the coast of the Persian gulf.

SEESER, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Brunswick. Population 2000.

SEEWEE BAY, or **BELL'S HARBOR**, on the coast of South Carolina.

SEEX, an old town of France, in Normandy, on the Orne. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, fustians, and stockings. Population 3500. 125 miles W. Paris.

SEGARY, a village of England, in Wiltshire, situated on the Avon.

SEGBERG, a town of Denmark, in Hol-

stein, on the Trave, 28 miles N. E. Hamburgh. Population 1400.

SEGO, a large city, capital of the kingdom of Bambarra, in Central Africa, first visited by Mr Park. This city is divided into four distinct towns, two of which are on the northern, and two on the southern bank. These towns are surrounded with high mud walls; the houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs; some of them have two stories, and many of them are white washed. Moorish mosques are also seen in every quarter. Population 30,000. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 14. 10. N.

SEGOZAC, a town of France, department of the Charente. Population 2500.

SEGOUBE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Murviedro. Its cathedral has some good paintings. It has manufactures of paper, starch, and pottery. Population 15,000. 34 miles N. W. Valencia.

SEGOVIA, an inland province of Spain, in Old Castile, lying between the provinces of Madrid and Valladolid. The rivers are the Ebro, the Fresma, the Xarama, and the Duraton. Area 3650 square miles; pop. 171,000.

SEGOVIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on a rocky eminence, between two deep valleys, the one watered by the river Fresma, the other by a brook. It is surrounded with a wall in the Moorish style, crowned at intervals with turrets. The streets are narrow, crooked, and in several parts steep: the suburbs are built on more even ground. It contains a number of convents and churches, of which the most remarkable is the cathedral, a large pile, partly Grecian, partly Gothic, erected in the 16th century. The Alcazar or ancient palace is a Moorish building. The most remarkable monument of Segovia is the aqueduct, a Roman work of great boldness and grandeur. It is built of freestone without cement, and contains in all 159 arches, supported on pillars, some of which are 80 feet in height. Segovia has long been noted for its woollen manufactures. Other branches of industry are dyeing and the making of pottery, paper, and lead. Population 10,000. 47 miles N. N. W. Madrid.

SEGRE, a petty town of France, department of the Maine and Loire.

SEGURA, a large river of Spain, which joins the Ebro near Mequinenza.

SEIGUN, an island of the United States, on the coast of Maine, with a light-house, 3 miles from the mouth of Kennebeck river.

SEIGUN, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 1600.

SEIGUN, a small town and castle in the east of Portugal, province of Beira, situated on a hill.

SEIGUN, a large river of Spain, which enters the Mediterranean, 10 miles S. W. Alcant.

SEIGUN, a small town in the N. E. of Spain, 21 miles S. S. W. St Sebastian.

SEIGUN DE LA FLORERA, a city of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico, 70 miles from Nahappa. Population 1000.

SEINO, a town of Hispaniola, on a small river, and containing, with its jurisdiction, 5000 persons. 50 miles E. N. E. St Domingo.

SEINFORD, a village of England, in Gloucestershire, 4 miles from Stow.

SEIL, one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, about 3 miles long, and 2 broad.

SEILLANS, a town of France, department of the Var. Population 2300.

SEILLE, a river of France, which falls into the Saone, near Tournus.

SEILLE LA GRANDE, a river of France, which falls into the Moselle.

SEINE, one of the four great rivers of France. It rises in the mountains of Burgundy, flows northwards through Champagne to Troyes, receives the Aube, and turning to the west, is joined by the Yonne, a river from the south, and before reaching Paris, by the Marne, a larger stream flowing from the west. At Paris, the Seine varies from 300 to 500 feet in width; and it soon after receives an addition to its stream by the influx of the Oise, when, pursuing a winding course to the north-west, it passes Rouen, and discharges itself into the sea at Havre de Grace. Length of its course 400 miles.

SEINE, a department in the north of France, which is in fact nothing more than the capital. Its district forms a tract nearly square, of which the breadth is about 16 miles.

SEINE, LOWER, a department in the north of France, comprising the north-east part of Normandy, and bounded on the north and west by the English channel. Extent 2500 square miles; population 600,000. The only large river is the Seine.

SEINE AND MARNE, a department in the north-east of France, occupying the western part of Champagne. The rivers are the Seine, the Marne, the Great and Little Marne, and a number of lesser streams. Extent 2320 square miles; population 310,000.

SEINE AND OISE, a department of the north-east of France, adjacent to that of the Oise, and to that of the Seine and Marne. Its chief rivers are the Seine, the Marne, and the Oise. Extent 2200 square miles; population 440,000.

SESDON, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire, 6 miles from Wolverhampton.

SEISTAN, or **SEORSTAN**, an extensive province in the east of Persia, lying between Candahar and Khorasan on the north, Mekran and Balouchistan on the south; about 300 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

SEIZ, a town of France, department of the Arriège. Population 3000.

SEI, HADAN, a village of Lower Egypt, on the site of the ancient Sais, several remarkable monuments of which may still be traced. 18 miles S. S. E. Fovu.

SEIN, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 14 miles S. E. Hof. Population 1500.

SEISY, a market town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, over which is erected a handsome wooden bridge. The principal business within the town consists in

ship-building, and in the manufacture of leather, sail-cloth, and iron articles. Selby is a place of great antiquity. It was noted as the birth-place of Henry I. son of William the Conqueror. William had, in 1070, erected a monastery here, of which the abbey church seems to have been a very spacious and elegant structure. Population 4097. 14 miles S. by E. York.

SELLE, a river of Italy, in the west of the kingdom of Naples. It falls into the gulf of Salerno.

SELEKRUH, a town of Caramania, in Asia Minor, near the mouth of a river called Çiliuk Sooyou, the ancient *Calicandarus*. The modern town is merely an assemblage of mud and wooden huts. It is chiefly distinguished by being on the site of the ancient Seleucia, considerable vestiges of which are still discovered. Long. 33. 55. E. Lat. 36. 20. N.

SELENGA, a considerable river of Siberia, in the southern part of the government of Irkoutsk, which falls by three mouths into the lake Baikal.

SELENGINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, on the Selenga. Houses 150. Long. 107. 3. E. Lat. 51. 6. 6. N.

SELIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, on the Maine, 17 miles E. S. E. Frankfurt. Pop. 2300.

SELINTT, a cape of Caramania, in Asia Minor, formed by a bold and romantic headland, on which are the ruins of the ancient Trajanopolis.

SELINVA, or **SELINUNTE**, formerly a celebrated city on the coast of Sicily, at the mouth of the river Hydruntas. Its ruins are still seen.

SELKIRK, a county in the south of Scotland, of small extent, and of a singularly irregular figure, extending from south-west to north-east. Its boundaries are neither marked out by the natural division of mountains, nor by the course of running streams, and it intersects, and is itself intersected in various parts, by the encroachments of the neighbouring counties. Selkirkshire is bounded W. and N. by Peeblesshire and Mid-Lothian, E. and S. E. by Roxburghshire, and S. by the county of Dumfriesshire. Its greatest length is 27 miles, and its greatest breadth 17 miles. Area 172,100 English acres. The general appearance of this county is a continued succession of mountains, gradually rising one above another in loftiness, very different in shape and magnitude, mostly green and bare, though several are heathy, and one or two partly covered with trees. Between the hills there are narrow and well watered valleys every where interspersed; and the naked and gloomy scenery of this mountainous country, when seen at a distance in cloudy weather, is softened by the mild aspect of the intervening valleys. The chief rivers are the Tweed, the Eddrick, and the Yarrow, two pastoral streams, the banks of which are celebrated in Scotland, and the Gair. The chief manufactures are woollen cloth, stockings, tanned leather, and different implements of husbandry. Woollen cloth is mostly made at Galashiels. Sel-

kirkshire contains two towns, viz. Selkirk, which is a royal burgh, and Galashiels. The valued rent is £80,367, and the real land rent is £26,320 sterling. Population 6637. Selkirkshire sends one member to parliament.

SELKIRK, a royal burgh of Scotland, and chief town of the county to which it gives name, pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence below the confluence of the Yarrow and the Eddrick, near the borders of Roxburghshire. The town was but poorly built, but has lately been greatly improved. Many new houses have been built in a good style, together with a new town-house, containing apartments for the town and sheriff-court, and a library; it has a handsome spire and clock. Stockings are manufactured on a small scale, and woollen yarn is spun. An inkle manufactory has also been long established here, and a tan-work. A new prison has been erected. Of 100 citizens, who followed James IV., and distinguished themselves at the battle of Flodden, a few only returned. The corporation of weavers still preserve a standard taken from the enemy by a member of that body. The sword of William Brydson, the town-clerk, who led the citizens to the battle, and was knighted for his valour, also remains in the possession of a citizen of Selkirk, his lineal descendant. Population 2720. 35 miles S. Edinburgh.

SELLA, a river of Spain, in the Asturias, which falls into the bay of Biscay.

SELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, north of Alicante. Population 2000.

SELLAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris.

SELLEZ, a town of France, department of the Loire and Olier. Population 3600.

SELONGEY, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or. Population 1600.

SELSEA, a village and parish of England, on a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea called Selsea harbour. Population 766. 7 miles S. Chichester.

SELTERS, or **LOWER SELTERS**, a village of Germany, 24 miles N. Montz, noted for one of the most celebrated mineral springs in Europe.

SELTZ, a town of France, on the Rhine, 27 miles N. Strasburg. Population 1500.

SELVA BAZA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 45 miles N. E. Rocas. Pop. 3600.

SEMAH, an island in the Eastern seas, 24 miles long, and from 6 to 10 broad.

SEMEENDIA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Danube, 30 miles S. E. Belgrade. Population 9000.

SEMINARA, a town of Italy, in the south of Naples. Population 1800.

SEMINOVON, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, 3 miles N. E. Trowbridge.

SEMLIN, a town of Slavonia, separated from Belgrade by the Save. Pop. 3000.

SENOT, a river of the Netherlands, which flows into the Meuse.

SENPACH, a small town of Switzerland, on Lake Lemano, 24 miles S. W. Zurich.

SEMRU, a town of France, 34 miles N.W. Dijon. Population 4300.

SEMA, a Portuguese settlement in Eastern Africa, about 247 miles up the great river Zambeze. Population 2000.

SEMAN, a township of England, in the county of Cornwall. Population 637.

SEMAS, a village of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 1300.

SEMER, a river of England, in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. It joins the Anker.

SENECA, a county of the United States, in the state of New York. It is bounded N. by Cayuga county, E. by Cayuga county and lake, S. by Tompkins county, and W. by Seneca lake and county. Population 16,609. Chief towns Waterloo and Ovid.

SENECA, a village of the United States, in Junius county, New York. Also the name of a township.

SENECA CREEK, a river of the United States, Maryland. It joins the Potomac.

SENECA LAKE, a lake of the United States, in New York, 35 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad.

SENECA RIVER, a river of the United States, in New York, which flows from Seneca lake N. E. into the Oswego.

SENECEY, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Population 1800.

SENEFFE, a town of the Netherlands, province of Hainault, the scene of a sanguinary battle, on 11th August 1674, between the prince of Orange and the prince of Conde. Population 3000. 12 miles N. W. Charleroi.

SENEGAL, a large and remarkable river of Africa, the principal one, which falls into the sea on its western coast, and the course of which was not accurately known, till the journey of Mr Park into Africa. It has its source in the great range of mountains which traverses Manding and Jallonkadoo, and from the other side of which the Niger takes its rise. From these descend a succession of rivers, the principal of which, called on the spot the Ba Fing, or Black river, is considered as the principal branch of the Senegal. Its source has never been precisely explored; but it may be fixed pretty nearly in 7. 6. W. long. and 11. 40. N. lat. The Falemé, and the Ba Fée, or Kokoro, are also great streams, which, joining the Senegal in the kingdom of Gallam, render it a river of the first magnitude. After passing Gallam, the Senegal rolls over a level plain; and about 60 leagues from its mouth, the level is so complete, that the river does not descend in that space more than two feet and a half. It is bordered by vast woods, obstructed by thick underwood, and filled with numberless species of birds. The different kinds of monkeys and parrots in particular, are exhibited in vast variety. Crocodiles, and other species of amphibious animals, are abundant in the upper part of the river. The Senegal, in this level part of its course, separates into branches, which form several large islands. Its entrance is obstructed by a very formidable bar, consisting of a ridge of sand,

stretching across its mouth at a little distance under water. The mouth of the Senegal is in Lat. 16. 5. N.

SENEGAL, GOVERNMENT OF, the name given by the French to their great African settlement, situated at the mouth of the above river, which was begun in 1637. St Louis, the capital of the French settlements on the Senegal and in Africa, is situated on an island in the middle of the river, which is here of considerable breadth. In 1787, the number of white inhabitants permanently established at Fort St Louis, did not exceed 60. The governor, the military, naval, and civil officers, and all the European servants, might amount to nearly 600; the free mulatto and negro population to 2400; and during the prevalence of the slave trade, about 1200 unfortunate negroes were always kept in confinement. Thus the whole population amounted to about 6000 souls. The most important branch of the commerce of this settlement, consists in procuring the gum known in commerce by the name of gum Senegal, which has been ascertained by experiment to be much superior to all the eastern kinds, and even to that of Arabia. In the war of 1756, this country yielded to Britain, and was ceded at the peace of 1763. The French retook it in 1779, and retained it by the peace of 1783. They lost it again in the revolutionary war; but on the restoration of the Bourbons, it was anew ceded to them.

SENGLEA, a town, or rather part of the city of Valette, in the island of Malta, divided by a canal from Vittoriosa. Pop. 6500.

SENJEN, a large island, on the coast of Norway, 52 miles long and 38 broad.

SENZIS, a town of France, department of the Oise. The cathedral is admired for its architecture. Pop. 4500. 30 miles N. Paris.

SENNA, a flourishing little town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 80 miles S. S. E. Mosul. Population 6000.

SENNAR, a country of Eastern Africa, having Abyssinia on the east and south, Darfur on the west, Dongola and the independent districts of Nubia on the north. The kingdom of Sennar is not of high antiquity. It was founded in 1604 by a body of Shilluk negroes, who descended from their settlements in the upper part of the Belr ab Abiad; drove before them, or subjected, the Arab inhabitants; and have since reigned over Sennar. The territory of Sennar, for several miles from the banks of the river, is of very remarkable fertility. At the time also of the rains, which take place about the end of August and the beginning of September, it assumes a most delightful appearance, resembling the pleasantest parts of Holland. The Nile flows through this immense plain above a mile broad, full to the very brim, but never overflowing. Soon after, however, the rains cease; the dourra then ripens, the leaves turn yellow and rot, the lakes putrify, smell, and are full of vermin; all the beauty disappears, and bare scorched Nu-

bia returns, with all its terrors of poisonous winds and moving sands, glowing and ventilated with sultry blasts. Senaar produces within itself few commodities fit for trade; and that which it carries on consists chiefly in exchanging the productions of interior Africa with those of Egypt and Arabia. The most extensive communication is with Suakin, and Jidda, by Shendi, and thence across the track extending from the Nile to the Red sea. With Egypt the intercourse is conducted by two different routes. The commodities drawn from interior Africa, for export to Egypt and Arabia, are gold dust, called *subar*, ivory, civet, rhinoceros' horns, but above all, slaves. The foreign commodity chiefly sought after is blue cotton cloth from Surat; also spices, hardware, and toys, particularly a species of black beads made at Venice.

SENAAR, a city, capital of the above kingdom, on the shore of the Bahr el Azrek, a river of Abyssinia, about 200 miles previous to its junction with the Bahr el Atihad, or main branch of the Nile. It stands upon ground merely high enough to secure it against the rise which takes place during the rainy season. The city is large, and is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants, though the houses are in general poorly built. They have flat roofs, which form agreeable terraces. The king's palace is surrounded with a lofty brick wall, but the edifices which compose it are not arranged with any degree of order or taste. The apartments, however, are richly adorned with carpets. Neither rose, nor any species of jessamin, grow near the city; nor any tree, except the lemon. Long. 33. 30. 30. E. Lat. 13. 34. 36. N.

SENNE, a small slow flowing river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Dyle.

SENE, a town of France, department of the Yonne. Its cathedral is admired both for its exterior and interior. It has manufactures of woollens, velvet, stockings, gloves, and leather. Pop. 8600. 84 miles S. E. Paris.

SERIKO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. Population 3500.

SERVELDA, a town of Spain, province of Segovia, 24 miles E.N.E. Segovia. Pop. 1000.

SERAINO, a large village of the Netherlands, on the Meuse. Population 2000.

SERAMICA, a large river of South America, which, after a winding course of about 100 miles, falls into the Atlantic ocean.

SERANPORE, a town of Bengal, belonging to the Danes, on the Bhaggarutty or Hoggly river, 12 miles north of Calcutta. The houses are built of brick, plastered with mortar, and have flat roofs, with balconies and Venetian windows, but few of them are more than two stories high. There is a handsome church, and a battery of twelve pieces of cannon near the flag-staff, but the town is not fortified. Long. 88. 26. E. Lat. 22. 45. N.

SERANGANI, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, about five leagues from Magindanan, between the 5th and 6th degrees of N. lat.

SERAVALLE, a town of Austrian Italy, district of Triviso, on the Alischio. Pop. 5000.

SERAVALLI, a town of Italy, on the Scrivia, 10 miles N. Genoa. Population 3400.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which falls into the Mediterranean, 4 miles N. N. W. Pisa.

SERKEPPE, the capital of a province of the same name in Brazil. It has a handsome parish church. Population 500 housekeepers. Long. 37. 30. 30. W. Lat. 11. 40. S.

SERKEPPE, a river of the same province and kingdom, which runs S.S.E. into the bay.

SEREGNO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. Population 3300.

SEREA, or **SERUS**, a tolerably well built town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. It has a number of handsome mosques, baths, and other public edifices. Its manufactures of towels and other strong linen cloth, are the most noted in the Levant; and those of cotton stuffs are very extensive. Population 30,000. 45 miles N. E. Salonica.

SERETH, a large river of European Turkey. It joins the Danube at Brailow.

SERETH, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the river Sereth, 80 miles W. N. W. Jassy. Population 2000.

SEROGATCHI, a town of European Russia, 75 miles S.E. Niznei-Novgorod. Pop. 1000.

SERAGENES, a town of France, department of the Yonne. Population 1500.

SERINGAPUR, or **GERWALI**, a principality of Northern Hindostan, situated chiefly between the 30th and 32d degrees of northern latitude, and between the 77th and 79th of eastern longitude. It is estimated at 140 miles in length, by 60 in breadth.

SERINGAPUR, the capital of the above province, on the Alcananda. The town is about three quarters of a mile long, the houses built of rough stone and mud, and covered with slate, but seldom more than two stories high. The palace of the rajah is, however, elevated to four stories. The streets are narrow and dirty, but there are some good shops. Long. 78. 18. E. Lat. 30. 11. N.

SERINGAPATAM, a celebrated city of the south of India, and for a considerable period the capital of the province of Mysore. It is situated at the upper end of an island of four miles in length, by one and a half in breadth, in the river Cavary. It is an ancient fortress; but it was not till the reigns of Hyder Aly and his son Tippoo Sultan, that it attained any great degree of splendour or strength. In the month of February 1792, it was invested by the British and allied armies, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, on which Tippoo Sultan acceded to the terms of peace proposed to him. In the year 1790, a war having again broken out between the British and Mysore, Seringapatnam was again invested by the British and Nizam's forces, on the 14th of April, and was stormed about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th of May. On this occasion, Tippoo Sultan, and nearly 3000 of his followers, are reported to have fallen, and the whole of his family

and treasures taken by the conquerors. Previous to the siege, the city and island are said to have contained 150,000 inhabitants, including the garrison; in the following year the inhabitants were reduced to less than 32,000. Serirapatnam has of course declined exceedingly in consequence. Long. 79. 51. E. Lat. 12. 26. N.

SERINGHAM, an island of the district of Trichinopoly, in the south of India. It is situated on the river Cavery, and is celebrated on account of its Hindoo temples.

SERRIO, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Population 7500.

SERRIONE, a town of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Garda, 16 miles W. Verona. Population 1600.

SERPA, a small but strong frontier town of Portugal, province of Alentejo. Pop. 1000.

SERPHTANTO, the ancient *Seriphos*, an island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, between the island of Paros and the gulf of Engia. Pop. 1000, who live chiefly in the small town of Serphanto, which has a harbour.

SERPTCHOV, a town of European Russia, government of Moscow, on the Oka. It contains no fewer than 19 churches or chapels. Population 5700. 62 miles S. Moscow.

SERRE, a river of France, department of the Ardennes. It joins the Oise.

SERRI, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 24 miles N. E. Salerno. Population 1600.

SERRIERES, a town of France, on the Rhone, 15 miles N. Tournon. Pop. 1700.

SERVAS, St., a tolerably well built town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine, at the mouth of the river Rance, about a mile to the south of St. Mala, from which it is separated by a narrow arm of the sea, dry at low water. Its manufactures, consisting chiefly of linen, sail-cloth, soap, and tobacco, are considerable. Population 9000.

SERVIA, an extensive province in the north of European Turkey, corresponding to the *Moesia Superior* of the Romans. Its form is nearly oblong, its length being about 180 miles, its breadth 100, its superficial extent 19,000 square miles, or somewhat more than the half of Scotland. Its population is not known with certainty, but calculated at nearly 1,000,000. It is a very uneven and even mountainous country, its surface containing a number of extensive forests, and large uncultivated heaths. The rivers are the Save and Danube on the north; the Morava on its eastern, the Drina on its western boundary, both tributaries of the Danube. The climate of Servia, though temperate, is less mild than might be expected in the 43d and 44th degree of N. lat., the winter being of considerable length, and spring not beginning till April. This is owing partly to the height of the great ridge of the Argenteo or Glubotin mountains, extending along its southern boundary; partly to the number of forests, and the general neglect of cultivation in its interior. Its soil also is in general fertile, the cultivated tracts producing abund-

ant crops; but a small proportion of the country is as yet under tillage. The most common products are wheat, barley, oats, rices, hemp, flax, and tobacco; also vines, and fruit of various kinds. Cotton is raised in the valleys and other warm spots. Timber is abundant, and would form, with the aid of water communication, a great article of export. Mines of iron have been discovered in several parts; but like the mines of salt and other minerals, they are almost entirely neglected. The manufactures, still more limited in extent, are of woollen, cotton, and hardware, the whole for home consumption. Servia was occupied by the Turks in 1566. In 1601, an insurrection took place against their authority, under the standard of Czerai Georges, previously known only as the head of a band of robbers, but now honoured with the name of avenger of his country. In 1814, he judged proper to withdraw into Russia; and by a convention concluded between his country and the Porte in 1815, the Servians acknowledged the sovereignty of the sultan, but observed the free exercise of their religion, as well as their civil rights.

SERVIA, or **NEW SERVIA**, a district in the south-west of European Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, between the Dnieper and the Bug.

SERVIAN, a town of France, department of the Herault. Population 2200.

SERVA, a river of the Nardinian states, in the Milanese. It joins the Po between Casal and Valenza.

SESSA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 29 miles N. N. W. Naples. Population only 3600.

SESSA, or **SEZZA**, a town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, situated on an eminence near the Pontine marshes, 35 miles S. E. Rome. Population 5900.

SESTRANKE, a town of European Russia, in the south of Finland, at the mouth of the Sestra, 23 miles W. N. W. St. Petersburg. It has a manufactory of arms of different kinds; also of anchors and other instruments, the whole employing about 6000 persons.

SESTRI DI LEVANTE, a town of Italy, on the gulf of Genoa. It is defended by a castle. Population 4000.

SESTRO, Rio, a river of Western Africa, which crosses the Grain coast, and falls into the Atlantic, in Lat. 5. 30. N.

SETRV, a village of England, in Lincolnshire, 4 miles from Wragby.

SERCIZOU, a city of China, of the first rank. Long. 108. E. Lat. 27. 16. N.

SERCULEY, a village of England, in Norfolk, 8 miles S. Lynn Regis.

SERCUFEX, a province of China, on the western frontier. Population stated to Sir George Staunton at 27 millions.

SERZER, a town of Algiers, the ancient *Sitipha*, distinguished by the obstinate resistance it made against the Saracens. The old city is now in a state of complete ruin, 50 miles S. W. Constantina.

SETIA, a town of Candia or Crete, 44 miles E. S. E. Candia. Population 4000.

SETMURRAY, a hamlet of England, above Derwent, in Cumberland.

SETTIMO TORIN, a town of Piedmont, province of Turin, on the Sangal. Pop. 2300.

SETTIMO VITTORE, another small town of Piedmont, with 1700 inhabitants.

SETTLE, an irregularly built market town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ribbles. It has a spacious market-place. The cotton mills here and in the vicinity employ a great many hands. Population 1508. 58 miles W. by N. York.

SETTLERWOOD, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, adjoining Hawkesbury.

SEVERAL, or **St. Luis**, a town of Portugal, on a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Sado, 16 miles S. S. E. Lisbon. In the dreadful earthquake of 1755, it was almost entirely levelled with the ground, but was soon rebuilt in a better style. It contains 6 churches, 11 monasteries, an hospital, and an arsenal. It exports the products of Portugal, such as lemons, olives, oil, wine; and, above all, bay salt. Population 12,000.

SEVASTOPOL, a town of the south of European Russia, in the Crimea, on a small bay of the Euxine. Its increase has been rapid since it came into the possession of Russia. It now contains above 3000 inhabitants, is the station of a part of the Russian fleet, and has several good establishments, such as hospitals, docks and dock-yards, barracks, an arsenal, a lazaretto, a large market-place, &c. The harbour is excellent. 42 miles S. E. Eupatoria. Long. 34. 11. E. Lat. 43. 41. 30. N.

SEVERNE, a river of France, which falls into the sea opposite the island of Oleron.

SEVER, or **SIEVE**, a river of Tuscany, which falls into the Arno.

SEVE, a small river of Hanover, which falls into the Elbe near Harburg.

SEVEN, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Derwent.

SEVENBECK, a small inland town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 1400.

SEVENBERGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 8 miles N. W. Breda. Population 3200.

SEVENHAMPTON, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the English channel, near the coast of France.—The name of various other small clusters in the Eastern seas and other parts.

SEVENNES, a chain of mountains in the south of France, extending over the departments of the Upper Loire, Ardeche, and Gard.

SEVEN OAKS, a well built market town of England, in Kent, so named from seven large oak trees which stood near it when first built. It is situated near the river Darent. The town consists chiefly of two wide streets, in one of which stands the ancient unmarket-house. The principal public building is the church, which forms a conspicuous object

for several miles round the country. Here is also an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free school. Population 3944. 33 miles S. E. London.

SEVEN, ST., a town of France, on the Adour, 73 miles S. by E. Bourdeaux. Population 2000.

SEVEN, ST., a town of France, in Normandy. Population 1500.

SEVERINA, ST., a town of the kingdom of Naples, 93 miles N. E. Reggio. Pop. 6000.

SEVERINO, ST., a town of the kingdom of Naples. Population 2100.

SEVERN, a large and important river of England, second only to the Thames, and also the principal river of Wales. It rises in Plinlimmon hill, on the borders of Montgomery and Cardigan shires, not far from the coast of Cardigan bay, and after a very circuitous course, passing through the counties of Montgomery, Shropshire, Worcester, and Gloucester; loses itself in the Bristol channel. It assumes its proper name of the Severn at Newtown. It passes the towns of Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, and Gloucester, dividing near the latter city into two channels, which reuniting soon afterwards, constitute a great tide river. Below Gloucester its course is chiefly to the south-west.

SEVERN, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake.—

3d, A river which runs into Hudson's bay.—

3d, A river of Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake.

SEVERENDROOG, a small rocky island of Hindostan, on the coast of the Concan. Long. 73. 13. E. Lat. 17. 47. N.

SEVERO, ST., a town of the kingdom of Naples, 77 miles N. E. Naples.

SEVIER, a county of the United States, in the east part of East Tennessee. Pop. 4493.

SEVIERVILLE, a post town of the United States, in Sevier county, Tennessee.

SEVIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Population 2100.

SEVILLE, a province in the south-west of Spain, forming the western half of Andalusia, and still retaining the title of kingdom. Its area is 2500 square miles. Population 750,000. The chief towns are Seville, the capital, with 100,000 inhabitants; Cadiz, 70,000; Ecija, 28,000; Xerez, 20,000; Osuna, 15,000; and St Mary's, near Cadiz, 12,000.

This province, particularly in the south, abounds with fine scenery, the surface being diversified, not with lofty mountains, but with beautiful plains, and with hills covered with vines and the finest fruit trees. The principal mountain chains are the Sierra Morena, the Sierra de Ronda, the Sierra de Comantina. The chief rivers are the Guadalquivir, the Guadiana, the Xerif, the Tinto, and the Ojuel. The climate is warm, and even hot, but the extremes are tempered by cool breezes from the sea or from the mountains. The soil differs greatly according to situation. The pasturages are good in those situations where the frequency of rain, the height of

the ground, or the use of irrigation, protect the soil from the intense heats. The climate is very favourable to rice. Large tracts in the southern districts are covered with the fruit trees of a warm climate, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes; but other tracts of equal extent are almost desolate; thus, on going from Algeiras to Chikama, a distance of 40 miles, the traveller sees only a few villages and scattered cottages. The chief export of the province is the bay salt, prepared and shipped from Cadiz and the neighbourhood. The silk manufacture flourishes here. There are also manufactures on a small scale of coarse woollen, linen, leather, soap, pottery, and hats, all for home consumption.

SEVILLE, a large city in the south-west of Spain, in Andalusia, the capital of the preceding province. It stands in a fine plain on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, which is here a great river. It is surrounded by an old wall of considerable height, and in circuit between 5 and 6 miles, which is entered by 12 gates, and contains 166 towers. The interior is built in a great measure in the Moorish style, the streets being often extremely narrow. They are in general badly paved. The squares are neither numerous nor spacious; most of them have a fountain in the centre. There are here several beautiful public walks, one in particular on the bank of the Guadalquivir, which is frequented by the higher classes. There is a number of public edifices, no less than 30 churches, 84 convents, and 24 hospitals, great and small. The cathedral is a large and magnificent Gothic pile, built in the 15th century, and containing so many as 82 altars. Its tower, 230 feet in height, is reckoned the finest in Spain. Of the other churches and convents, several are elegant, but their chief attraction consists in their paintings. Of the edifices not ecclesiastical, the most conspicuous are the Alcázar or palace, the Lonja or exchange, the artillery school, and the mint. The Alcázar is a Moorish building. Though the outside is mean, the inside is very different, containing several courts, with fountains, galleries, and baths. The garden has also its fountains, ever-greens, and walks paved with marble. The Lonja is a modern edifice of the Tuscan order, and finely situated in the centre of a square. It was built by the merchants for an exchange, but now serves chiefly as a deposit for the old official correspondence with America, distributed formerly in several public buildings. Here are collections of letters from Cortez, Pizarro, and other invaders of the new world. Seville being one of the most ancient cities of Spain, contains several interesting remains of antiquity, Roman as well as Moorish. It had an academy and public library in the time of the Moors, and at present it has an academy for the physical sciences, another for the fine arts, and a medical society. To these is to be added a university founded in 1502. There is a public library in the cath-

edral, and another in the archbishop's palace. Silk is manufactured; also woollens of the coarser kind. There is a considerable manufactory of leather for private account, and a very conspicuous one of tobacco and stuff for account of government. Among the exports are wool, the skins of goats and kids, fruit, and, in a small quantity, oil and silk. The imports are various manufactures from England. Nuremberg wares from Germany, iron from Bilbao, and colonial produce from America. Seville stands on the site of the *Hispalis* of the Romans. The date of its foundation is unknown; it opened its gates to the Moors in 711. It was retaken by the Christians in 1247. In the autumn of 1800, it suffered from the pestilential fever which caused such mortality at Cadiz. It was occupied by the French in 1810, and remained in their hands till 1812, after their defeat at Salamanca. Pop. 100,000. 45 miles N. Cadiz. Long. 5. 30. 37. W. Lat. 37. 24. 20. N.

SEVRE NANTOISE, and **SEVRE NOIRTAINE**, two rivers in the north-west of France, department of the Two Sevres.

SEVRES, a town of France, 4 miles W. by S. Paris. Population 2700.

SEVRES, DEPARTMENT OF THE TWO, a department in the north-west of France, comprising about a third of the old province of Poitou, and bounded by the departments of the Maine and Loire, the Charente, and the Vendée. Its superficial extent is 2460 square miles; its population 260,000. The department is watered by the Two Sevres, the Diva, the Loire, the Thoue, and a number of inferior streams.

SEVRE, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or, on the Saône. Pop. 2700.

SEVRE, a town of European Russia, 63 miles S. S. W. Orel. Population 2200.

SEVENTEY, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which runs into the Clothy.

SEWARDSTONE, a hamlet of England, in Essex. Population 865.

SEWDELY, a village of England, in Gloucestershire.

SEWDEY, a township of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

SEWICKLY, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Youghiogeny.

SEWSTON, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire.

SEYRE, a town of France, department of the Var. It carries on an extensive sardine and tunny fishery. Population 6700. 2 miles S. W. Toulon.

SEYRE, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps. Population 2500.

SEYSAET, a town of France, department of the Ain. Population 2200.

SEZANNE, a town of France, department of the Maine. It has some manufactures of woollens, caps, and leather. Pop. 4200.

SIZZE ET VILLA FRANECA, a town of Sardinia, on the Morimida. Population 2200.

SFAK, a most thriving city of Tunis, in Africa. It has a trade in oil and cloth.

SHABOUB, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Komata branch of the Nile, 43 miles S. E. Alexandria.

SHACKLEWELL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Hackney, Middlesex.

SHADWELL, a village of England, in Salop, south-west of Bishop's Castle.

SHADWELL, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SHAFTESBURY, a township of the United States, in Bennington county, Vermont. It is flourishing, and contains an academy. Population 1973.

SHAFTON, EAST and WEST, two hamlets of England, in Northumberland.

SHAFTON, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SHAFTESBURY, a market town and borough of England, in the county of Dorset, on a lofty eminence. Many of the buildings are mean, and the streets mostly irregular. The houses are chiefly built of a stone dug out of the neighbouring eminences. In ancient times, when its celebrated monastery was in a flourishing condition, it was of much more importance than at present. It contained, besides its abbey church, twelve other churches, several chantries and fraternities, and a priory or hospital of St John the Baptist. Of these buildings, only four churches now remain, dedicated respectively to St Peter, the Holy Trinity, St James, and St Rumbold. Of these, St Peter's is the principal. It is of considerable antiquity, and exhibits much elegance in its proportions and ornaments, but is greatly defaced by modern alterations. Shaftesbury abbey was founded by the great Alfred, and the charter of foundation creating his daughter Ethelgeda abbess, is still extant. Scarcely a vestige of the abbey is now visible, the whole having been demolished soon after the dissolution, except the high embattled wall, supported by buttresses, which formerly inclosed the park, and is

in part standing on the side next the town. Besides its churches, Shaftesbury contains 140 houses for Presbyterians, Methodists and Quakers. The other public buildings of the town are the town-hall, a handsome edifice, built on five arches; a theatre but moderately endowed; and two churches. The borough has sent two M^{rs}. to parliament since the 25th Edward VI. 300 in number. Shaftesbury is of great antiquity. That it was so, the Romans, it is inferred from many of the people being found here, and other circumstances. Pop. 2963. 25 M^{rs}. E. Dorchester.

SHAFPORE, a considerable town of Hindustan, province of Malabar, on the Nago river. Long. 76. 18. E. Lat. 23. 8.

SHAH, SHANOF, SEVANOF, at Savanah of Hindostan, and capital of a district. It was formerly fortified, and contains a palace and many good buildings,

the greater part of which are now in ruins. Long. 76. 22. E. Lat. 15. 1. N.

SHAHPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Gundwarah, on the Rhoir river.

SHAHPOORAH, a large town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, surrounded by a strong stone wall and ditch. It contains some good houses, and a public college. Long. 76. 9. E. Lat. 25. 43. N.

SHAHZADPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. Long. 81. 41. E. Lat. 25. 42. N.

SHAIPT, or HOLY ISLES, three small islands of the Hebrides.

SHAKERSTONE, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.

SHALES, a village of England, situated on the Barbek, W. of Oton.

SHAMLY, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. It still contains some good houses. The bazars are well stocked. Long. 77. 10. E. Lat. 29. 53. N.

SHANGALLA, a race of savage negroes, inhabiting the northern frontier of Abyssinia, particularly on the lower part of the Mareb and the Tacozze. The country which they inhabit is entirely covered with deep and almost impenetrable forests, fit only for the production of wild animals, and still wilder men. The Shangalla are complete savages, who go naked, neither sow nor plant, and have no fixed habitations. Their food is procured by hunting.

SHANNON, the chief river in Ireland, which takes its rise from Lough Clean, and pursuing a S. and S. W. direction, divides the provinces of Leinster and Munster from Connaught. It passes Limerick, where it turns nearly to the W., and 60 miles below this city falls into the Atlantic ocean, between Kerry Head and Cape Lean, after a course of 200 miles. It is navigable nearly to Limerick for ships of the greatest burden, and for smaller vessels throughout the whole extent of its course. It traverses several large lakes, and forms many extensive bays and estuaries, interspersed with beautiful islands. It receives above thirty other rivers in its course. From the number of rivers, lakes, and springs, flowing into it, the mouth of the Shannon is increased to an immense magnitude, being nearly 10 miles in breadth for the last 15 miles, and from 20 to 30 fathoms deep. The principal towns situated on its banks are Leitrim, Carrick, Jamestown, Lanesborough, Athlone, Banagher, Portlanna, Killybeg, Castleconnell, Tarbert, and Killybeg; besides the city of Limerick, which it encompasses by different branches, and in some measure insulates.

SHANNONHAY, one of the Orkney islands, about 5 miles N. from the Mainland. It is about 7 miles long and 5 broad. Pop. 778.

SHARPLEY, a township of England, in Derbyshire, 7 miles S. E. Derby.

SHARPSHILL, a village of England, Staffordshire, 3 miles N. N. E. Wolverhampton.

SHARLESTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SHARON, the name of various townships of the United States.

SHARPENTON, a hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire, 4 miles S. S. W. Silsbee.

SHARPERTON, a township of England, 16½ miles W. S. W. Alnwick.

SHARPLES, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 3005.

SHAT-TU-ARAB, a large river, or rather canal, formed by the united streams of the Euphrates and Tigris, before entering the Persian gulf.

SHATTON, a township of England, in Derbyshire, 6 miles N. E. Tideswell.

SHAUGH, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire. Population 551.

SHAVINGTON, a hamlet and village of England, in Cheshire and Salop.

SHAWANNEETOWN, a village of the United States, state of the Illinois, on the Ohio, 9 miles below the mouth of the Wabash. It contains 30 or 40 log buildings.

SHAWBURY, a village of England, in Salop, 3 miles from Ellesmere.

SHAWDON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 2 miles W. Alnwick.

SHAWFORD, a village of England, in Southamptonshire, on the Itching.

SHAWA, a village of England, in Cumberland, noted for a medicinal fountain.

SHAWHEEN, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts. It joins the Merrimack.

SHEARBY, or **SHEARBY**, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.

SHEE, or **BLACKWATER**, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which unites with the Ardlie at Rochalzie.

SHEEN, EAST, a hamlet of England, in Surrey, on an eminence near the Thames.

SHEFRACOT, a river of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine.

SHEFFICOT, a post village of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine.

SHEFF'S TOW, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire, 7 miles S. E. Tavistock.

SHEFFWASH, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 1½ miles E. Morpeth.

SHEFF, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages of England, in Leicestershire.

SHEFFNESS, a market town of England, and seaport, in the county of Kent, on the isle of Sheppey, at the mouth of the river Medway, and noted for its strong and commanding fortress. This work was begun in the reign of Charles II.; but after the attack by the Dutch, who sailed up the river, government directed some strong works to be formed here. Since that period, the fort has been greatly enlarged and strengthened, new works have been added, and such improvements made as to command effectually the entrance of the river. It now also constitutes a regular garrison, commanded by a governor, lieutenant-governor, a fort major, and other inferior officers. Adjoining the fort is the king's yard or dock, which is chiefly used for repairing ships that have been slightly damaged. A resident commissioner,

with two clerks, a master, ship-wright, and other officers, with labourers, are stationed here. A modern chapel has been erected at Sheerness, at the expence of government. Several old ships of war have been stationed on the shore as breakwaters; their hulls are occupied by 70 or 80 families; and the chimneys, being raised of brick from the lower gun decks, they have altogether a very singular appearance. A well has been sunk to the depth of 328 feet, by government, for the supply of the fort and the town. Population 817. 46 miles E. London.

SHEET, a hamlet of England, in Southamptonshire; adjacent to Petersfield.

SHEFFIELD, a large and populous manufacturing town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on an eminence, at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don, over the fast of which is a stone bridge of five arches, called Lady's bridge, built in 1463; and over the Sheaf is another of one arch. Few places can boast of more handsome and regular streets. The houses are well built, and many of them elegant; they are now mostly of brick. The smoke of the numerous manufactories tends to give the town a sombre appearance: it is yet far from being dull, and is abundantly furnished with all the conveniences and elegancies of life. The public buildings are not particularly remarkable for architectural beauty, and are rather calculated for utility than show. The principal of these are the churches belonging to the establishment, the town-hall, cutlers'-hall, the general infirmary, the assembly-room, and the theatre. The churches are four in number, viz. St Peter's church, St Paul's, St James's, and the chapel of the Duke of Norfolk's hospital. St Peter's is a Gothic building, with a spire rising from the middle. St Paul's church is an elegant modern building, in the Grecian style. The chapel at the Duke of Norfolk's hospital is of an octagonal form, and calculated to contain a large congregation. The town contains, besides, seven meeting-houses for Protestant dissenters, one for Unitarians, two for Methodists, one for Quakers, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The town-hall is a handsome new edifice. The general infirmary is a large and commodious building, begun in 1783. The situation is healthy, and the plan of the building well adapted to promote the recovery of patients. Sheffield contains, besides, the Duke of Norfolk's hospital, on the eastern bank of the Sheaf; a hospital for poor cutlers' widows; and on the north-east of the town, and near the banks of the Don, the military barracks. They form a noble pile of building, with a fine esplanade in front. The free grammar-school was erected in 1640. Near it is a writing school for poor boys; and here are also two charity schools, one for boys and another for girls. A large market-place, with extensive and commodious stables, and other accommodations, was formed and finished in 1786. The works of the Sheffield glass

light company, erected in 1819, form a highly creditable addition to the public buildings of Sheffield. They stand near the Sheaf bridge; and not far from them, the basin, warehouse, and wharfs of the new canal from Thinsley, opened in 1819, present a further example of the public spirit of the inhabitants of Sheffield, having been finished at an immense expense. Sheffield has been long noted for its manufactures of hardware, which comprise two great divisions, viz. those of cutlery and plated goods. To the first division belong the trades of making edge-tools, combs, cases, buttons, fenders, files, anvils, joiners' tools, lancets, forks, hammers, nails, pocket-knives, pen-knives, razors, muffers, common scissors. Fine scissors, saws, scythes, and hay and straw knives, sickles, sheers, awl-blades, bellows, &c.; and also the refining of steel. The trade of plated goods comprises an endless variety of articles, such as tea-urns, coffee-pots, sauce-pans, tankards, cups, candlesticks, and other pieces of table furniture, &c. The latter manufactures are wholly confined within the town, but those of cutlery goods are also carried on in all the villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood, to the distance of seven miles. Besides these manufactures, there are in the town and its vicinity, several extensive foundries for iron, brass, and white metal. For several centuries, its trade was inconsiderable, consisting almost entirely of sheath knives, scissors, sickles, and scythes; and it was not till the year 1786, that the town began to make any great figure as a manufacturing place. Since that time the town has advanced rapidly in population and wealth, and the progress of luxury and improvement has kept pace with its increasing prosperity. About the year 1788, the first steam-engine grinding wheel was uponed. In 1793, the first hackney coach was set up. The origin and remote history of Sheffield are unknown; in former times it was distinguished for its castle, a strong fortress, situated on the north-east of the town, near the confluence of the two rivers, and supposed to have been built during the reign of Henry III. During the civil wars in the time of Charles I. Sheffield castle sustained a long siege for the king. Scarcely a vestige of it can now be discerned. Population 42,157. 36 miles S. Leeds, and 163 N. W. London.

SHEFFIELD, a township of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

SHEFFIELD, a township of England, in Bedfordshire. Population 618.

SHEFFIELD, or **HAMANI**, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile.

SHEFFIELD, a town of Afghanistan, province of Peshawar, on the Indus.

SHEFFIELD, a hamlet of England, West Yorkshire.

SHEFFIELD, a county of the United States, in Pop. 14,770, including 34,144 slaves.

SHEFFIELD, **BRACCAHAR** and **KIRK**, a village of England, in Worcestershire.

SHEFFIELD, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire. Also a village in Devonshire.

SHELL, a small river of England, which runs into the Tyne, near its head.

SHELLY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1934.

SHELFORD, a small town of England, in Bedfordshire, 3 miles S. Bedford.

SHELLY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1229.

SHELLY, a river of Algiers, which flows north into the sea. Length 200 miles.

SHELTEN ISLAND, an island of the United States, near the east end of Long Island, 190 miles E. New York. Population 349.

SHEKANDOH, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 13,646, including 1038 slaves.

SHEKANDOH, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which, after a course of 200 miles, joins the Potomac, in Lat. 38. 4. N.

SHEKANDOH, a river of the United States, in New York, joins the Susquehanna.

SHEKANDOH and **SHEPARDING**, two hamlets of England, in Leicester and Gloucestershire.

SHEKANDOH, a river of the United States, in Connecticut. It joins the Quinebaug.

SHEKANDOH, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames. Pop. 712.

SHEPHERD, **ISLE OF**, an island of England, in the county of Kent, situated at the mouth of the Thames and Medway, and separated from the mainland of the county by an arm of the sea called the Swale, which is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden. It extends about 11 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. About four-fifths of the island consists of marsh and pasture lands; the remainder is arable.

SHEPHERD, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, 3 miles E. by S. Bridport.

SHEPHERD, a market town and parish of England, in Somersetshire. It consists of about 70 streets and lanes, most of which are narrow and dirty. The church is a large and handsome building, in the pointed style of architecture, having a tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire. The market-cross is a very curious structure. Besides the church, here are places of worship for Methodists, Presbyterians, and Quakers. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and knit stockings. Population of the parish, 6071. 115 miles W. by S. London.

SHEPHERD, or **SHEPHERD**, an ancient market town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire. It had formerly a woollen trade, and a manufacture of buttons, haberdashery goods, and bone lace. These trades have decreased, and the silk and linen manufactures form now the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The church is a magnificent pile of building, and, from its magnitude and ornamental architecture, more resembles a cathedral. It was originally built by Bishop Adhelm, but was almost wholly removed in the time of King Henry VI. Besides the church, here were formerly two meeting-houses for

dissenters, but there is now only one in Long-street. The other public buildings are the market-house, the work-house, an alms-house, and a free grammar-school. There are, besides, some other charitable institutions. Population 3622. 10 miles N. by W. Dorchester. —The name of various other parishes.

SUDBURY, a market town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the road from Doncaster to York. Population 1144. 14 miles S. W. York.

SUDHARDS, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire, 7 miles S. W. Worcester.

SUDRHEIL, a considerable town of Algiers, in Africa, situated in a most fertile and delightful country. It is generally supposed to be the city to which the younger Juba gave the name of *Cæsarea*, in compliment to Augustus. The ruins here are not inferior to those of Carthage: and fine pillars, capitals, spacious cisterns, and beautiful Mosaic pavements, give the highest idea of its ancient magnificence. Long. 2. 30. E. Lat. 36. 35. N.

SUDSTON, GREAT AND LITTLE, two adjoining villages of England, in Wiltshire.

SURET, a small river of England, in Kent, which runs into the Medway.

SUETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLES, the north-east division of the Scottish Northern Isles, about 15 leagues north-east of the Orkneys. The nearest part of the continent of Europe is Bergen in Norway, from which they lie 44 leagues west. The southern promontory of the Mainland (as the largest of the Suetland islands is termed) lies in 59. 48½. of N. latitude, and the northern extremity of Unst, the most remote of them all, in the latitude of 60. 52. N. The meridian of London passes through this last island. The islands belonging to this division are about 66 in number, of which 40 are inhabited, and the others small holms or rocky islets, used only for pasturage. The principal inhabited islands are the Mainland, Yell, Unst, Whaboy, Bressay, Burray, House, Trondray, Ketlar, Papa Stour, Mickle and Little Rhoe, Skerries, Noss, &c. with the small islands of Foula and Fair Isle, which lie in the strait between the clusters of Orkney and Suetland. The climate of these islands cannot be said to be agreeable. The winds are tempestuous, and the rains heavy. The sea swells and rages in such a manner, that for five or six months their ports are almost inaccessible. There is great diversity of soil. The general appearance is a scene of ruggedness and sterility. Some patches of miserably cultivated soil relieve the eye of a traveller; but no tree nor shrub is to be seen. The western parts are peculiarly wild, dreary, and desolate; consisting of grey rocks, stagnant marshes and pools, broken and precipitous coasts, excavated into vast natural arches and deep caverns. There is plenty of peat and turf for fuel. Great numbers of horses are bred in Suetland, though they are of very small size. These little animals, however, are full of spirit, and bear fatigue much bet-

ter in proportion to their size, than larger horses, and evidently proceed from the Norway horse, though reduced in size, perhaps in some degree by scanty fare. The cattle of Suetland are also of a small size, though in point of shape perhaps inferior to the west Highland cattle only, of all our native breeds. The inhabitants are a hardy, robust, and laborious race, and hospitable to strangers. They have few manufactures. They make a coarse cloth for their own use, and a little linen; they likewise export great quantities of stockings wrought upon wires, manufactured from their own wool; some of which are so fine that they equal silk in price, and can be drawn through a finger ring. Their chief trade is to Leith, London, Dublin, and Barcelona, but they also deal some little by barter with the Dutch fishermen who visit their islands. They export annually 1000 tons of coal, tusk, and ling, and 500 tons of kelp, and about 1,5000 worth of stockings and mittens. Their whole exports may be estimated at 1,35,000. Population 26,145.

SUETUCKET, a river of the United States, in Connecticut.

SHIELDS, NORTH, a market town and seaport of England, in Northumberlandshire, near the entrance of the river Tyne, on its northern bank. It has of late years increased greatly in size and population, and improvements have been carried on upon an extensive scale in its streets, buildings, &c. It now contains many handsome streets, and two elegant squares, besides the market-place. On one side is a spacious quay, with a crane for the delivery of goods, where ships of 300 tons may load and unload with perfect safety. The parish church is that of Tyne-mouth; and the town contains places of worship for almost every class of dissenters. An elegant Catholic chapel has been built; and a spacious Scotch church; also a large building which now belongs to the Independents. The remaining buildings and establishments are a large school-house, on the Lancasterian system, erected in commemoration of the royal jubilee; a theatre, a dispensary, a subscription library, which contains an extensive collection of valuable books; an asylum for sick and friendless seamen, a lying-in-hospital, and many well conducted and flourishing benefit societies. The harbour of North Shields is calculated to accommodate 2000 sail of ships. The principal trade of North Shields, as that of the Tyne in general, consists in the exportation of coals to London, and other places along the eastern coast, both of England and Scotland. Some vessels are also employed in the Baltic and American trade. North Shields carries on various manufactures, such as ship-building, boat-building, rope and sail-cloth making, brewing, baking, &c. Here is a cast-iron foundry, an extensive tannery, a skinery, a tobacco manufactory, a glove manufactory, and five hat manufactories. North Shields is a place of considerable antiquity, and owes its origin to

He monks of T. remouth priory, who created a number of churches, &c. &c. in the remote Idw. 1861. Population 620. Head a mile W. from mouth.

Sunderland, a market town of England, county of Durham, at the mouth of the river Tyne, directly opposite to North Shields. Most of the streets are narrow, and the houses indifferently built. The church is a chapel of ease to Jarrow. Its outward appearance is rather heavy; but it is remarkably neat and commodious within. There are also some dissenting meeting-houses, the most important of which is that of the Methodists. The town-house is a respectable building, in the centre of the market-place, which is a spacious square. In the town are not less than 30 dissenting societies; there are also several public schools, and a theatre. North Shields, like North Shields, has of late years greatly increased in size and population. It was formerly noted for its salt-works; but these have now greatly declined. The ground formerly occupied by the pans had been converted into yards and docks for building and repairing ships, which, from the number of ships that repair here, are almost constantly employed. The dry docks are 11 in number; thus are commodious, and large enough to contain 16 vessels. The manufactures of the town are ship-building, glass-works, soap-works, and ammoniac-works, several extensive breweries, and some large roperies. There are also several machines for taking ballast out of the slugs. The houses have been increasing; and the inhabitants are 8833. 21 miles N. E. Durham.

Sunderwall, a market town and parish of England, county of Salop. Population 4111. 9 miles N. E. Bridgnorth.

Sunderwood, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, 5½ miles E. by S. Witney.

Sutton, a hamlet of England, in Durham, 3½ miles S. E. Bishop's Auckland.

Suttonwood, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, near the Thames.

Suttonwold, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles S. W. Morpeth.

Suttonwall, a hamlet of England, county of Durham, 2 miles S. E. Durham.

Suttons, a ridge of rocks on the coast of England, lying off the Isle of Wight.

Suttons, a romantic and picturesque stream of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire.

Suttons, a small island between Tern and the island on the coast of West Florida.

Suttons, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire, 2 miles S. E. Norwich.

Suttons, a village and parish of England, Somersetshire, 2 miles from Abington. Population 63.

Suttons, a hamlet of England, Northumberland, 4½ miles N. W. Alnwick.

Suttons, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1000.

Suttons, a township of England, 5½ miles N. N. W. Dunstable. Population 1000.

Suttons, a village of the United States, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the Ohio 2 miles below Lexington. Here is a slaughter-yard, rope-walk, and a flour-mill. It is the landing place for all goods ascend the river to Kentucky.

Suttons, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire, adjacent to Abingdon.

Suttons, or **Suttons-ross-ross**, a market town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Stour. It has no trade of any consequence; its manufactory of shoes is on the decline. Pop. 1861. 63 miles N. W. London.

Suttons, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire, adjacent to Windsor.—2d, A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire.—3d, A hamlet in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Suttons, or **Lea-Harston**, a hamlet of England, 5½ miles N. W. Windsor.

Sutras, a small river of Scotland, in Argyshire, which falls into Loch Fyne.

Sutras, a great city of Persia, capital of the province of Fars, and at several periods of the whole empire. Although, however, the Persian historians refer its origin to a high antiquity, there seems no satisfactory evidence of its possessing at least any importance before the establishment of the Afghometan power. It presents in fact no ruins similar to those of Persepolis, Shapur, and Susa, to attest its ancient greatness. The environs of Shiraz are described as almost unrivalled in point of beauty and fertility. They are laid out to a great extent in magnificent gardens, the flowers and fruits of which form a favourite theme of eastern poetry. Hafez, the Amazon of the east, was a native of Shiraz, and composed most of his productions in these delightful retreats. He is buried in a small garden, about half a mile from the town. The appearance of Shiraz, seen amid this beautiful scenery, is rather pleasing than grand. The lofty domes of the mosques, discovered from afar amid the trees, diversify and enrich the view. The internal aspect of the place presents, however, a striking contrast, the streets being narrow, winding, and dirty. Its magnificence consists solely in a few public buildings, of which the most remarkable is the great bazar, or market-place, built by Kurram Khan. The ark, or citadel, which forms the residence of the governor, is a fortified square, of eighty yards. The royal palace within is far from being an elegant structure. Its trade consists chiefly in exporting from Russia the spices and cotton goods of India, and transmitting them to Ispahan and Yezd. The neighbouring hills also produce excellent wine. Pop. 40,000. Long. 54. 44. E. Lat. 28. 30. N.

Sutras, a small river of England, in Wiltshire, which runs into the Avon.

Sutrocar, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 332.

Sutrocar, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, 5 miles N. W. Bristol.

Sutrocar, a village and parish of England, Monmouthshire. Population 681.

SHIMLEYBURG, a village of the United States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

SHIRVAN, a province in the north of Persia, forming the largest and most important division of the southern Caucasus. It consists of a large triangular peninsula, the point of which stretches into the Caspian. In consequence of this form, it varies extremely in breadth, which, at the extremity of the peninsula, is scarcely 16 miles, while in the interior part it amounts to 160. It is bounded N. and E. by Georgia and Daghestan, and S. by the Kur, which separates it from Ghilan and Aderbajan.

SHISHRA, a town of European Russia, on the Shishra. Population 1900.

SHITTINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 7 miles from Hexham.

SHITTINGTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1635.

SHITTERTON, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, near Wareham.

SHUAL CHIEK, a river of the United States, in Illinois, which joins the Kaskaskia.

SHOALS, **ISLES** **OF**, **OF** **SMITH'S ISLANDS**, seven islands on the coast of New Hampshire, 11 miles S. E. Portsmouth.

SHORDON, a village and parish of England, in Herefordshire. Population 536.

SHORTHY, **NORTH** **AND** **SOUTH**, two villages of England, in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, opposite the Lady of the Nore.

SHOCKLACH CHURCH and **SHOCKLACH OVIAT**, two villages of England, in Cheshire.

SHOARPOON, the capital of a district of Hindostan, in Bejjapore, on the river Kistna. Long. 75. 40. E. Lat. 17. 43. N.

SHOLDEN, a hamlet of England, in Kent, 1½ mile W. Deal.

SHOLONGER, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a village of England, in Kent, on a hill of the same name, beyond Blackheath, on the road to Dartford. The neighbourhood was formerly noted for robberies. 8 miles E. S. E. London.

SHOREHAM, **NEW**, a market town and borough of England, in Sussex, coast of the English channel, on the Adur. It owes its origin to the decay of Old Shoreham, which is now a very trifling village. The church is a curious and interesting specimen of ancient Norman architecture. It is noted for ship-building, which, with its dependent branches, forms the principal business carried on in the town. It has sent two members to parliament since 1295, the 23d of Edward I. Population 1047. 5½ miles S. by W. London.

SHORELAND and **SHOREWOOD**, two hamlets of England, in Kent and Durham.

SHORNE, a village and parish of England, in Kent. Population 776.

SHORWELL, a village and parish of England, in the Isle of Wight. Population 576.

SHOTERY, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, W. of Stratford-upon-Avon.

SHOTFORD, or **SCOTFORD BRIDGE**, a hamlet of England, in Norfolk.

SHUTLEY, a township of England, in Northumberland. Population 609.

SHUTLEY BRIDGE, a small village of England, 14 miles N. W. Durham.

SHUTOVAN, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, 4½ miles E. by N. Oxford.

SIOFFLER, a township of England, in Derbyshire. Population 1007.

SITORTON, three villages of England, two in Durham, and one in Northumberland.

SUOJISMI, or **CHOUJENOU**, one of the Kurile islands, the nearest to Asia, 36 miles long, and 20 broad.

SUREWLEY, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, 4½ miles N. W. Warwick.

SURESWORTH, an ancient market town and borough of England, in the county of Salop, and the chief town of the county, beautifully situated on the Severn, in a kind of peninsula made by a bend of the river. The air is salubrious; and, standing on several gentle eminences, the town has a bold and commanding appearance. A margin of garden and meadow ground interposes between the buildings and the river, except at the points where it is crossed by the bridges, and the west of the town, between St Chad's new church and the river, is a very fine public walk, called the Quarry, along the banks of the Severn, overarched by magnificent lime-trees, which meet at their tops, and form a beautiful kind of Gothic vault. The interior of the town is far from corresponding with its external appearance. The streets are intricately arranged, many of them steep and narrow, and all indifferently paved. The public buildings, however, are much more respectable and well deserving of attention, both for their architecture and antiquity. The castle, which stands on a narrow neck of land on the Severn, was greatly enlarged by Roger de Montgomery, the Norman, who cleared away 51 houses for this purpose. From its present state little idea can be formed of its former extent and grandeur. The buildings of it now remaining consist of two round towers and a curtain, the work of Edward I., built perhaps on the site of the Norman keep; the walls of the inner court, now a garden; and the great arch of the interior gateway, 18 feet high, the only remaining part of Roger de Montgomery's work. Considerable traces of the ramparts and walls which once defended the town on its southern and eastern sides, still remain. The shire-hall is a modern building, finished in 1706, and exhibits a handsome stone front. Of the churches, which are six in number, St Giles's is a small plain building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, &c. St Chad's church, of modern erection, is built on a plan extremely novel, the body of the church being externally a circle 100 feet in diameter. St Mary's church, which was likewise collegiate, is a large venerable building, in the form of a cross, and consists of a nave, side aisles, transept, chancel, choir, and chapels, with a western steeple. St Alk-

mund's church as formerly called, &c. The old church was taken down in 1793, and the present building raised in its stead. It presents a most wretched imitation of the ancient pointed architecture. Lastly, St Julian's church is a plain substantial building, rebuilt in 1759. Besides these churches, and the Abbey church not yet described, Shrewsbury contains a Roman Catholic chapel, and meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers. The charitable institutions of Shrewsbury are, the infirmary; the house of industry, originally a foundling hospital, and only converted to its present uses in 1784; also an hospital, founded by Mr James Millington, draper, in 1734; together with several alms-houses. The free grammar school was founded and endowed by Edward VI. and afterwards augmented by Queen Elizabeth. It has also several charity schools. The town and county jail and bridewell now form one building, which stands near the castle. Its situation is healthy and beautiful. The market-house, built entirely of freestone, is one of the largest and most magnificent buildings of the kind in England. It was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1595; and in the centre of the principal front, over a spacious portal, are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, in high relief, under a rich canopy. The theatre is part of the palace that formerly belonged to the barons of Powis. It is tolerably fitted up within. There are two bridges over the Severn at Shrewsbury, the Welsh bridge and the English or East bridge, both of them of recent erection, and in the place of older ones which had gone to decay, and from their narrowness were extremely inconvenient. In the suburb called the Abbey Foregate, are the remains, though now inconsiderable, of the abbey dedicated to St Peter (to whom St Paul was afterwards added), founded by Roger de Montgomery, and at one time a great resort of people from all parts of the kingdom, to the shrine of St Winefrid, of which the monks here had got possession. The church was a spacious and magnificent building. The only part that remains is the nave, which is now used as a parish church, under the name of the Holy Cross, and in which the beauty of the ancient structure may still be traced in many parts. Besides the abbey, Shrewsbury had formerly a convent of Augustine friars, founded about the year 1256; two other convents, and five chapels, dedicated to their respective saints. Shrewsbury is a place of considerable trade. Flannels used to be the staple articles, and a coarse kind of woollen cloth made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs. This trade in flannels, of which Shrewsbury had formerly a kind of monopoly, is now open to other parts of the county, but the town still continues a common mart for all sorts of commodities for Wales. Some manufactures are also carried on in the town, viz. two large manufactories of linen yarn,

a porter brewery, and an extensive iron foundry. Shrewsbury is famous for its excellent bran, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. Shrewsbury sends two members to parliament, and has done so from the earliest period of representation. It is a place of great antiquity, and of considerable note in history. Its origin is referred to the 6th century, when the Britons are thought to have established themselves here, on account of the security afforded by the situation. It was hence often visited by the English monarchs, became the scene of many military events, and took uniformly an active share in the various contests of these turbulent periods. About two miles from the town was fought the famous battle of Shrewsbury, in which Henry V. then prince of Wales, first distinguished himself in the field, and the brave Hotspur was slain. At the entrance of the town from London is a splendid column of freestone, to commemorate the military achievements of the gallant Shropshire hero, Lord Hill. Population 24,695. 40 miles W. Lichfield.

SHREWSBURY, a post township of the United States, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, 77 miles N. E. Philadelphia. The compact part contains an Episcopal church and a Friends' meeting-house. Population 3773. The name also of various other townships.

SHREWSBURY, a river of the United States, in New Jersey.

SHRIGLEY, a village of England, in Cheshire, 4½ miles N. N. E. Macclesfield.

SHRIVENHAM, a village of England, in Berkshire. Population 696.

SHROPSHIRE, or **SALOP**, an inland county of England, on the borders of Wales, bounded N. by Denbighshire, the detached part of Flintshire, and Cheshire, E. by Staffordshire, S. by Worcestershire and Herefordshire, and W. by Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire. It lies nearly within the parallels of 52 and 53 degrees N. lat. and the meridians of 2 and 3 degrees W. long. Its figure is that of an irregular parallelogram, somewhat approaching to an oval, extending about 44 miles in length from N. to S., and 28 miles in breadth from E. to W. Its circumference is 134 miles, and it contains 1403 square miles, or 898,000 acres, with 143 inhabitants to each mile. It is divided into 14 hundreds, and 222 parishes; contains 16 market towns, viz. Shrewsbury, Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, Church Stretton, Cleobury, Drayton, Ellesmere, Madeley, Newport, Oswestry, Shifnal, Wellington, Wem, and Whitechurch; and sends 12 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for each of the boroughs of Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Wenlock, and Bishop's Castle. The aspect and face of the country is greatly diversified, and comprehends every variety of picturesque landscape. From Shrewsbury northwards, extends with little interruption, over the whole breadth of the county, a vast plain

termed the plain of Salop. This low land extends also southward as far as Ludlow, leaving towards the south-west a district of high and mountainous land, being a lateral branch of the great range of mountains on the west. The river Severn runs through the very middle of Shropshire, and is the great glory and ornament of the county, winding beautifully through deep romantic vallies, covered with wood. Its tributary streams belonging to the county are the Camlet, the Vyrnwy, the Perry, the Meole Brook or Rea, the Tern, the Cund Brook, the Warf, the Morbrook, the Bore Brook, and Dowles Brook. The other rivers of any consequence in the county are the Teme, the Shelbrook, the Elf Brook, the Weaver, the Clun, the Ony, and the Corve. Shropshire contains also various lakes. The soil and surface of Shropshire are exceedingly various, and have been also variously described; so that every general account of them must be taken with considerable limitation. All sorts of land are to be found in the county, except chalk and flint. Shropshire, though no way remarkable for the excellence of its agriculture, is in general well cultivated, producing large quantities of grain of various kinds, much of which is sent down the Severn for exportation. Many cattle are fed in the level parts of the county; and much of the cheese sold under the name of Cheshire, is made here. The hilly district is chiefly devoted to the pasture of sheep, whose wool is of fine quality, and is employed in the manufactories of Wales. All the ordinary white and green crops are generally cultivated; hops, hemp, flax, and cabbages, are also raised, but in small quantities, and the hops chiefly on the Herefordshire and Worcestershire border. Notwithstanding large annual falls of timber, there still remain in Shropshire some fine woods of oak, and a vast number of good hedgerow trees, chiefly ash and oak. But it is its mineral riches, and the trade and manufactures to which they have given rise, by which Shropshire is chiefly distinguished. Coal is found in great abundance, and of excellent quality, in different parts of the county. Ironstone has also been found. The ironstone is not rich; but the abundance of coal and of limestone with which it is accompanied, renders the working of it, notwithstanding, an object of profit; and it is this conjunction with the ore of both the fuel and the flux, to extract the purer metal, that has rendered Colebrook Dale and the adjoining country the seat of the most extensive ironworks in the kingdom, and which have proved the source of vast wealth to individuals, as well as the permanent support of a numerous population. In the other parts of the county, intermediate between the coal fields, the rocky masses that occur are chiefly sandstone, limestone, trap-rocks, and schistus; and the principal minerals which they contain are lead and calamine. Between the road from Shrews-

bury to Bishop's Castle and the vale of Montgomery, rises a high rocky track, the most elevated peak of which is called the Stiperstones; and it is here that the lead mines of the county are situated. This metal is procured in considerable quantity from various parts of the Stiperstones, but chiefly from the Hope and Smilbeach mines. The sandstone, which occurs so extensively in this county, affords an excellent building stone. Of the manufactures of Shropshire, the most extensive are the iron-works, which are carried on in different parts of the great coal and iron district east of Shrewsbury. In the Dale a work is carried on for obtaining coal-tar from the condensed smoke of the coal; and considerable potteries have also been established in this district. At Broseley, garden pots and other vessels of a coarse fabric are made; and this place is also noted for the manufacture of excellent tobacco pipes. At Caughley is a china manufacture of great excellence. At Coalport coloured china of all sorts is made, and also Queen's or Wedgwood's ware. Shropshire also contains several mills for dyeing woollen cloths, and some cotton and linen manufactories. The trade, manufactures, and even the agriculture of Shropshire, have been greatly advanced by its canals, which, though of late introduction, owing perhaps to the natural advantages which it enjoyed by means of the navigation of the Severn, have been carried here to a great extent. During the various revolts that occurred after the death of Edward I. and also during the wars of York and Lancaster, Shropshire was occasionally the scene of military events, the principal of which was the battle of Shrewsbury. Of the antiquities of Shropshire, the chief Roman stations in it were Uriconium, now Wroxeter, *Ruturium*, thought by some to be near Went. Of the Norman and subsequent ages, many remains exist in the castles, priories, and churches of the county, which contain also various emblems. Pop. 206,153.

SHRILE, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Mourne, 5 miles S. Strabane.

SHEKASKI, a large village of Irak Arabi, on the western bank of the Euphrates.

SHUSTAR, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Khuisistan, at the foot of a range of mountains, and on an eminence overlooking the rapid course of the Karoon. Its old stone wall is now fallen into decay. The houses are good, but the streets are narrow and dirty. There is a considerable manufactory of woollen stuffs, which are exported to Basora, in return for Indian commodities. It contains ruins which testify it to have been a place of vast extent and considerable magnificence. Population 15,000, Persians and Arabs. Long. 43. 50. E. Lat. 32. N.

SHUSTOCK, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. E. N. E. Colehill.

SHUTFORD, EAST and WEST, adjoining hamlets of England, in Oxfordshire.

SIAX, a river of Sumatra, and one of the

largest in the island, which enters into the sea nearly opposite Malacca, in 1. 40. N. lat.

SIAM, a town and district of Sumatra, extending about 450 miles along the N.E. coast.

SIAM, an extensive kingdom of Eastern Asia, situated in the heart of the great peninsula between India and China. It is bounded W. by the Birman empire, N. by parts of China and Thibet, E. by ranges of mountains which separate it from Cambodia and Cochín-China, S. by the gulf of Siam and the peninsula of Malacca. Siam may be considered as composed chiefly of the valley of the Menam, a great river which descends from the heart of Thibet. A great part of the country consists of mountains covered with wild animals, and fit only for hunting; while at their feet are extensive swamps and jungles, equally unproductive. The grounds bordering on the Menam, however, yield extensive crops of rice, the only grain of the country, and the staple food of the inhabitants. A great part of the country being inundated for part of the year by the overflowing of the Menam, yields most ample crops, though the rice grown on drier grounds is considered more substantial and of better quality. There is not a region of the world which produces fruits more various and more exquisite. Elephants are found chiefly in the outer districts of the kingdom, among the mountains and jungles, which form its eastern and western boundary. Elephant hunting is a monopoly of the crown, and is carried on with a view both to pleasure and profit. The most numerous and dangerous, however, of all wild animals is the tiger, particularly the royal tiger, the very fierceness of whose aspect is sufficient to appal the most courageous. The monkey race, as in other wooded countries between the tropics, are found in vast variety. Lizards of various kinds, cameloons, tortoises, hedgehogs, and a species of porcupine, which yields valuable bezoar, are found in Siam. Horses are few, and little esteemed; and the same may be said of all domestic animals, except the hog, the flesh of which is superior to that of Europe. Fish is very plentiful in the rivers, which exhibit, somewhat as in China, the aspect of a considerable population residing constantly upon them, and carrying on this employment. The mineral riches of Siam have been very little explored. It has the reputation of containing mines both of gold and silver; but the produce has hitherto been confined to a few grains picked up in the rivers. Tin is produced more plentifully than any other metal, so as to become even an object of exportation. Mines of lead and iron are likewise worked, but with so little diligence, that the latter article is largely imported from Europe. The sovereign of Siam appears to be quite absolute, there being no power in the state which can in any degree control his supreme will. Their laws and institutions are rude, and their punishments are barbarous in the extreme. The

religion of Siam appears clearly to belong to that system which has diffused itself so extensively over the whole east and north of Asia, though Thibet may now be considered as its central station. It is variously called the doctrine of Boudh or Buddha, of Gaudma or Godama, and in Tartary of Shamanism. In Siam the chief object of worship is called Sommo Codom, which last syllables probably differ from Gaudma only by a variety of European pronunciation. The language of their sacred books differs entirely from that of ordinary life, and is called Bâli, apparently the same ancient Indian language which is called Pali by the Birmans. An universal characteristic of this system consists in an order of monks professing celibacy, and residing in convents, like those of Catholic Europe. The temples of Siam are distinguished, even beyond those of the rest of Asia, by their magnificence, and by the gigantic statues which they contain. The principal pagoda in the city is of a long and narrow form, covered externally with tin. The interior presents a complete blaze of gold, and contains an idol, 45 feet in height, and reaching to the roof, entirely composed of that precious metal. In the arts and sciences the Siamese are backward, compared with any European country. They have made some progress in mathematics, in which, however, they still fall short of the Brahmins. The branch most cultivated is arithmetic, on account of its utility in commerce. Their astronomy does not extend beyond astrology, and some of the humblest of its practical applications. Music and poetry form the ruling passion of the Siamese; but their taste in music does not appear to be very refined. Instrumental music is always valued solely in proportion to the loudness of the noise produced. Their tragedies represent generally extravagant fables; but their comic writers indulge in a pointed ridicule against the reigning manners, and often against persons in power, who choose to wink at these liberties. Dancing and wrestling form also common public exhibitions; and their puppet-shews are carried to greater perfection than in Europe. According to a census taken about a century ago, the number of adults did not exceed 1,900,000, which would make the entire population scarcely reach four millions. Siam is not one of the oriental countries the trade of which has had any great attraction for Europeans. The Dutch, who once had a splendid factory here, have now, notwithstanding their proximity, entirely withdrawn. The Portuguese at present are the chief traders in Siam, though the English merchants at Calcutta have occasionally sent ships with advantage. The staple articles are tin, tutenague, elephants' teeth, lead, and saffron wood, but these are all monopolised by the king, from whom alone the merchant can procure them. From the private merchants may be procured betel, birds'

neets, beech de mer, copper in small quantity, but excellent, a little gold dust and diamonds, rattans, pepper, salt, and wax. The articles best suited to the market are piece goods, silk, scarlet cloth, opium, arms, hardware, cutlery, tea, sweetmeats, toys, and a variety of other articles for internal consumption.

SIAM, more properly called **JUTHIA** or **ODIA**, the capital of the kingdom of Siam, situated on the river Menam. The city is surrounded with a brick wall, which, on the north and south sides, is about 25 feet high, well turreted, and in good condition. The city is intersected by several large canals, generally running at right angles to each other, with many smaller ones branching out from them. The streets run along the canals, so that ships from the river may enter the town, and land their cargoes near the principal houses. Some of the streets are tolerably large, but most of them are narrow and very dirty; and a few are liable to be inundated. Numerous Chinese and Moors reside here in very small and low stone houses, covered with flat tiles; while those of the natives are generally composed of timber and bamboos, roofed with palm leaves. The numerous bridges over the canals are built, the larger of stone, and the smaller of wood. There are three royal palaces in the city, the principal of which is built according to the Chinese architecture, with many gilded roofs, and containing the stables for the elephants. The second palace is square, but small, and generally inhabited by the elder prince. The third palace is smaller than either. Round the city are many suburbs.

SIAM, GULF OF, a great bay of the Eastern ocean, having on the west, part of the peninsula of Malacca, and on the east the kingdom of Cambodia. It extends from about the 9th to the 14th degree of N. lat., and from the 100th to the 104th of E. long.

SIAO I-LE, an island about 35 miles in circumference, situated off the north-eastern extremity of the island of Celebes.

STATISTA, a town of European Turkey, in the southern part of Macedonia, 55 miles W. S. W. Salonica. Population 4000.

SIBERIA, a vast territory of Asia, including the whole northern part of that continent. On the north it is bounded throughout its whole extent by the Frozen ocean; on the west by the chain of the Ourals, which running nearly from north to south, separate it from Russia in Europe, and the provinces of Orenbourg and Astracan; on the south it is separated by the Altai and the chains of Sayansk and Yablonoy, from Independent Tartary, and the tribes nominally subject to the Chinese empire; on the east by the branch of the great Pacific known under the name of the Eastern ocean. This stupendous expanse of territory stretches from about the 50th to the 75th degree of N. lat. and from the 60th to the 150th degree of E. long. Its length from east to west may

be rudely calculated at 4300 miles; while its breadth from north to south varies from 1200 to 2000. A great proportion of its lands are included within the limits of the frozen zone; and even those which, from their position, might have been entitled to a milder climate, are exposed, by peculiarities in their physical structure, to a degree of cold which ranks them with the least favoured countries in Europe. The situation of Siberia, too, nearly excludes it from all communication with the civilized and improved parts of the world. The shores of the Northern ocean are barred by almost perpetual ice, while those of the Eastern sea can be reached by European vessels only after performing more than the entire circuit of the globe. Yet Russia, since she obtained this mighty appendage to her empire, has made vast exertions to improve and place it on a level with more civilised regions. In its mines and its furs she has found considerable sources of wealth; and commercial routes to China and the Pacific have been opened, though with difficulty, across its wide stretching plains and rivers. The Greeks and Romans appear to have been almost as entirely ignorant of this part of the world, as they were of America; and the exploration of Siberia dates from the period when Russia began to emancipate herself from the yoke of the Tartar conquerors, under which she had long groaned. It was by the Russians that Siberia was penetrated and brought under subjection, as far as the frontiers of China. Among the most prominent features in this immense region, are the extensive ranges of mountains with which it is traversed. The Ourals, the boundary between Europe and Asia, extend along nearly the whole of its western frontier, for a distance of upwards of 1200 miles. They are covered with tall firs, larches, birch, and other trees peculiar to a northern climate. The Ourals, at their extremity, lock in with that mighty chain which traverses Northern Asia from west to east through its whole extent. The first parts of it, called Algydim Zana and Uluk Tag, form a communication between the Ourals and the celebrated range of the Altai. The Great Altai stretches beyond Siberia, through the regions of Tartary. The Little Altai alone, an inferior terrace of the great one, forms the southern boundary of this division of Asia. In approaching the Baikal sea, the great central chain of Asia enters the Russian territory, and her southern mountains assume thenceforth a grander character. The range which extends from the Yenisei to the Baikal, is called the Sayanskoi mountains. They consist chiefly of steep and rugged cliffs, scarcely frequented even by hunters, and containing much granite. To the east of the Baikal, the name assumed is that of the Yablonoy or Apple mountains, in consequence of their vast summits being formed into a shape somewhat resembling that fruit. The rivers of Siberia are nearly on the same grand

scale as its mountains, and several of them rank among the most considerable in the globe. They do not, however, in their course, display the same pomp, nor convey the same benefits to the regions which they water, as the great streams of other countries. One great disadvantage is, that their course is at right angles to the only line which the Russian merchants can follow with advantage in travelling through Siberia. This line is from west to east, leading to the Pacific ocean and the frontier of China, while all the rivers run from south to north. The benefit of water carriage, therefore, can be obtained only upon some parts of the great streams which bend east and west, and elsewhere by ascending and descending their tributaries; and the tortuous navigation thus obtained, is attended with the repeated inconvenience of lading and unlading. The most westerly, and the largest of these rivers, is the Obi, with its tributary the Irtysh; the Yenisei, the Selenga, and the Lena, which rolls its long course through the dreary regions of Yakoutsk, traversed only by a few wandering Tungouses. Farther east still are the Indigirka and the Koryma, falling still into the Frozen ocean. The Eastern ocean does not receive any river of importance. Another feature strikingly characteristic of this region, consists in the steppes or vast level plains, which cover a very great portion of its surface. In their extent, and the dead uniformity of their aspect, they resemble the deserts of Arabia and Africa, but differ entirely as to the nature of the soil. This is marshy, covered with long rank grass and aquatic shrubs, and filled with almost numberless saline lakes. It is characterized by the excessively saline character of all its waters. Connected with this, and reaching from the Irtysh to the Yenisei, occurs another vast steppe, the aspect of which is still more dreary. It is almost entirely covered with marshes, and tenanted only by a few wretched natives, who reside in houses half sunk in the ground, and employ themselves in hunting. Still more dreary is the vast northern steppe, which extends between the Lower Obi and the Lower Yenisei. Its marshy plains consist of mud, almost constantly frozen, and covered with moss and a few drooping plants. The countries from the Yenisei to the Lena, and from the Lena to the Koryma, are also considered by the Russians as steppes, and consist in many parts of similar tracks to that now described; but the level does not appear to be quite so uniform. The mountains of Siberia abound in minerals. Its mines of gold, though not of the first importance, are not wholly inconsiderable. Its mines of copper and iron are much more extensive and valuable. Katherinenburg, a city founded in 1723, by Peter the Great, forms the centre of all the foundries and forges of Siberia. The forges of the Altai were originally situated chiefly at Kolyvan. It is now, however, in a very languishing state. Schlangenbergl, or the Serpent mountain, forms now the main scene of mining operations. It seems to consist of one entire mineral mass: whenever its covering of slate rock is taken off, all the substances beneath are found to yield gold, silver, copper, and plumbago. Zinc, arsenic, and sulphur, also abound. Between 1741 and 1771, it is stated to have produced 12 348 pounds of gold, and more than 324,000 pounds of silver. It still yields annually 36,000,000 pounds of mineral of every description. The mines of Nertschink and Arguski, to the south of the Baikal, consist of lead, mixed with silver, and a small quantity of gold. Siberia possesses, besides, mines of tale, situated in its eastern regions, particularly on the Witim, the great tributary of the Lena. Near Solikamskoi, among the Ourals, are found specimens of that singular mineral called the asbestos. The rock salt which supplies the vast chain of saline lakes, seems to exist chiefly in the mountains along the southern frontier. Malachite, a beautiful ore of copper, is found in peculiar perfection among the Ourals. Red lead, sulphur, alum, sal ammoniac, vitriol, nitre, and natron, are found in abundance. Siberia yields also gems of considerable value. It abounds with wild animals. Of those yielding fur, the most precious is the species of weasel called the sable. They are found in almost every quarter; but the most valuable are those of Yakoutsk, which for some time was called, on account of their abundance, the Peru of Siberia. One skin will sometimes be sold on the spot for ten pounds. The black fox ranks next in value; and after it, the ermine, the martin, and different species of squirrel. In the northern districts, the prevailing animal is the rein-deer, that precious gift of nature to the frozen zone. The Siberian dog is of extraordinary size and strength, and is used not only in Kamtschatka, but sometimes in other districts, for drawing sledges like the rein-deer. The most formidable tenant of this part of the world is the bear, which is found not only on the shores of the Arctic ocean, but among all the mountains, even of the southern part of Siberia. There are few other ferocious animals except the wolf, the lynx, and the wild hog. The elk is very general as far as the 65th degree. Among curious animals is the *dahigehi*, found in the mountains of Daouria, combining the qualities of the horse and the ass. It has a light and slender form, and a superb covering of hair; but its mane and tail resemble those of the ass, and its back is long and square. It is perhaps the swiftest animal in nature, surpassing in this respect the horse. The *argali* again, combines the qualities of the sheep and the goat. But the most remarkable phenomenon in this respect consists in the prodigious remains of animals, none of which are now found in Siberia, and some not in any part of the world. The bones of the elephant and rhinoceros occur in vast quanti-

ties. The bones of the mammoth, a species of elephant, are found in great numbers in the frozen earth. The bones of the rhinoceros are also found in great numbers. The bones of the elephant and rhinoceros occur in vast quantities.

ties, not only in the southern regions bordering on Tartary, but in the isles of Liakhof, situated in the Frozen ocean. Not only the bones, but several entire carcasses have been found of the mammoth, that extraordinary animal, no longer found alive in any part of the world, but which surpasses in bulk any known land species. The waters throughout Siberia do not less swarm with life than the land. Siberia abounds moreover with winged game, particularly those that delight in rivers and marshes, as wild ducks, geese, swans, &c. Notwithstanding the general severity of its cold, swarms of mosquitoes and other troublesome insects are generated in the summer months. Siberia is much less distinguished by vegetable than by animal productions. A climate which, as in the greater part of this territory, is subject during nine months of the year to perpetual frost, must necessarily be barren and inhospitable. A great portion, even of the southerly districts, is covered with lofty mountains buried in snow, and which intercept the breezes of a more genial region. The environs, however, of Tobolsk, of Tomsk, and of Yeniseisk, are sufficiently favourable for pasture, and for the inferior descriptions of grain; while the southern frontier affords some districts of almost unparalleled fertility. Woods cover a considerable extent of Siberia; but they consist chiefly of those trees of dark foliage and resinous sap, which are calculated to defy the utmost rigours of winter. The oak and the hazel, found even in high European latitudes, cannot exist to the north of the Altai. The great streams of Asiatic Russia are bordered with gloomy forests of pine, fir, larch, Tartarian maple, black and white poplar, birch, alder, and aspen. On the bushes grow numerous berries, which the inhabitants eat, both fresh and preserved; while roots of various kinds supply in many places the deficiency of bread. The political aspect of Siberia is that of a region of almost boundless extent, thinly occupied by wandering tribes of hunters, and held in subjection by a handful of undisciplined troops, occupying a series of fortified posts, scattered at wide intervals over this vast dominion. Lines of fortification, composed of ostrags or wooden forts, are formed chiefly along the southern frontier, following the course of the great rivers, as a defence against the Tartars and Kirghises. The civil officers compose a comparatively small class. A much larger one is furnished by the descendants of those unfortunate persons who were doomed, by the government, to exile in these dreary regions. The most numerous body of this description ever sent, consisted of the Swedish captives taken after the fatal battle of Pultava. These, however, being established at and around Tobolsk, have done more than any other to soften the rudeness and barbarism in which they found the country involved. Travelers mention that the inhabitants of Irkoutsk are acquainted with the most recent Euro-

pean literature, the knowledge of which was transported thither by the military officers who were continually going and returning. In the smaller provincial towns, the manners of the inhabitants seem marked by that stupid and barbarous luxury which characterises a people living in plenty, and strangers to any but sensual gratifications. The mass of the population of Siberia consists of the native tribes, who are subjected to the Russian empire, but on whom the yoke presses very lightly, merely obliging them to pay a certain tribute, and allowing them to retain all their pursuits and habits unmolested. These tribes are very various, and wholly dissimilar to each other. The government of Tobolsk contained, according to the census of 1801, taken by Giorgi, 622,422 inhabitants, besides about 22,000 Cossacs, and several tribes of the wandering Tartars. The government of Irkoutsk was found by the same census to contain 451,937. The religion generally diffused throughout this territory consists of that widely extended system of Boodh, or of the Lamas, which, originating in Hindostan, has now its central seat in Thibet, and is generally professed over all the east and centre of Asia. Christianity has hitherto made very little progress among the natives of Asiatic Russia, though considerable efforts have recently been made, and with some success, both by the Russian government and the British missionary societies. The commerce of Siberia consists chiefly of two branches. The first, a native one, is formed by the exportation of its metals and furs; the second is a mere transit trade, consisting in the overland intercourse carried on across Siberia with the Chinese empire. The former is in a great measure in the hands of government, who have monopolised the most valuable mines, and to whom the tribute of all the wandering tribes is paid in furs. The Chinese take from the Russians skins, furs, cloths of various colours and qualities, a number of coarse manufactures, glass, and cattle; in return for which they receive silk and cotton, both raw and manufactured, tea, tobacco, rhubarb, porcelain, and a variety of little trinkets and pieces of furniture. Siberia is divided into two great governments, those of Tobolsk and Irkoutsk; and each of these is divided into four circles. Tobolsk is divided into the circles of Tobolsk proper, Tomsk, Yeniseisk, and Kolyvan. Irkoutsk is divided into Irkoutsk proper, Nertschinsk, Yakoutsck, and Okhotsck, which last includes Kamtschatka and the islands.

SIBFORD FERRIS and SIBFORD GOWER, two hamlets of England, in Oxfordshire.

SIBOURN, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Population 1900.

SISON, a hamlet of England, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nene, 7½ miles N. W. Stilton.

SITR, one of the Philippine islands, about 210 miles in circumference.

SIBU, or ZIBU, a town in the above island,

containing 5000 houses; the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor. Long. 123. 41. E. Lat. 10. 36. N.

SIGENI, a small town of the island of Malta, with 2300 inhabitants.

SICHEM, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles N. E. IJouvaïn. Population 1500.

SIGIGNANO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 3400.

SICILIA, Two, KINGDOM OF THE, the title assumed for their dominions by the royal family of Naples, since the early part of the 18th century.

SICILY, the largest island of the Mediterranean, situated between Italy and the coast of Africa, and extending from Long. 12. 42. to 16. 10. E. Lat. 36. 30. to 38. 12. N. Its form is that of an irregular triangle; its length from east to west is 180 miles; its greatest breadth 130. Its extent, including the small islands along its coast, is about 12,500 square miles. Modern Sicily has long been divided into three parts, the Val di Mazzara, or western part; the Val di Demona, or north-eastern; the Val di Noto, or southern; of these, the first is the most extensive. But since 1015, Sicily has been divided into seven intendancies, viz. Palermo, Messina, Catania, Girgenti, Syracuse, Trapani, and Calatanissetta. The chief towns in the Val di Mazzara are, Palermo, containing 150,000 inhabitants; Marsala, 25,000; Trapani, 24,000; Termini, 20,000; Girgenti, Salerni, Alcamo, Naro, Corleone, Licata, Castel Vetrano, Sciacca, and Mazzara; in the Val di Noto, Modica, 24,000; Ragusa, 20,000; Noto, 16,000; Syracuse, Augusta, Vittoria, Scicli, and Castro Giovanni; in the Val di Demona, Messina, 90,000; Catania, 80,000; Nicosia, Randuzzo, and Cefalu. Sicily is separated from the Italian continent by a strait called the Faro di Messina, from 12 to 15 miles over in the broadest part, and in the narrowest not exceeding two. It has been sometimes conjectured that Sicily was joined to the continent, from which it was separated by a great convulsion, the principal chain of mountains, extending from east to west, being apparently a continuation of the Apennines. There are, however, other ranges branching off from north to south, and a few insulated mountains, of which by far the greatest is Etna. This mixture of mountain and valley causes a corresponding variety of products and scenery, the low grounds being appropriated to maize, wheat, and other corn, the higher to pasture and plantations. There are no carriage roads except in the vicinity of Palermo; and the only mode of travelling is on the backs of mules or horses. Sicily is well watered; but of all its streams, three only deserve the name of rivers, viz. the Fiume Gela, the Salso, and the Giaretta, the *Simone* being a rivulet. Of lakes, Sicily has but two, the Biviere and the Laguna; the first about eight miles south of Catania, which in winter has a circumference of 20 miles, while in summer it is reduced to

one-half, leaving a swampy track, of the most pernicious operation on the health of the surrounding district. The climate of Sicily is very pleasant, the winter corresponding to our spring, and the heat of summer being tempered by the fresh breezes from the sea. Snow is confined to the lofty mountains; the low grounds exhibit the banana, the aloe, the sugar-cane, and other southern productions. Of the seasons, the spring is the most agreeable. The sky of Sicily is comparatively cloudless, its vegetation luxuriant, its scenery finely diversified. The drawbacks on these advantages are the unhealthiness of particular districts, the occasional occurrence of earthquakes, particularly in the neighbourhood of Messina, and the debilitating effect of the *sirocco*, or south wind, during a few days of July and August. Sicily has always been noted for its fertility. Agriculture is, however, very backward. The products are maize, wheat, and other corn; flax, hemp, vines, olives, saffron, and cotton. For silk the climate is highly favourable; also for the rich fruit of a southern latitude. Iron and copper are found in various parts; marble is very general; and stone for building is found in almost every part of the island. Agate, jasper, porphyry, and alabaster, are likewise found. Salt mines have been discovered near Castro Giovanni, in the centre of the island; and near Messina is a large coal mine. Game is found in abundance; and most of the wild animals of the continent of Europe exist in this island. The only manufacturing establishments of extent are at the three large towns of Palermo, Messina, and Catania; they consist of silk, cotton, and linen; in part also of woollens, though the wool of the island is of indifferent quality. If to these we add a few articles, such as hats, cutlery, harness, carriages, and household furniture, made at Palermo and the principal towns, we have the amount of the Sicilian manufactures. In respect to commerce, Sicily, from the variety of its products, the excellence of several of its harbours, and the general safety of its coast for navigation, would, under an enlightened government, acquire great importance. As yet, however, the exports and imports are comparatively small. The Sicilians resemble the Spaniards and Italians in the darkness of their complexion, and not less in the indolence of their habits. There have appeared in Sicily some successful candidates in the field of belles lettres, poetry, and natural history; and at present, Palermo, Catania, and Messina, contain individuals of distinguished attainments; but their efforts have been discouraged by the want of a free press, the inadequacy of the public libraries, and the difficulty of intercourse with the more enlightened part of Europe. Education may be said to be in almost the same incipient state. The religion of Sicily is the Catholic; the number of ecclesiastics in Sicily is said to amount to 70,000, exclusive of a still greater

number of monks and nuns. Sicily has long had an assembly dignified with the name of parliament; but until 1810 it was merely a feudal institution, possessing hardly any marks of the elective franchise. Great and notorious abuses prevail in every branch of administration. The public officers are so inadequately paid, as necessarily to have recourse to peculation. As to the administration of justice, the laws, however good in the letter, are inoperative against a delinquent of influence or fortune. The British, when in possession of the island in 1821, began various reforms, and their residence among the Sicilians brought about also a considerable change in their ideas, and will no doubt pave the way for other reforms. The revenue of Sicily is computed at £1,000,000 sterling. The Sicilian army in time of peace does not exceed 10,000 men. The Sicilian navy is limited to one ship of the line, two frigates, and five sloops. Sicily was successively occupied by the Phenicians, the Carthaginians, and Romans. In the 8th and 9th centuries, the Saracens succeeded in conquering it, and, making Palermo their capital, remained in possession of the island about 200 years. They gave way to the Normans, who, attracted to Sicily on their progress to the crusades, made the conquest of the island in the 11th century. It passed successively into the possession of France, Germany, and Spain. By the peace of Utrecht in 1713, Sicily was given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king. But in 1720, the Austrians prevailed on the new possessor of Sicily to exchange it for Sardinia, and added the former to the kingdom of Naples. The war of 1734, however, carried on by France and Spain against Austria, transferred the crown of Naples, or, as it was now termed, of the Two Sicilies, to a branch of the royal family of Spain. In their hands it remained without interruption, until the progress of the French revolutionists led, in January 1799, to the expulsion of the royal family from Naples. They took refuge in Sicily, where they remained till 1816, when the overthrow of Murat by the Austrians, led to the restoration of the former family to the throne of Naples, which they continue to possess. A revolution took place since, by which a free government was established; the country was, however, invaded by the Austrians, the popular government put down, and the king re-established in all his former absolute authority. Population 1,600,000.

SICKLINGHALL, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SICULIANA, a town of Sicily, Val di Mazara, at the mouth of the Canina. It has a harbour, and exports some wheat. Population 6000. 8 miles W. by N. Girgenti.

SICYON, the name of a once celebrated town of Greece, situated in the Morca, N.W. of Corinth. The ruins are considerable.

SINBURY, a hamlet of England, in Salop, 6 miles S. S. W. Bridgenorth.

SIDDINGTON, a village of England, in Cheshire. Population 481.

SIDELING CREEK, a river of the United States, in Maryland. It joins the Potomac.

SIDERO, a village of European Turkey, on the west coast of the Morea.

SIDLAW, or **SUDLAW HILLS**, a ridge of hills in Scotland, in the counties of Perth and Angus.

SIDLESHAM, a village and parish of England, in Sussex, 4½ miles from Chichester. Population 1020.

SIDMOUTH, a market town of England, in Devonshire, on the river Sid. It was formerly a seaport of some importance, but its harbour is now choked up. Of late years it has increased, being a resort for sea-bathing. The air is healthy; the bathing accommodations are good. Population 2747. 12 miles S. E. Exeter.

SIDNEY, a post township of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine. Population 1558.

SIEDLCE, a town of Poland, on the river Muchawica, 55 miles E. Warsaw. Pop. 2200.

SIEO, a river of Germany, in Westphalia, which falls into the Rhine.

SIEGBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, duchy of Berg, on the Sieg. Pop. 1800.

SIEGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Sieg. It has manufactures of woollen cotton, and leather. Population 4000. 42 miles E. Bonn.

SIEGENT, a town of Malta. Pop. 2300.

SIEMIATYCE, town of Russian Poland, 7 miles S. S. W. Belcz. Population 3800.

SIENNA, **TERRITORIO DI SIENNA**, or **SIENNESE**, a province of the grand duchy of Tuscany, bounded by the Florentine and the territory of Pisa, 62 miles in length, and of nearly an equal breadth. Population 190,000.

SIENNA, or **SIENA**, an ancient city of Tuscany, the capital of the province of Sienna. Being built on three eminences, the streets are extremely uneven, winding, and narrow, so that the chief part of the town is impassable for carriages. The only handsome public square is that in which is the town-house, and which contains a beautiful fountain. The esplanade is a fine shady avenue leading to the citadel, the ramparts of which, planted with trees, and laid out in the form of terraces, afford several interesting points of view. The cathedral of Sienna is a magnificent marble structure in the Gothic style, and accounted inferior to none in Italy, except St Peter's at Rome. The town-house is a large building, also in the Gothic style, and surrounded with porticos. Adjoining is the theatre, rebuilt since 1750. There are in Sienna several family mansions, or, as they are termed, palaces, but none of remarkable architecture. The manufactures of Sienna are likewise woollen, leather, paper, and hats, but all on a small scale. Some traffic is carried on in corn. This town is the seat of a university. Sienna lays claim to great antiquity, its origin being almost as ancient as that of Rome,

It was long, however, a petty place. Augustus sent thither a colony; and Pliny mentions the town under the name of Colonia Senensis. Its prosperity, like that of Pisa, was greatest during the middle ages, when it enjoyed an extensive commerce, and is said to have been much more populous than at present. It long maintained itself as an independent republic; but intestine divisions favouring the designs of foreign powers, it became successively subject to French and Spanish invaders. Population 24,000. Long. 11. 10. 15. E. Lat. 43. 22. N.

SIENNE, a river of France, in Normandy. It falls into the English channel.

SIERADZ, a town in the west of Poland, on the Wartha. Population 1600.

SIERRA, the eastern part of New Castile, so called from its mountains. The word *Sierra* is a general name for mountainous ranges in Spain.

SIERRA LEONE, a country of Western Africa, situated on the Atlantic, and distinguished for the colony formed there by the British nation, rather from motives of generosity and philanthropy, than from those of political and commercial advantage. This country is traversed by a considerable river, derived from an unknown source in the interior, called the Mitomba or Sierra Leone. The name is derived from a long ridge of mountains, which rises at no great distance from the southern bank of the river, that on the northern bank being low and flat. From these mountains descend many streams or torrents, a number of which unite in a place called the bay of France, into a large basin, which affords the best watering place in all Guinea. This country fully equals, in point of fertility and populousness, any other in this part of Africa. Cultivation, however, has made a very slender progress, unless so far as it has been introduced by Europeans. It consists generally of one vast, almost impenetrable forest, only particular spots of which have been cleared and cultivated. Rice is raised wherever the ground is sufficiently watered for its production, and forms the constant food of the rich; but the poor content themselves with millet, yams, and plantains. There is great abundance of the most delicate fruits. The elephants' teeth brought to the coast here are valued above any other on the same coast, being remarkably clean, white, and free from specks. A considerable quantity of civet is brought to market, the produce of a peculiar species of cat. The woods and mountains are considerably infested with wild animals, particularly lions, from the multitude of which the country appears to have derived its name. Apes move about in vast bodies. There are swarms of insects, flies, mosquitoes, and particularly ants, the white species of which commit extraordinary devastation. The serpent species are also very numerous. The rivers, besides yielding an ample supply of fish for food, contain large alligators, and a species called the manilla or seaweed. The natives of this country are of so deep black a complexion as those

of Cape Verd, nor have they the flat nose of the negro race to such a degree. The character of the different tribes varies greatly. The Portuguese were the first who discovered and formed settlements in the river Sierra Leone; but afterwards all the nations of Europe found their way thither. It was not till towards the close of the 18th century, that the British nation began to turn their views towards Sierra Leone, with a view to colonization; and the idea was partly suggested with a view to the more effectual abolition of the slave trade, by raising up an African colony, whither the slaves might be sent as freemen. A piece of ground was accordingly purchased; a proper site for a town was immediately chosen, on a rising ground fronting the sea; and a distribution of land was made among the colonists. A dreadful mortality ensued, which soon reduced their numbers to 276. Lastly, in November 1789, the town was plundered by an African chief, the colony dispersed, and its inhabitants obliged to seek refuge in Bance island. In 1791, Mr Falconbridge was sent out with a supply of stores, to collect the dispersed colonists, and form them anew into a regular settlement. A new site was chosen at Granville town. Meantime, the original association for the improvement of Africa, was incorporated by act of parliament, and, under the title of the Sierra Leone company, received a charter for 31 years, commencing 1st July 1791. Besides sending out immediately five vessels with stores, articles of trade, and some new settlers, they procured a number of free negroes, who, in the American revolution, having adhered to the loyal standard, were obliged to take shelter in Nova Scotia; and who now cheerfully agreed to the offer made of being transported to Sierra Leone; and 1200 were embarked by Lieutenant Clarkson, and arrived in March 1792. Operations were now carried on with increased vigour. But the prosperity of the colony was interrupted by many disasters and discontents. In September 1794, the town was plundered and entirely destroyed by a French squadron; and Sierra Leone was afterwards placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the government, like other colonies. Since this period, notwithstanding many discouragements and difficulties, arising from the distance from Britain, from the unhealthiness of the climate, &c. a gradual but decided improvement has taken place, and is becoming more sensible, as experience teaches the best modes of administering such an establishment. With the efforts of the institution have been combined those of the church missionary society, who have introduced, with great advantage, the British system of education. The schools contain now 360 boys and girls, and 180 adults. In consequence of the great increase of population from disbanded soldiers, and still more from captured negroes, a number of new towns have been founded in different parts of the territory. The principal of these is Regent's town, which was found

in 1816, by Mr Johnson, the missionary teacher, in a state of the utmost barbarism. It contained 1100 captured negroes, belonging to 22 nations in all different parts of the continent, without any tie to each other, and many of them separated by deadly enmity. Great disorders at first took place among this mixed multitude; but at length the labours of the excellent missionary, seconded by those of some intelligent negroes, produced the happiest effects. The town is now laid out with regularity; 19 new streets are formed and levelled, with good roads round the place; a large stone church rises in the midst of the habitations; a government-house, a parsonage-house, school-houses, store-houses, a bridge or several arches, some native dwellings, and other buildings, all of stone, are either finished, or on the point of being so. The state of cultivation farther manifests the industry of the people: all are farmers; gardens fenced in are attached to every house; all the land in the immediate neighbourhood is under cultivation; and there are fields even to the distance of three miles; vegetables and fruits are raised in abundance; and there is a good supply of domestic animals. Many of them, besides the cultivation of the ground, carry on trades. In these various ways, upwards of 600 of the negroes provide for their own maintenance. They are all now decently clothed; almost all the females have learned to make their own clothing; about 400 couple are married. In the more immediate vicinity of Freetown, there are also the townships of Charlotte, Leopold, Gloucester, and Wilberforce; and four new and more distant stations have been formed; Waterloo, bordering on the Timmanees, and containing already 700 inhabitants; Wellington, near to Kiskey; and Hastings, not yet risen to any importance. On the south-western side of the colony is York, bordering on the Sherbro, where a settlement called Kent had already been formed. Connected also with the colony, a settlement has been formed called Bathurst, at St Mary's, on the Gambia. The population is increasing. The climate is said to be healthy, and provisions much cheaper than at Sierra Leone; and the opportunity afforded of communicating with the populous countries on that river, renders it extremely valuable. The following is the amount of the population of Sierra Leone, according to a census taken in 1820:—Europeans, 120; Nova Scotians, 739; Maroons, 694; natives, 2909; liberated negroes, 8070. These statements are exclusive of the military (European and native) and their families.

SIERRA MADRE, a great ridge of mountains in North America, forming part of that vast chain which, under the different appellations of the Andes and Rocky Mountains, runs through the whole extent of the American continent, beginning at Terra del Fuego, and ending at the icy ocean in the north. The term of Sierra Madre or Tojia, is, however, more strictly applied to that elevat-

ed part of this immense ridge which commences near Guadalupe, and extends 450 miles in a northerly direction into New Mexico.

SIGAN, a town of France, department of the Aude. Population 1800.

SIGAN, a small river of Silesia, principality of Glogau, which falls into the Oder.

SIGETH, *NAOT*, or *SIGETHVAN*, a market town of Hungary, near the river Almasch. Pop. 3009. 160 miles S. S. E. Vienna.

SIGETH, a town of Hungary, at the confluence of the Itza and the Thevsa. Population 6500. 243 miles E. by N. Pest.

SIGGESTON and SIGGESTHORPE, two villages of England, in Yorkshire.

SIGHELL, a village of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles N. W. North Shields.

SIGMARINGEN, a town of Germany, on the Danube, 29 miles N. Constance. Pop. 800.

SIGNES, a town of France, 11 miles N. Toulon. Population 1500.

SIGNETT, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, 1 mile S. by W. Burford.

SIGNY LE GRAND, a town of France, department of the Ardennes. Pop. 2100.

SIGTUNA, a town of Middle Sweden, 10 miles N. Stockholm. Population 500.

SIGÜENZA, anciently *Segontium*, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, province of Guadalupe. It contains three churches, three convents, two hospitals, a castle, and an arsenal. In the environs are salt springs. Population 5000. 75 miles N. E. Madrid.

SIRON, or SIRR, the ancient *Jaxartes*, a large river of Independent Tartary, rising on the western side of the mountains which separate that region from Cashgar, in Chinese Tartary. After a long course, it falls into the Aralsea.

SIKARIA, a considerable river of Asia Minor, which falls into the gulf of Erekli, in the Black sea.

SIKEVI, a small seaport of Circassia, on the Black sea, 30 miles S. E. Anapa.

SIKINO, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, between Polyandro and Nio.

SIKINO, the ancient *Enne*, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, 18 miles S. Paros. Population 900 Greeks.

SIL, a small river of Switzerland, which joins the Limmat near Zurich. Also a river of Spain, which joins the Minho in Galicia.

SILBERBERG, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles S. S. W. Breslau. Pop. 1000.

SILCHESTER, a village and parish of England, county of Hants, 7 miles from Basingstoke, supposed to have been once a populous city. The walls still remain, and consist of nine unequal sides, formed of rows of stones and flints alternately, being about 18 feet high, and 15 thick.

SILEZIA, a large and highly important province of the Prussian dominions, situated between Poland on the east, and Bohemia on the west, and extending from Long. 14. 25. to 18. 12. E. and from Lat. 49. 40. to 51. 50. N. The county of Glatz, and a portion

of Lasatin, are now annexed to it. The form of the whole is oblong, extending in length, from south-east to north-west, 210 miles, in breadth about 100. Area 15,000 square miles; population 2,000,000. It is divided into the four governments of Breslau, Reichenbach, Liegnitz, and Oppeln. The chief towns are, Breslau, the capital, containing 63,000 inhabitants; Liegnitz, 10,000; Glogau, Neisse, Schweidnitz, Langen-Bielau, Glatz, Hirschberg, Jauer, Frankenstein, Schniedeberg, Oels, Oppeln, Leobachutz, Reichenbach, and Landshut. A long range of mountains bearing different names, such as the Riesengebirge, the Glatz mountains, Moravian mountains, &c. but all included in the Sudetic chain, divides Silesia from Bohemia and Moravia. From Hungary it is separated by the Carpathians. The great river of Silesia is the Oder, which flowing from south to north, traverses it nearly in the middle, and receives the Bober, the Queiss, and the Bartsch. The country to the east of the Oder is called the Polish side: it is perfectly level, with a soil often sandy or marshy, and consequently unproductive; while the western or German side, though hilly, and even mountainous, is cultivated by a more improved race. It is in fact the best portion of the Prussian territory, containing mines of coal and iron, and, on a smaller scale, mines of copper, vitriol, and cobalt. This is likewise a great manufacturing country, so that the population requires an annual import of corn and cattle. The linen manufactures being as general here as in Normandy or the north of Ireland, great attention is bestowed on the culture of flax, the quality of which is equal to that of any part of Europe. The wool of this province has also been improved since the latter part of the 18th century, by the introduction of the Spanish breed. Foxes and other beasts of game abound in the forests: the lynx is sometimes found in the mountains, as well as the beaver, but the latter is now rare. The extent of the linen manufacture of Silesia, conducted as it is with little aid from machinery, is surprising, the value annually made being estimated at £1,500,000 sterling, of which more than half is exported. After linen, woollens are the chief object of manufacture, but they are in general coarse, and the value as yet made in Silesia is computed at little more than half a million sterling. Cotton works date only from the latter part of the 18th century, and hardware has been made extensively only within the same period. Of tanneries, there are hardly enough to supply the consumption of the country. The imports into Silesia are various; hemp, lintseed, and hides from Russia; wine, potash, and hardware from Austria; colonial produce, silk, and the fruits of southern climates from different countries, all, or almost all, conveyed by the Oder. The Silesians are in general a people of good moral habits, with little information.

The proportion of Protestants, long inferior to that of Catholics, has of late begun to exceed it. Each counts nearly a million of followers: of Jews, the number in Silesia is about 12,000. Education was in a very backward state on the acquisition of this country by Prussia: a number of parish schools were founded by the aid of government; but on the eastern or Polish side, there still prevails much ignorance. At Breslau there is a university, partly Protestant, partly Catholic. Silesia was taken possession of by Frederick of Prussia in 1740, and gave occasion to a long and bloody war, begun in the year 1736, when the peace of Hubertsburg, in 1763, left it conclusively in the hands of Frederick. In 1807, Silesia was overrun by the French, but it was not separated at the peace of Tilsit, from the Prussian territory.

SILESIA, AUSTRIAN, that part of Silesia which was retained by Austria in 1742, when the province described in the foregoing article was ceded to Prussia. Area 1845 square miles; pop. nearly 350,000. It is divided into the circles of Troppan and Teschen, and is now completely incorporated with Moravia.

SILHET, an extensive district of Bengal, lying between the 24th and 26th degrees of N. lat. It is situated on the east side of the Brahmapootra river, and constitutes the north-east boundary of Bengal.

SILISTRIA, or DRISTRA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. It is well fortified, tolerably built, and has several handsome mosques and baths. Population 20,000. 155 miles N. N. E. Adrianople.

SILIVRI, the ancient *Silymbria*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Romania, near the sea of Marmora. Pop. 6000. 32 miles W. Constantinople.

SILKSTONE and SILKSWORTH, two villages of England, in Yorkshire and Durham.

SILLA, a large town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the Niger, where Mr Park terminated his first journey into Africa. Long. 1. 34. W. Lat. 14. 48. N.

SILLAH MEW, a considerable town of the Birman empire, on the Irrawaddy. It has a considerable manufacture of silk, tartans, &c. Long. 94. 30. E. Lat. 20. 50. N.

SILLE LE GUILLAUME, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Population 2000.

SILLY, a town of the Netherlands, province of Hainault. Population 2300.

SILPHOE, a village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SILSDEN ON THE MOOR, a village of England, in Yorkshire. Population 1904.

SILSOE, or SILVISHOE, a village of England, in Bedfordshire. Population 568.

SILTON, NETHER and OVER, adjoining villages of England, in Yorkshire.

SILVER RIVER, a river of Ireland, in King's county, which joins the Brosna.

SILVERDALE, a village of England, in

SILVERNINES, a village of Ireland, now

ruinous, though formerly populous. 77 miles W. S. W. Dublin.

SILVERSTONE, a village of England, in Northamptonshire. Population 837.

SILVES, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, on the Silves. Population 2000.

SIMANCAS, a town of Spain, province of Valladolid, 15 miles S. W. Valladolid. Population 1000.

SIMBIRSK, a government or province of European Russia, on the borders of Asia. It lies along both sides of the Wolga, between 52. and 57. of N. lat., having the government of Kasan on the north, and that of Saratov on the south. Area 30,000 square miles; population 550,000. The province is divided into ten circles.

SIMBIRSK, the capital of the above government, at the confluence of the Sviaga and the Wolga, 410 miles E. S. E. Moscow. Population 12,000. It contains 10 churches or chapels, and several other public buildings. The chief articles of export are corn and fish.

SIMFEROPOL, a town of European Russia, in the Crimea. Population 1600.

SIMMERING, a village of Lower Austria, 2 miles S. E. Vienna. Population 2300.

SIMMERN, a town of Germany, 23 miles S. S. W. Coblenz. Population 1500.

SIMMINGTON, a village of England, in Wiltshire, 1 mile S. E. Melksham.

SIMOGA, a town of India, province of Mysore, district of Bednoor. It is situated on the Tunga or Tungabhadra river, and has a manufacture of cotton cloths.

SIMON'S IS., the easternmost of the three large islands at the mouth of the Altamaha river, in Georgia. It is 45 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth, and has a rich and fruitful soil.

SIMONDSLEY, a village of England, in the High Pecke of Derbyshire.

SIMONSHALL, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, near Wootton-under-Edge.

SIMONSTONE, a village of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles W. by N. Burnley.

SIMONSWOOD, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles S. by E. Ormskirk.

SIMONYTORNYA, a small town of Hungary, 57 miles S. S. W. Buda. Pop. 2000.

SIMONNE, a town of France, department of the Gers. Population 1400.

SIMPLON, or **SIMPELN**, a great mountain in the south of Switzerland, which separates the canton called the Valais, from the Piedmontese territory. The old road across it being impracticable for heavy carriages, a new one was formed at the joint expence of France and the kingdom of Italy, in the reign of Bonaparte. Though the ascent is everywhere gradual, the highest point of the road is nearly 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and the top of the mountain is seen rising to 11,000 feet above the same level.

SINAL, a mountain of Arabia, near the head of the Red sea, celebrated in scripture history as the spot whence the law was given to Moses. It is situated in the heart of a vast

and gloomy desert, the few inhabited spots of which are occupied by hordes of Arabs, who subsist by plunder, and render the road impassable, unless for a large and well defended caravan; but the range to which Sinal belongs is called by the Arabs Jibbel Musa, and consists of several lofty summits, the vallies of which are composed of frightful gullies, between rugged and precipitous rocks. At the foot of the mountain is the Greek convent of St Catherine, which was founded there in 1331, by William Bouldenell, and has ever since continued to afford hospitality to the few pilgrims whose zeal impels them to brave the perils of this road. The monks are kept, as it were, imprisoned in this convent by the wild Arabs of the surrounding country. 150 miles S. E. Suez.

SINAMARI, a large river of Guiana, which falls into the Atlantic, in Lat. 5. 30. N.

SINAN, a small and winding river of Algiers. It falls into the Wed el Mallah, about five miles before its junction with the sea.

SINANO, an assemblage of mud hills in Greece, in the Morea, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Megalopolis.

SINARUCO, a large river of New Granada, which enters the Orinoco.

SINAX, a village of the Netherlands, 16 miles N. E. Ghent. Population 3400.

SINGAPORE, or **SINGAPORA**, an island, with a town of the same name, near the south coast of Malacca, which gives name to the narrow sea called the straits of Singapura. Long. 103. 30. E. Lat. 1. 12. N.

SINCLAIRTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Population 1211.

SINDE, an extensive province of Hindostan, formerly included in that of Moultan, and situated on both sides of the river Indus, lying principally between the latitudes of 24. and 27. N. This country bears a very striking resemblance to Egypt. It consists of a level plain, with a noble river fertilising the banks as far as the inundation extends, after which the face of the earth becomes a sandy desert, beyond which rises a range of barren mountains. The islands in the Delta of the Ganges, are composed of sand, and are covered with a prickly shrub, very nourishing to camels, on which account a great number are bred in this district. The cultivation in Sind depends on the proper management of the irrigation by means of canals and drains from the river, from which the water is frequently raised by wheels. The produce is sugar, indigo, and all kinds of grain; they have also extensive pasturage. The principal towns are Hyderabad the capital, Tatta, Bhukor, and Corachie: the latter is the chief port, the river being now unnavigable for ships up to Tatta; and Lary or Lahary Bunder, having fallen to decay, in consequence of the impediments in the navigation. Sind produces but few articles of commerce. Its exports are confined to rice, butter, pot-ash, hides, saltpetre, assafetida, frankincense, indigo, horses, and camels. Its imports are

sugarcandy, sweet pepper, cocoa-nuts, ivory, metals of all kinds, Bengal and China silks, porcelain, and pearls. The present rulers of Sinde do not keep up a standing army, but there are 42 tribes who hold their lands on a military tenure, and are obliged to furnish a certain number of cavalry when called on, by which means a numerous army is shortly collected. They have also a considerable number of fortresses dispersed throughout the country, and garrisoned by local troops. The natives of Sinde are now mostly Mahomedans of the Soony sect. Of the ancient history of Sinde, little is known from the period when it was overrun by the Greeks under Alexander, till about the middle of the 6th century. It was invaded by the Persians, and was the scene of many revolutions, and of great anarchy. It was invaded from Delhi, and long continued to pay a tribute to the Mogul. In 1739, all the territories west of the river Indus were ceded by the emperor Mohammed Shah, to the Persian usurper Nadir Shah. The assassination of that person in the year 1747, liberated the rulers of Sinde from their allegiance to Persia, and they again nominally professed themselves subjects of the court of Delhi. In the year 1746, the Sindian chiefs acknowledged themselves feudatories of Cabul, and agreed to pay an annual tribute, while the Shah issued a commission to Puteh Aly and his three brothers, constituting them Ameers, or rulers of Sinde, on his behalf. At present, Sinde is ruled by a triumvirate of two brothers and a nephew, who appear to act with great concord and unanimity. They have recently taken possession of the strong fortress of Amerkote, situated in a desert, 30 miles east of the Indus, to which they have sent all their treasures. In the year 1603, the Bombay government sent an embassy to the Ameers of Sinde; and a native agent, or *charge d'affaires*, resides at Hyderabad, on the part of the East India company.

SINDE. See *Indus*.

SINDE, a river of Hindostan, province of Malwah, which, after a winding course, falls into the Jumna.

SINDELINGEN, a town of Germany, 9 miles S. W. Stuttgart. Population 3000.

SINDERBY, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles W. by S. Thirsk.

SINES, a seaport of Portugal, province of Alentejo. Population 1400.

SINEU, a town of Majorca, 20 miles E. Palma. Population 5500.

SINFAR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Population 2500.

SINFIN, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire, 3½ miles S. by W. Derby.

SINGHOOM, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, province of Orissa. Long. 83. 55. E. Lat. 22. 37. N.

SINGEN, a village of Germany, in Baden, 11 miles W. N. W. Constance. Pop. 1000.

SINGPOORAM, a town of Hindostan, in Long. 83. 24. E. Lat. 19. 35. N.

SINGHIA, a town of Hindostan, province of Bazar, on the Gunduck, surrounded by land, which produces the finest saltpetre. The East India company have long had a factory here, and now monopolise the whole of that article throughout their provinces. Long. 85. 15. E. Lat. 25. 52. N.

SING-SING, a village and landing place of the United States, in West Chester county, New York, on the Hudson, 36 miles N. New York.

SINIGALIA, a well built town of Italy, duchy of Urbino, on the Misa, at its influx into the Adriatic. Its cathedral, of the Corinthian order, and some other churches, are worth notice. The principal source of its wealth is a well frequented fair, held annually in July. Pop. 6200. 17 miles S. E. Pesaro.

SINKEL, a town of Sumatra, on a river of the same name, about 40 miles from the sea. Long. 98. 2. E. Lat. 2. 15. N.

SINORE, a seaport on the northern coast of Asia. It is now greatly reduced. Population 5000. Long. 35. E. Lat. 41. 6. N.

SINTON, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire, 6 miles S. W. Worcester.

SINZHEIM, a town of Germany. 14 miles S. S. E. Heidelberg. Population 2200.

SION, an ancient town of Switzerland, on the Rhone. It has an episcopal palace, a cathedral, several churches and monasteries, a town-house, and a public school. Pop. 5000. 60 miles E. Geneva.

SIOX, a town and fortress of Hindostan, on the island of Bombay, 9 miles from the city of that name.

SION, a hill of Palestine, celebrated as the site of the ancient citadel of Jerusalem.

SIRAPU, a river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco near its mouth.

SIRAXTO, an island of Greece, belonging to the Archipelago, and situated to the west of Paros. It is nearly 30 miles in length, and about 7 in breadth. Pop. 4000, all Greeks.

SIRPO, a river of the United States, in the Ohio, which flows into the Scioto.

SIRSEY, a river of the United States, in Alabama territory. It joins the Tombighee.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLANDS, in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Cook.

SIR HENRY MARTIN'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 16 miles in circuit. Long. 220. 19. E. Lat. 80. 51. S.

SIRAVAN, a village of Khuisistan, in Persia, 48 miles N. N. E. Shuster.

SIRGOOJAH, capital of a district of Hindostan, about 12 miles from the British frontier. Long. 83. 50. E. Lat. 23. 5. N.

SIRHIND, the ancient capital of a district of Hindostan. Long. 75. 55. E. Lat. 30. 40. N.

SISSACH, a town of the Swiss canton of Bale, 13 miles S. E. Bale. Population 1600.

SISSOPOLI, or **SIZEBOLI,** the ancient *Apollonia*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 115 miles N. N. W. Constantinople.

SISTERON, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, on the Durance. It has a fine cathedral. Pop. 4000. 48 miles N. E. Aix.

SISTON, a village of England, Gloucestershire, 6 miles E. by N. Bristol. Pop. 802.

SISTOVA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. It has a citadel. Population 20,000. 25 miles E. Nicopol.

SITANG, a large river of the Birman empire, province of Pegu.

SITTARD, a town of the Netherlands, on the Gheete. Population 3300.

SITTINGBOURNE, an ancient market town of England, in Kent, and a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Dover. It consists chiefly of one wide street, and depends chiefly for its support on the resort of travellers. The church is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, two chapels, and a tower rising at the west end. Pop. 1537. 11 miles S. E. Rochester.

SITZENDORF, a small town of Austria, 33 miles N. N. W. Vienna. Population 1400.

SIVANO SAMUDRA, a remarkable island in the river Cavery, province of Coimbatore, in the south of India. It is nine miles in length, and contains an extraordinary cataract, 150 feet perpendicular. It contains many remains of Hindoo antiquities.

SIVAS, or **SIWAS**, a considerable city of Asia Minor. It is situated on the great river Kizil Irmak. It is dirty and ill built. Long. 37. E. Lat. 39. 55. N.

SIVRY, a town of the Netherlands, 18 miles S. S. W. Charleroi. Population 2200.

SIUT, a large town of Upper Egypt, on the western bank of the Nile. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Copts, in whose hands almost all the commercial transactions of Egypt are placed. They are employed in an extensive manufacture of blue cloth. Siut is also the rendezvous of the caravans which proceed from Egypt southwards into the interior of Africa, to Senaar and Darfur; from which countries they bring a considerable quantity of slaves and gold. Long. 31. 13. 26. E. Lat. 27. 10. 14. N.

SIWAH, or **SIUAH**, a considerable oasis or fertile island, occurring in the Libyan desert, on the route from Egypt to Fezzan. This valley is described by Horneman as 50 miles in circumference, hemmed in on every side by barren rocks.

SIX MILE BRIDGE, a small village of Ireland, county of Limerick, on the river Maig, 102 miles S. W. Dublin.

SIX MILE BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, county of Clare, on the Gearn, 8 miles S. W. Limerick.

SIXPOURS, a town of France, 9 miles S. W. Toulon. Population 2600.

SIZELAND, a village of England, in Norfolk, 5 miles from Bungay.

SIZUN, a town of France, department of Finistère. Population 2000.

SKAGEN, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, on the Cattegat. Population 900.

SKAGEN, a cape on the N. coast of North Jutland. Long. 10. 31. E. Lat. 57. 46. N.

SKALHOLT, or **REINKIRKIR**, a small trading town, or rather village of Iceland, on

the Huikna. It has a cathedral, and in the neighbourhood are the famous hot springs called Geysers. Long. 16. W. Lat. 64. N.

SKALITZ, a town of Hungary, 48 miles N. Presburg. Population 5700.

SKANDERBORG, a town of Denmark, 14 miles S. S. W. Aarhus. Population 500.

SKARA, an old town in the south of Sweden, in West Gothland, near the lake of Wener. It contains hardly 1000 inhabitants, having been in 1719 totally destroyed by fire. It has a college, with a botanical garden, an hospital, a medical school, and a large cathedral. 77 miles N. E. Gottenburg.

SKARR WATER, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. It joins the Nith.

SKERBY, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire, 2½ miles N. E. Richmond.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, on a river which bears its name. It has productive mines of iron and copper. Population 1800. 38 miles S. S. W. Christiania.

SKELBROOK, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SKELEEN, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SKELFLETE, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Humber.

SKEEL, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Yaura.

SKEELLAND, a hamlet of England, in Suffolk, 2½ miles from Stowmarket.

SKEELLIGS, two small islands on the southwest coast of Ireland, about six or seven miles S. W. Bolus Head.

SKELOWE and **SKELMANTHORPE**, 2 townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SKELENSDALE, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 922.

SKELEMERCH, a hamlet of England, in Westmorland.

SKELTON, a village of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse.

SKELTON, two townships of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SKELEWITH, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3½ miles N. Hawkeshead.

SKENEATILES, a post village of the United States, in Onondaga county, New York, on Skeneatiles lake, 163 miles W. Albany.

SKEPETH CASTLE, a fortress of England, in Monmouthshire.

SKEKINGE, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, on the Skena. Population 900.

SKENNA, a small river of England, in Durham, which runs into the Tees.

SKEKES, or **SKEERY ISLES**, three small islands of Shetland, 15 miles N. E. Whalsay.

SKERTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1263.

SKETX, a small river of Wales, in Merionethshire, which falls into the Irish sea.

SKEVENLEY, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire, 2 miles S. E. Hinckley.

SKESWAY, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SKIATHI, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, in circumference about 30 miles.

SKIATHI, the chief place of the foregoing island. Population 1000.

SKIBBEREEN, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, on the Den. 34 miles S. W. Cork.

SKIDBY, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

SKIDDAW, one of the highest mountains of England, in Cumberland, distinguished also for its grand and romantic scenery, as well as for the lakes in its different hollows, and near its base. Height 3022 feet.

SKIELSKION, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, 62 miles W. S. W. Copenhagen.

SKINBURNESS, a village of England, in Cumberland, 11 miles N. W. Wigton.

SKINNERSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in North Carolina.

SKINNINGHOVE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SKIPPON, a small river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Wire.

SKIPTON, a market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the middle of the vale of Skipton. The town consists chiefly of one wide and long street. The church is a spacious structure, with a tower at the west end. It contains also a grammar school, and a town-house lately built. Skipton castle is an ancient structure, said to have been originally erected soon after the conquest. It surrendered to the parliamentary army in 1645. Skipton has a great trade in grain. Great numbers of cattle and sheep are also sold here in the course of the year. It has a paper-mill, a glazing-mill, a considerable twist-mill, a cotton manufactory, &c. Population 3411. 44 miles W. York.

SKIPTON, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles S. W. Thirsk.

SKIRCOAT, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 3323.

SKIRETHORNS, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SKIRINGGLASS, a small island, near the west coast of Scotland.

SKIRINTARSAN, a small island near the east coast of Skye.

SKIRLAUGH, NORTH and SOUTH, two townships of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

SKIRLINGTON and SKIRPENBECK, 2 townships of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

SKOPELOS, an island of the Grecian archipelago, on the coast of Magnesia, 30 miles in circumference. Population 12,000.

SKOPELOS, the chief place of the foregoing island. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 5000.

SKRYNE, a village of Ireland, county of East Meath, 19½ miles N. W. Dublin.

SKUTSCH, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles E. by S. Prague. Population 2500.

SKYE, one of the most considerable of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, and in the county of Inverness, separated from the mainland of Scotland by a channel three leagues broad, but at the ferry of Glenelg not more than half a mile. It lies between 57. and 57. 38. N. lat. and between 5. 33. and 6. 40. W. long. 64 miles in its greatest length, and

in breadth from 35 to 3 miles, being on an average 13. It contains 342,100 English acres, of which about 30,000 are arable; the rest, consisting of mountain and hill pasture, lakes, morasses, rocks, and other waste lands, may be 750 square miles, deeply indented with inlets of the sea; and those inlets are so distributed, that no spot in the island is four miles from salt water. The climate is mild, but humid and variable. The surface is very irregular. In several districts are bleak elevated ridges of hills, covered with heath; and below are vallies watered by rapid streams, fresh water lakes, morasses in which trunks of trees are found, gently sloping declivities, and level fields. There is every diversity of soil, except pure sand. There is abundance of freestone, limestone, granite, with some veins of marble, and appearances of lead and iron ore in various places. Agriculture is still in a very backward state; and if the land were inclosed, drained, and sheltered, the aspect of the country would be entirely altered. Many curious grottos, Druidical monuments, and ancient forts, are found in this island. The island is divided into seven parochial districts, which contain upwards of 13,000 inhabitants, who dwell for the most part in scattered villages, as convenience or the situation invites.

SKYHO, an island of the Grecian archipelago, east of Negroponte, about 60 miles in circumference. Long. 24. 33. E. Lat. 38. 52. N.

SLARTOWN, a village of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey.

SLAGELSE, a town of Denmark, 50 miles W. S. W. Copenhagen. Population 1800.

SLAITHWAITE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2071.

SLANE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, on the Boyne, over which is a bridge, 3 miles W. Drogheda.

SLANEY, a river of Ireland, which runs into Wexford harbour.

SLATE RIVER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which joins James river.

SLAUGHTERFORD, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, 5 miles W. by N. Chippenham.

SLAUFORD, NEW, a flourishing market town of England, county of Lincoln, on a small rivulet called the Slee. The church is a handsome and spacious Gothic structure. The castle is now levelled with the ground. Population 2094. 16 miles S. Lincoln.

SLAUFORD, OLD, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire, about a mile from the foregoing.

SLEDDALE, LONG, a township of England, in Westmoreland, 8 miles W. by N. Kendal.

SLEDDALE, WEST, a hamlet in the above county, 5½ miles N. N. W. Orton.

SLEDMEERE, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

SLEEKURN, EAST and WEST, adjoining hamlets of England, in Durham.

SLEEPE, a hamlet of England, in Hertfordshire, near St Alban's.

SLEEPY CREEK, a river of the United States, North Carolina. It enters the Atlantic.

Slieve, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, 5 miles E. by S. Wareham.

Sliswick, a duchy or province of the Danish dominions, which has Jutland to the north, and Holstein to the south, while on the east and west it is bounded by the sea. Its form is oblong; its length is about 70 miles; its breadth, including the islands to the east and west, from 30 to 56 miles. Like Jutland, it has no mountains, and not many elevations sufficient to the purpose of hills. It is consequently not rich in minerals, but most parts of it are fit for tillage. The productions are barley, oats, and rye, with comparatively little wheat, hemp, or flax. Population 300,000 on the mainland, and 40,000 on the islands. It has good pasture, on which are bred horses and horned cattle. The chief towns are Flensberg, containing 15,000 inhabitants; Kiel; Sleswick, Tondern, and Tonningen. The chief manufactures, woollen and linen, are carried on, not in collective establishments, but in the cottages of the manufacturer. Fishing forms a considerable occupation on the coast, as well as in the arms of the sea.

Sleswick, the capital of the duchy of the same name, on the river Sles. It is a long irregular town. The objects of interest are the cathedral, with its altar and the monuments of the princes; the town-house, a neat structure; the orphan-house, the work-house, and the nunnery of St John; also 5 churches. Here are manufactures of refined sugar, earthenware, leather, and mill-cloth. Population 7000. 108 miles S. W. Copenhagen. Long. 10. 34. E. Lat. 54. 32. N.

Slektrawijk, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Population 2300.

Slektrawijk, a small town of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Pop. 2400.

Sligo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded E. by the county of Leitrim, S. by Roscommon, S. W. and W. by Mayo, and N. by the bay of Donegal. Its greatest length is 30 English miles, and the greatest breadth 27. It contains 620 square miles, English. The soil is generally light, sandy, gravelly, gravelly loam, or mossy, mixed with some stones on a strong gravelly bottom, tolerably productive of potatoes, barley, and oats. In some parts the lands are rich and fertile, equally adapted for tillage or for fattening the heaviest oxen. It is mountainous in many parts. Among these hills there are many large lakes, and abundance of rivers. The chief waterfalls there are the Sligo, the Bann, the Glenties, the Ussie, the Ouse, the Bann, and the Moy. Lead, iron, silver, and copper have been discovered in different places. The mountains near Lough Gill, which give indications of coal. The lake of Sligo is unfertile in the county. Pop. 10,000.

Sligo, a town of Ireland, situated on the county of the same name, and a small pleasantly situated on the mouth of the river which flows from Lough Gill to Sligo bay.

The trade of Sligo has been increasing for many years. Its public buildings consist of a jail, a barrack, a court-house, an infirmary, and a charter school. This town owes its origin to a castle and an abbey, erected here about the year 1082. The castle was destroyed and rebuilt in 1316. Its ruins now stand in a former splendour. Sligo sends one member to the imperial parliament. Population 2000, but they have since increased. 100 miles N. W. Dublin.

Slonimsk, a town of European Russia, government of Viatka. Population 4700.

Slonimsk, a town of Russian Lithuania, government of Grodno. Population 4400. 44 miles S. E. W. Novogrodek.

Sloterum, a village of the Netherlands, near Amsterdam. Sl. A village of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Pop. 4000.

Stoveum, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire. The celebrated Sir H. Knollys had here his residence and observatory.

Stura, or **Solusa**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, 10 miles N. Brugges. Pop. 1200.

Styria, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire, 8½ miles N. Lancaster.

Smaloxin, a province in the south of Sweden, lying between the Baltic and the province of Halland. Area 3700 square miles. Population 215,000. It is well watered, both by rivers and lakes.

Smalcalden, the chief town of the above district, on a river of the same name. It contains a castle, three suburbs, and 4900 inhabitants. It has near it mines of iron, which is converted into steel, and manufactured in the town into knives, saws, needles, and other hardware; also several silk-works. In 1631, the Protestants formed here their famous league. 58 miles S. W. Cassel.

Smalcalden, **Leffla**, a town of Germany, 4 miles W. Smalcalden. Pop. 1500.

Smalmsnorth, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland.

Smarden, a village and parish, formerly a market town, of England, in Kent, 36 miles S. E. by E. London. Population 1000.

Smarden, **Gerrard**, and **Leffla**, two villages of England, Northumberland.

Smarden, **Kiln**, and **Smarden**, **Leffla**, two townships of England, in Northumberland.

Smarden, a small town of England, in Northumberland, which includes the town.

Smarden, a county of the United States, on the north side of Washington. Population 11,000, including the town.

Smarden, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, is the south of Cape Fear river, and the town of the coast of Virginia.

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SMITHWICK, a village of England, in Staffordshire. Population 1930.

SMOLENSKO, a government or province of the Russian empire, to the west of the government of Moscow, between 30. 50. and 35. 30. E. longitude, and 53. 30. and 56. 25. N. latitude. Area 21,400 square miles. Population 1,050,000, mostly Russians, with some Poles, Germans, and Jews. The principal rivers are the Duna, the Dnieper, the Desna, the Sosha, the Kasplia, the Uga, and the Viasma. The lakes are also numerous.

SMOLENSKO, a considerable town of European Russia, and the capital of the above government, built partly on two hills, and partly in a valley between them, watered by the Dnieper, here a navigable stream. The part to the south of that river is surrounded with a masonry-wall 30 feet in height, 15 thick, and a mile and three quarters in circuit. The whole is surrounded with a ditch and a sort of covered way; and some modern redoubts have been erected as outworks. Smolensko was the scene of an obstinate conflict between the French and Russians in 1812; but on quitting it in their disastrous retreat in November following, the French blew up part of the works; and as most of the houses were of wood, about the half of them were destroyed on these two occasions. Smolensko is thinly inhabited, containing within its circumference several large gardens. One large street divides it into two, and is paved with stone; but the others are paved, or rather floored, with planks. The part rebuilt since 1812 is of a good construction, and the number of public edifices is considerable. Here are nearly 30 churches and chapels, besides two cathedrals, and places of public worship for Lutherans and Catholics. The manufactures are linen, leather, soap, and hats; and there is a pretty active trade in corn and hemp. Population 12,600. 235 miles W. S. W. Moscow, and 360 S. by E. St. Petersburg. Long. 31. 56. 38. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

SMYRNA, a large and commercial city of Asia Minor, situated at the head of a long and winding gulf of the Grecian archipelago. Smyrna is one of the most celebrated of the ancient cities of Asia. It has ever since continued a flourishing city, and in modern times has been particularly distinguished for its trade. The present town is about 4 miles in circuit, and extends about a mile along the water, in approaching from which it makes a very beautiful appearance. The interior does not correspond to the splendour of its approach. The streets are narrow, dirty, and ill paved. The bazars, though well provided with goods, are by no means splendid in their structure. There are two very fine caravanserais inclosing square courts, and which being covered with cupolas, make a very handsome appearance. The bestestinas or shops also are arched over, and very fine. At the east end of the city is a large hill, which the castle was built. Of the sumptuous edifices which rendered Smyrna one of

the brightest ornaments of the Lesser Asia, scarcely any remains can now be traced. In 1814 the plague produced such ravages, that its victims were estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000. The inhabitants of Smyrna are usually reckoned at 100,000, of whom Mr Turner supposes the Turks to amount to between 50,000 and 60,000, the Greeks to 30,000, the Armenians to 8000, and the Franks or Europeans to 2000 or 3000. The export trade of Smyrna consists of very rich commodities, raw silk, Turkey carpets, unwrought cotton, and the beautiful goat hair or mohair of Angora, which is used in several of our finer manufactures. It sends out also a considerable quantity of raisins, a little muscadine wine, and a variety of drugs, as rhubarb, amber, musk, lapis lazuli, and guma. A certain number of pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones, are also exported. The imports are chiefly woollen cloths, lead, tin, glass, and wrought silks. Long. 27. 4. 45. E. Lat. 38. 29. N.

SMYRNA, a post township of the United States. New York. Population 1334.

SMAYTON, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 603.

SMAYTH, a market town and parish of England, in Yorkshire, on the Aire. Population of the town 834. 22 miles S. by E. York.

SNEECK, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Friesland. It has manufactures of linen. Population 5000.

SNEETON, a village of England, 1 mile from Nottingham. Population 1212.

SNIAZYŃ, a town of Austrian Galicia, 28 miles W. Czernowitz. Population 4000.

SNITTEN and **SNITTERTON**, two hamlets of England, Northumberland and Derbyshire.

SNOREHAM, a hamlet of England, in Essex county, 5½ miles S. S. E. Maldon.

SNORING, GREAT and LITTLE, a parish and hamlet of England, in Norfolk.

SNOWDON MOUNTAIN, the highest mountain of Wales, in Caernarvonshire. It is 3571 feet above the level of the sea.

SNOWHILL, a post town and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Worcester county, Maryland, on the Potomack, 24 miles from its mouth. It has a courthouse, a jail, an academy, and 3 churches. Population 1600. 126 miles S. Philadelphia.

SNYDALL, or **SNIDALE**, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SNYTT, a river of England, which rises in Leicestershire, and runs into the Dean.

SOANX, a river of Hindostan, which joins the Ganges 29 miles above the city of Patna, in Bihar, after a winding course of 500 miles.

SOAX, or **SOUX**, a river of England, which runs into the Trent.

SOAY, a small island of Scotland, near the Isle of Skye.—3d. Two small islands on the coast of Harris.—3d. A small pasture island on the coast of Sutherlandshire.

SOCERY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific ocean, so named by Captain Cook, in the year 1769. They are

Ulitea, Otaha, Bolabola, Hushaine, Tubai, and Maurua; the two last are very small. They are situated between the latitude of 16. 10. and 16. 35. S. and between the longitude of 156. 57. and 166. 37. from the meridian of Greenwich. The inhabitants, climate, and produce are similar, in many respects, to those of Otahiti, from which island they are not above 40 leagues distant towards the north-west. They are similar in their manners, being addicted to the same superstitions and customs; and being also under a similar climate, their mode of living is generally the same. Influenced by the instructions of the missionaries, the sovereigns of many of these islands, together with a large proportion of the inhabitants, have relinquished the superstitions of their forefathers, and professed their belief in the truths of Christianity. This change has extended to several of the Society islands, viz. Humeine, Hainea or Ulitea, Taha or Otaha, and Borabora or Bolabola.

NOCKACKOW, a town of Poland, on the river Baura. Population 3000.

NOCKBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland.

NOCKBURN, a village of England, in Durham, 7 miles S. E. Darlington.

NOCHERO, one of the Itzvilagigredo islands, in the North Pacific ocean, about 360 miles from the west coast of Mexico.

SOCORRO, a town of New Granada, province of Santa Fe. Population 3599.

SOCOTARA, an island of the Indian ocean, about 40 leagues to the eastward of Capo Guardafui, 27 leagues long, and 7 broad.

SODERFORA, a small town of Middle Sweden, in Sudermania, government of Upsal. Here is a manufactory of officers.

SODERHAM, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia. It has manufactures of linen and iron. Population 2000.

SODERFELIX, a town of Sweden, 18 miles W. S. W. Stockholm. Population 1000.

SODUS, a post township of the United States, in Ontario county, New York, on Great Sodus bay. Population 1557.

SODUS BAY, **GEMAT**, a bay on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 4 miles across, and 2 deep.

SOEAT, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 32 miles S. E. Munster. Population 5460. Long. 8. 30. E. Lat. 51. 34. 51. N.

SOFALA, a country and city of Eastern Africa, situated at the mouth of a considerable river of the same name. At the time of the first arrival of the Portuguese, it was a place of great commercial importance. Since Mozambique became the capital of the Portuguese settlements, it has sunk into insignificance. The Portuguese, however, still maintain here a fort. Long. 34. 46. E. Lat. 20. 15. S.

SOFIA, or **SOUMIA**, a large city of European Turkey, the capital of Bulgaria, on the river Bogana. It has a very extensive trade, which is for the most part in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. It contains a

number of handsome baths and mosques, but the streets are narrow, uneven, and dirty. Population 50,000. 200 miles W. N. W. Constantinople. Long. 23. 14. E. Lat. 42. 50. N. **SOHAN**, or **MOON'S SEMAR**, an irregularly built market town of England, in Cambridgeshire, on the Cam. It has a church, a spacious building, in the form of a cross; also a charity school, and three almshouses. Population 2084. 7 miles S. E. Ely.

SOHAN, an ancient and celebrated city of Ommen, in Eastern Arabia.

SORENRES, an inland town of the Netherlands, 25 miles S. W. Brussels. Pop. 4760.

SORENRES, a town of France, department of the Aisne, on the river Aisne. It is built. The cathedral is an exquisite edifice. The other remarkable objects are the church of Notre Dame, the academy established in 1674, the lycee, the theatre, and a pleasant walk on the banks of the Aisne. Its trade is in corn, and its manufactures are of coarse linen, stockings, thread, leather, and ropes. Population 7500. 65 miles S. E. Amiens.

SOLANDER'S ISLAND, an island near the south coast of New Zealand.

SOLANO, a town of Spain, 103 miles S. by E. Madrid. Population 1200.

SOLDIN, a town of the Prussian states, 70 miles E. N. E. Berlin. Population 3200.

SOLENO, a town of the Sardinian states, province of Alessandria. Population 2000.

SOLENNES, a town of France, 0 miles E. N. E. Cambry. Population 3900.

SOLETHUS, or **SOLOTHURN**, a town in the north of Switzerland, and the capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the foot of Mount Jura, on the Aar, which divides it into two parts. It has several good offices. Population 4200. 18 miles N. by E. Bern.

SOLFATARA, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli.

SOLDATIKAVA, a town of European Russia, government of Kostroma. Pop. 2300.

SOLIKAMSK, an old town of European Russia, government of Perm, with salt springs and copper mines. Population 3800.

SOLIMAN, a seaport in the bay of Tunis, 20 miles E. S. E. Tunis.

SOLINGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Whipper. Population 4100.

SOLIPACI, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Population 2000.

SOLLER, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 14 miles N. Palma. Pop. 5700. It has a harbour, defended by two forts.

SOLLASA LE POSE, a town of France, on the Lot, 9 miles N. E. Toulon. Pop. 1000.

SOLMS, a district in the west of Germany, in Westphalia. Population 35,000.

SOLU, or **SALUA-CORRA**, an island town of Java, the capital of a district, and residence of an emperor. It is a large and populous town, intersected with broad and shaded avenues or streets, running at right angles. The Crattan, where the emperor resides with his court, is very spacious, and comprises several palaces in its area. The other edifices

and nobility live in villas, surrounded by high walls, interspersed through the town and neighbourhood. The European town and fort are very neat.

SOLOFKA, a town of Naples; Principato Ultra. It has manufactures of gold and silver plate. Population 6100.

SOLONON'S ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific ocean, situated chiefly between Long. 165. and 160. E. Lat. 5. and 12. S.

SOLOTAČEV, a town of European Russia, government of Slohodak Ukraine, on the Uda, with two churches. Population 4800.

SOLSONA, or **SALSONA**, a town of Spain; in Catalonia. Population 3000.

SOLWAY FRITH, a navigable arm of the sea, which extends eastward from the Irish sea, forming the boundary of England and Scotland for upwards of 60 miles.

SOLYMANIA, called also **SHEHR ZOOR**, a town of the territory of Kurdistan. Population 6000. 54 miles E. Kerkook.

SOMBRERO, a small island in the West Indies, about 3 miles long. Long. 63. 28. 30. W. Lat. 18. 37. 40. N.

SOMEREX, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 2800.

SOMERFORD, a village of England, in Staffordshire, situated on the Penk.

SOMERFORD BOOTH, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire, near Congleton.

SOMERSET, a maritime county of England, bounded N. W. by the Bristol channel; N. by Gloucestershire and the county and city of Bristol; E. and S. E. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; and S. and W. by Devonshire. Its figure is irregular, somewhat resembling a crescent. Its greatest breadth is 30, and its extreme length is 70 miles. It contains 1549 square miles, or 990,000 acres, with 200 inhabitants to each square mile. It is divided into 43 hundreds, 7 liberties, and 462 parishes; and contains 2 cities, Bath and Wells, and part also of Bristol; 5 boroughs, Bridgewater, Ilchester, Milborne Port, Minehead, and Taunton; and 27 other market towns, viz. Axbridge, Bruton, Milverton, Castle Cary, Chard, Crewkerne, Dulverton, Dunster, Frome, Selwood, Glastonbury, Ilminster, Keynsham, Langport, North Cary, Pennford, South Petherton, Porlock, Stogumber, Shepton Mallet, Somerton, Stewy, Watchet, Wellington, Wincanton, Wivelcomb, Wrington, and Yeovil. It sends 16 members to parliament. One for each of the cities and boroughs. Few districts of the kingdom present greater diversities of surface than Somersetshire. It possesses every gradation from the lofty mountain and barren moor, to the rich and highly cultivated vale, and thence descending to the unimproved and unimprovable marsh and fen. The Quantock hills extend northward from Taunton, and descend into a cultivated vale of some extent. Westward the county is entirely mountainous and hilly. It is divided into various ridges, running from east to west, and from which numerous lateral branches

are detached. Between these occur steep vallies, which form, when richly wooded, some of the most striking features of the beautiful scenery for which this coast is celebrated. Along the slope and skirts of the hills, this low land is dry and well cultivated, but from thence towards the coast it forms a vast and wide spreading district of water formed lands, known by the name of the *Marishes*; in the middle of which, and separating them into two great divisions, rises boldly to view a range of high ground. The rivers of Somersetshire rise chiefly in these high grounds within the county, and are none of them of any great magnitude, except the Avon, which rises in Wiltshire, and divides the county from Gloucestershire. The Avon is the principal river. The others are the Parret, the Ivel, the Tone, the Brue, and the Ax. The soil of Somersetshire scarcely admits of any general description or character, almost every species being found in various parts of the county, except chalk, of which there is very little. It is mostly, however, of a highly fertile and productive quality. Somersetshire stands high in reputation for its agricultural and rural produce. The plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage, which furnishes not only a sufficiency for its own consumption, but also a considerable surplus for other markets. London, Bristol, Salisbury, and other parts of the kingdom, are annually supplied with fat oxen, sheep, and hogs, together with many other articles in great abundance. Nor are the hills by any means deficient in their arable productions. But grazing and the dairy form the great objects of the husbandry of this district, grain not being raised to such an extent as to supply its own consumption, so that vast quantities are imported from the adjacent counties of Wilts and Dorset. The oxen of this county are scarcely inferior in size to those of Lincolnshire; and the grain of the flesh is thought finer. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes here. Much cheese is made in the lower parts of the county; and that of the Cheddar district is said to exceed any in the kingdom. The minerals of Somersetshire constitute an important article of its produce. The great mining district is the Mendip hills, which afford lead, calamine, and coal, the latter of which is also found in great abundance, and in various parts to the north of these hills. Besides these minerals, limestone, of which there are extensive quarries in the Quantock hills, paving stone, tiling stone, freestone, marl, and fullers earth, are found in different parts of the county. The manufactures of Somersetshire, which are considerable, consist chiefly in articles of clothing. At Frome and Shepton Mallet there are some manufactures of woollen cloth and knit stockings, and of narrow cloth at Ilminster, Chard, Crewkerne, &c. In the middle district of the county are many manufactures of coarse linen, such as double,

tick, &c.; also gloves, gill-net, &c. The woolen manufactures are also carried on at Taunton and Wellington. Several canals have been formed to facilitate its intercourse with the adjacent districts. Pop. 355,314.

SOMERSET, a county of the United States, in Maine. Pop. 12,310.—3d, in New Jersey. Pop. 14,728.—3d, On the south side of Pennsylvania. Pop. 11,284.—4th, in Maryland. Population 17,105, including 6975 slaves.

SOMERSET, a borough and township of the United States, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 500. 61 miles E. S. E. Pittsburgh.

SOMERSET, a river of the United States, in Maine, which joins the Kennebeck.

SOMERTON, a market town and borough of England, in Somersetshire, on a branch of the river Parret. The town consists of five streets. The church is an ancient building. It has also an excellent free school, and a well endowed almshouse. Somerton is supposed to have been a Roman citadel. Part of the walls and a round tower still remain. Population of the parish, 1643. 123 miles W. by S. London.

SOMERVILLE ISLAND, a small island in the Polar sea, discovered by Captain Parry. Long. 96. 25. W. Lat. 74. 41. N.

SOMMA, a town of Italy, situated at the foot of Vesuvius. It has a castle. Population 6800. 12 miles E. Naples.

SOMMARIVA DEL BOSCO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 6100.

SOMME, a river of France, which falls into the English channel.

SOMME, a department in the north of France, comprising the western part of Picardy, and bounded W. by the English channel, and N. by the department of the Pas de Calais. Area 2360 square miles. Population 495,000. Besides corn, pasturage, fruit, and vegetables, a large quantity of colseed, rapeseed, and oleaginous grains, are raised, as well as flax and hemp. Amiens is the capital. The other towns are Abbeville, Doullens, Péronne, and Montdidier.

SOMMELDYK, a town of South Holland, on the island of Overflakke. Pop. 1600.

SOMMERDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N. N. W. Weimar. Pop. 1900.

SOMMERIK, a town of Hungary, 11 miles S. E. Presburg. Population 2700.

SOMMERGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Population 6400.

SOMMIERS, a town of France, department of the Gers. Population 2400.

SOMOSIERRA, a small town of Spain, 52 miles N. Madrid.

SONCINO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Oglio, 30 miles N. Cremona. Pop. 3900.

SONDERSBORG, a town of Denmark, 21 miles W. S. W. Rosborg. Population 2700.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Wipper. Population 3100.

SONDURJO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Multer. Population 3200.

SONNEBURG, a town of the Prussian states, 11 miles E. S. E. Custrin. Population 1700.

SONNENBERG, a town of Germany, 40 miles S. Weimar. Population 1900.

SONORA, an intendancy or province of Mexico, which is very thinly peopled, and extends along the gulf of California, for more than 300 leagues from the great bay of Bayama, or the Rio del Rosario, to the mouth of the Rio Colorado. It is bounded W. by the sea, S. by the intendancy of Guadalupe, and E. by a very uncultivated part of New Biscay. Its northern limits are very uncertain. Population 121,000.

SONNECK, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg. Population 1500.

SONSONWARR, or **THUNDAT**, the capital of a district of the same name, in Guatemala, near a bay on the Pacific coast. Pop. 2800. Long. 89. 45. W. Lat. 16. 46. N.

SONTHORZ, a town of Bavaria, on the Iller. Population 2500.

SOOLOO ISLAND, a chain of islands, about 60 in number, deriving their name from Sooloo, the principal island in the group. They extend from Borneo to Magindano, and are comprehended between the 4th and 7th degrees of N. lat. The island of Sooloo is situated in Long. 119. E. Lat. 6. N. It is 30 miles long, 12 broad, and has 60,000 inhabitants.

SOORBA, the capital of a district of Hindostan, between the 14th and 15th degrees of N. lat. It was formerly extensive and populous, but was taken by Hyder Aly, and destroyed. Long. 74. 58. E. Lat. 14. 34. N.

SOORENGAONO, a town of branches of the Lucka and one of the branches of the Brahmapootra river. It was a large and flourishing city in the 15th century. It is now reduced to a mere village. Long. 90. 43. E. Lat. 23. 30. N.

SOORANGUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, near the Mahanuddy river.

SOOTMILL, a township of England, 6 miles N. W. Wakefield. Population 5000.

SOOTY, a town of Bengal, near the head of the Bhagarutty or Cominatar river. Long. 88. 2. E. Lat. 24. 26. N.

SOPHIA, a town of Russia, 15 miles S. St. Petersburg. It has a magnificent church. Population 600.

SORA, a town of Naples, on the Gorigliano, 60 miles N. W. Naples. Population 7200.

SORAU, or **ZAROWE**, a seat town of Lower Lusatia, 69 miles S. S. E. Frankfurt on the Oder. Population 3600.

SOREL, or **WILLIAM HENRY**, a town of Lower Canada, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Richelieu, or Sorel river, with the St. Lawrence. It is laid out with regularity. Some trade is carried on. Population 1500. Long. 72. 58. W. Lat. 46. 5. N.

SORREZ, a town of France, department of the Tarn. Population 1700.

SORSEZ, a large river of France, in Provence. It falls into the Rhone near Avignon.

SORSUZA, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. Population 1400.

SORTA, the chief town of a district of Spain, in Old Castile, situated on the Duera. I.

has 15 churches and chapels, 11 monasteries, and 4 hospitals. It has also manufactures of silk stockings, leather, soap, and woollens. Population 6000. 110 miles N. E. Madrid.

SORIANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, with 3600 inhabitants.

SORRENTO, a town of Italy, on the gulf of Naples. It has a manufacture of silk. Population 4200. 15 miles S. S. E. Naples.

SORTINO, a town of Sicily, in the quarter called Val di Noto. Population 6000.

SOS, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 4 miles S. S. E. Sanguesa. Population 2400.

SORELLO, a town of Piedmont, on the Be-vera. Population 3200.

SUDAN, the name given by the Moors of Northern Africa to a vast tract of territory in the interior of that continent.

SOUTZMATT, a village of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Population 2100.

SOUND, or **ØRESUND**, the strait or narrow sea between the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the continent of Sweden, through which vessels pass from the North sea into the Baltic. It is about 4 miles across, and the Danes exact a toll on all ships that pass through the strait.

SOURABAYA, a large and flourishing town of Java, on the north-eastern coast, and capital of a district of the same name, situated at the mouth of a navigable river, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the sea shore. The river separates the European part of the town from the Chinese and the native quarter. A fine bridge, with draw-chains to raise it up for the passage of vessels, connects the European town with that of the natives. The houses are very good, and some are elegant, particularly the newly erected country seats of private individuals. The general hospital is an attracting object. There is also a fine arsenal, and other extensive works, calculated for equipments on a very large scale. Here guns are cast, and carriages of all descriptions constructed. Vessels also, with their various appointments, are built and equipped at Sourabaya. A mint is likewise at work here, on a new silver and copper coinage. Sourabaya is situated within that narrow strait which is formed by the islands of Java and Madura, and is defended by batteries. The mouth of the river on which Sourabaya is situated, is defended by Fort Calinas, a circular battery mounting 40 guns. When the French had possession of Java, it was intended to have erected Sourabaya into a port of consequence, and General Ilegueld, expended large sums in the construction of works for the defence of the harbour, and was proceeding in his plans when the island was taken by the British. Long. 113° 56. N. Lat. 7° 14' S.

SOURVAL, a town of France, department of La Manche. Population 4000.

SOURAN, a town of Ekremadura, 12 miles S. W. Coimbra. Population 3200.

SOUAS, a town of Portugal, 15 miles W. Faro. Population 4000.

SOURVOY, a town of France, department of the Ardennes. Population 2500.

SOUTCHEOUFOO, a large city of China, capital of the eastern part of the province of Kiangnan, intersected by rivers and canals. It is one of the most beautiful cities of the empire. Long. 120. E. Lat. 31° 22' N.

SOUTHERAINE, a town of France, department of La Creuse. Population 2000.

SOUTHAM, a market town of England, in Warwickshire. The church is a handsome building. Pop. 1161. 82 miles N. W. London.

SOUTHAM, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. Cheltenham.

SOUTH AMERICA, the southern division of the American continent, and separated from the northern division by the Isthmus of Darien. It comprehends, under the appellation of Terra Firma, the governments of Panama, Porto Bello, Veragua, and Darien; the viceroyalty of New Granada, the government or captain-generalship of the Caraccas, the kingdom of Quito, all of which are sometimes included in the viceroyalty of Granada; the extensive country of Guiana; the viceroyalty of Peru, of Buenos Ayres, and the captain-generalship of Chili; also Brazil, under the dominion of the Portuguese. To the south of the Spanish possessions, and in many extensive tracts of the interior also, it is occupied by savage tribes. Of the different countries which compose this great continent, a geographical account will be found under their respective titles.

SOUTHAMPTON, a considerable town of England, in the county of Hants or Southampton, is a county of itself, and is styled the town and county of the town of Southampton. It is situated on the large estuary called Southampton water, on a tongue of land which is bounded by that water S. and W., and by the river Itchen E. The ground in this peninsula rises towards the centre, forming a very moderately elevated ridge, on which the town is built. It presents a picturesque appearance from different points of view. The High-street runs from the quay northwards; it is upwards of half a mile long, and is particularly handsome and spacious. The entrance to this street from the land side is by the Bar-gate, a venerable piece of antiquity. Within the last fifty years the town has more than doubled its buildings and its population; the latter probably amounting to between 10,000 and 12,000. Of the public buildings, there are five parish churches, St Michael's, All Saints, Holy Rood, St Lawrence, and St Mary. There was formerly another church, that of St John. St Michael's church forms the eastern side of the square of the same name. It consists of a nave, chapel, and side aisles, with a low tower rising from the centre, and terminating in a fine slender octagonal spire, which forms a very conspicuous object. It contains a handsome monument to the Lord Chancellor Walsley. All Saints church is an elegant modern building, in the Grecian style. Holy Rood church is a large building, with a tower at the south-west angle, and a

colonnade in front. There are, besides, remarkably neat chapels of the Independent and Baptist denominations. The other public buildings are the assembly-rooms, situated near the west quay, and a commodious theatre. Near the town, on the north, is a military asylum for the orphans of soldiers, on the same plan as the well-known institution at Chelsea. It contains about 300 boys, and is under admirable regulations. A free grammar school was established in Southampton by Edward VI. There are also Sunday schools, and schools on the plans of Bell and Lancaster; and near the entrance of the town, on the right, is a neat range of almshouses. There are various buildings of considerable antiquity in different parts of the town. The Bar-gate already mentioned, is a curious ancient fortified gate-house. Near the quay is part of the front of a spacious mansion, supposed to have been a palace occasionally inhabited by the Saxon and Danish kings. The *Damus Dei* is an hospital, founded, according to Leland, in the reign of Henry III. by two merchants, brothers. There are no remains of the castle. Southampton carries on a considerable trade in wine, corn, timber, &c. Hemp, iron, and tallow, are imported from Russia, and tar and pitch from Sweden. A silk-throwing manufactory employs a few of the poor. Ship-building is also carried on. During the last war, contracts for biscuits for the navy, and bread and clothing for the army, were executed to a considerable extent. Near the west quay, and farther towards the channel, are convenient baths. Here is also a chalybeate spring. Southampton sends two members to parliament. Number of voters 700. Population 13,353. 12 miles S. S. W. Winchester, and 76 W. & W. London.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post township of the United States, in Suffolk county, New York, 100 miles E. New York. Population 8508. —The name also of five townships in Pennsylvania, and one in Massachusetts.

SOUTHAMPTON, a county of the United States, in the south-east part of Virginia. Pop. 13,497, including 6400 slaves.

SOUTHBOURN, a hamlet of England, in Kent, 24 miles S. by W. Tunbridge.

SOUTHBOURN, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Pop. 940. —2d. A post township in New Haven county, Connecticut. Pop. 1415.

SOUTHEM, a hamlet of England, in Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite Sheerness. It is in repute for sea-bathing.

SOUTHERP, **ELYHAM** and **LUNHAM**, two small villages of England, in Kent. —2d. A hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire.

SOUTHERRY, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, 144 miles N. W. Penrith.

SOUTHFIELD, a town of the United States, and capital of Richmond county, on Staten Island. Population 1007.

SOUTHWATE, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, on the skirts of Epsom Chase.

SOUTH-HAMS, several small villages of England, in Devonshire, near Torbay.

SOUTHS LELAND, the name of several small islands in the Pacific ocean and Eastern seas.

SOUTH MOLTON, a market town of England, in Devonshire, on an eminence near the west side of the river Moulton. The church is spacious and handsome; the guild-hall is also a commodious building, and the market-place extensive and well built. Here is a respectable free school. It has manufactures of serges, felts, and shalloons. South Molton is an ancient town. Population 3314. 194 miles W. Barnstaple.

SOUTHORPE, two hamlets of England, in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire.

SOUTH RIVER, two tributaries of the Chesapeake, in the United States, Maryland.

SOUTHWARK, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, the chief town of the county, and which forms also a suburb of the city of London. It is commonly called the Borough, and, together with the adjacent parishes, with which it is united by a continued range of buildings, constitutes that great division of the metropolis which lies to the south of the Thames. The borough extends about 19 miles from east to west, and about 1 mile from north to south; the whole of the included area being now covered with houses, public buildings, and streets; while the bank of the river is occupied with warehouses, timber and coal-yards, glass-houses, manufactories, &c. Southwark contains many good streets. There are five parishes, viz. St. Olave, part of which is in the city of London; St. John Horselydown; St. Saviour, commonly called St. Mary Overy's; St. Thomas; and Christ Church. St. Olave's church is situated in Tooley-street, near the south end of London bridge. It is a plain building; the interior is neat, and in the west gallery is a handsome organ. On the north side of Tooley-street, next to the Thames, is a building termed the Bridge-house, which seems to be coeval with London bridge, having been used as a store-house, for stone, timber, and other materials used in its repair. Below the bridge-house, on the banks of the Thames, stood the inn of the abbot of Battle, the site of which is still called Battle Bridge. In front of this mansion were the gardens belonging to it, which, from their intricate embellishments, were called the Maze, a name the place still retains. This parish has a free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. Here is also a charity school. Eastward of St. Olave's is the parish of St. John Horselydown, having been originally a grazing ground for horses. St. Thomas's church stands on the south side of the street of the same name. St. Thomas's hospital is a noble charity, appropriated to the reception of indigent persons labouring under sickness or accidental injuries. The building consists of four quadrangles, into the first of which, facing the street, is the entrance by large iron gates, which occupy one side of the square,

The other three sides are encompassed with a colonnade. It has hot and cold baths, a surgery, theatre, apothecary's shop, brewhouse, and other offices. The whole establishment contains 19 wards, and 474 beds; and since its foundation, this excellent institution has afforded relief to an immense number of patients. Near St Thomas's is the kindred institution of Guy's hospital, a great and singular monument of private munificence. It is named after its founder, Thomas Guy, a citizen and bookseller of London, who, by industry and frugality, amassed a very large fortune, which he determined, when arrived at his 78th year, to apply to this benevolent purpose. The expence of erecting and furnishing the hospital, amounted to £.1878; and Mr Guy, by his will, endowed it with the residue of his estate, which amounted to £.219,400. The buildings consist of a centre and two wings. The former is for the reception of patients; and behind it is a small neat building for lunatics. In the centre of one wing is a spacious hall and rooms for public business, and in the other a neat chapel, in which is a finely executed statue of the founder, by Bacon. The whole comprehends 13 wards, and 411 beds. The out patients of this institution are also very numerous. St Saviour's church, commonly called St Mary Overy; originally belonged to a nunnery, founded by a female, prior to the Norman conquest, and endowed by her with the profits of the ferry across the river at this place, prior to the erection of London bridge. The present church is built on the plan of a cathedral, though of small dimensions. A part only of the original architecture remains; and this is in the interior of the west front of the church, all the rest of the building exhibiting the styles in use between the 13th and 16th centuries. The tower in the centre rises in three stories, the walls finishing with battlements, and being adorned at the angles with turrets and pinnacles. Contiguous to the priory of St Mary Overy, formerly stood Winchester house, the town residence of the prelates of that see. It was erected about the year 1107, by bishop Gifford, and was one of the most magnificent structures in the city or suburbs of London. It continued to be the abode of his successors, till the beginning of the 17th century, when it was forsaken for the more agreeable residence at Chelsea. From its present remains, which form parts of the various warehouses now occupying the site, no adequate idea can be formed of the former extent and arrangement of this magnificent palace. What is now called Bankside was formerly a range of dwellings, licensed by the bishop of Winchester, "for the repair of incontinent men to the free women." On the Bankside was a jail called the Clink; also the principal theatre of the time, called the Globe, where the plays of Shakespeare were first represented, and the scenery of which is still retained in the name of Globe Alley. In this district of the

borough several important improvements have been lately planned and partly executed. Of these are the very elegant bridge over the Thames called Southwark bridge, which crosses the river from Bankside to Queen-street, and a handsome street from this to St Margaret's hill. Not far from St Saviour's church is the Borough Market, a spacious area, surrounded with stalls and other conveniences. In Deadman's place, on the west side of this market, is an hospital or college, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Thomas Cure. At the end of the High-street is St Margaret's hill, the site of the ancient church of the same name, which was converted into a sessions-house and prison, since removed to Mill-lane, and denominated the Borough Compter. The whole has lately been rebuilt. In the front, facing Blackman-street, the hangings for the election of representatives for the borough are usually erected. On the east side of Blackman-street is the Marshalsea, a court of law and a prison, originally intended for the determination of differences between the king's menial servants, and under the control of the knight marshal of the royal household. The prison contains about 60 rooms; it is too small, and much out of repair. Southward of the Marshalsea, and on the same side of the street, is the church of St George the Martyr. The original building was of very ancient foundation. The present structure was erected in 1736. In the old church was interred Edward Cocker, the celebrated arithmetician, and also the noted bishop Bonner, who died miserably, in the Marshalsea, in 1536. Opposite St George's church formerly stood Suffolk-place, a magnificent mansion, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. by the duke of Suffolk. Its name was afterwards altered to Southwark-place, and it was used as a royal mint. It was afterwards converted into streets, which still retain the name of Mint. In Union-street, northward of the Mint, is the public office of Union-hall, a handsome building; and, at the south-east end of Blackman-street, in Horseman's-lane, is the county jail and house of correction for Surrey. The King's Bench prison is situated at the south-west corner of Blackman-street. It consists of one large pile of brick building, comprehending 224 rooms. The liberties, or rules of the prison, as they are termed, extend about three miles round the buildings. Of the parishes adjacent to Southwark, Christ Church was taken out of that of St Saviour's. The present church was erected in 1737. It stands on the west side of the road leading from Blackfriars bridge. In this parish is a charity school, a work-house, and a neat church-yard. On the west side of Blackfriars-road, very near the bridge, is the building formerly occupied by the extensive museum collected by Sir Ashton Lever, and which now forms the premises of the Surgery Institution, an edifice

bleishment for the diffusion of science, comprising a series of lectures, an extensive library and reading-rooms, a chemical laboratory, and philosophical apparatus. The Surrey chapel, on the east side of Blackfriars road, is a large octagonal building, erected for the use of the Methodists, by the friends of Bowland Hill, who reside here. Farther to the south stands the Magdalen hospital, for the reception, maintenance, and employment of unfortunate females. In the central point, where the great south road from London, and the roads from Westminster, Southwark, Newington, and Lambeth, unite, stands the obelisk, a plain structure of freestone, erected in 1771, during the mayoralty, and in honour of Brass Crosby, Esq. who had been confined in the tower with alderman Oliver, for the conscientious discharge of his duty as a magistrate. At the end of Blackfriars road, near the obelisk, is the Surrey theatre. Between the obelisk and King's Bench prison, is the school where Lancaster first practised his system of education. St. George's Fields, so frequently noticed in English history, and which about half a century ago were little better than a continual swamp, have, since the erection of Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, been almost covered with streets and buildings, from the ditch at the end of Great Surrey-street, to the Fishmongers almshouse on the one hand, and from the Marshalsea prison to the late Dog and Duck on the other. The Dog and Duck, so designated from its sign, was formerly a house of public entertainment, which took its rise from a mineral spring that was discovered here, but which, in consequence of the disorders to which it gave rise, was shut up by the magistrates, and the premises were latterly occupied as a school for the indigent blind. Near this school is the house of the Philanthropic society. On the site of the Dog and Duck is erected a most noble hospital for lunatics, instead of the old building in Moorfields. Of the parishes adjacent to Southwark, Newington Butts lies contiguous to the parish of St. George, at the distance of about 4 miles from London bridge. Bermondsey parish is bounded on the west by St. John's, St. George's, and St. Oliver's, and by those of Deptford and Rotherhithe on the east. The present structure was erected in 1808. For a more particular account of Lambeth and Rotherhithe, see those parishes. Southwark still retains the privilege of sending members to parliament. The right of election is in the inhabitants paying rent and tax. Number of voters 2000. Population 85,000. For further information, see London.

SOUTHWALK, a village and parish of England, in Essex. Population 1835.

SOUTHWELL, a market town of England, in Nottingham, on the little river Great. It was formerly larger than it is at present. The church forms the most interesting ob-

ject in the town, and has been long celebrated for its antiquity, and for the beauty and variety of its architecture. It consists of a nave, with two aisles, two towers at the west end, a transept, a choir with aisles, and a chapter-house. The extreme length from east to west is 306 feet, the width of the transept from north to south is 121 feet, and the breadth of the nave 50 feet. The archbishop of York had formerly a palace here. The ruins of it are still extensive, and being overshadowed with ivy, and embosomed among trees, they form a great ornament to the place. Another building in the town deserving of notice is the county bridewell, which is used as a prison for the various manors belonging to the archbishopric within the county. Population 5061, 14 miles N. E. Nottingham.

SOURA-WEST ISLES, seven small islands, dependent on the Banda Islands.

SOUTHWICK, a hamlet of England, adjoining to the city of Gloucester.—It, a village and parish in Southamptonshire. Pop. 711.

—Id. A township, 3 miles N. W. Sunderland. Pop. 1001.

SOUTHWICK, a small river of Scotland, which falls into the Solway frith.

SOUTHWOLD, a market town of England, in Suffolk, at the mouth of the river Blyth. The church is a very fine building, 148 feet in length, and 55 wide. It has a considerable trade in the herring and sprat fishery, and also in salt and old beer. Pop. 1070. 20 miles S. Yarmouth.

SOUTHWORTH, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1567.

SEVIGNY, a town of France, department of the Allier. Population 3700.

SEUZEL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. Population 2000.

SEW, a tributary of the Trent, in Staffordshire.—Also a river in Warwickshire.

SEWTER, two townships of England, in Westmoreland and Yorkshire.

SEWZERT, a township of England, 4 miles W. S. W. Waffre. Population 690.

SEWZER CHURCH, a township of England, in Cumberland.

SEA, a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege, romantically situated on the banks of a rivulet. A number of its houses are of wood. Its streets, however, few in number, and built in the form of a cross, are wide and regular. The adjacent country being rugged and unproductive, Spa can boast of little else than its famous medicinal springs and baths. These waters were known to the Romans, and are mentioned by Pliny. They all spring from the adjacent hills, which are formed of calcareous earth, mixed with siliceous substances. They are all chalybeates. The effect of these waters is diuretic and exhilarating. Population 12000. 20 miles S. E. Liege.

SPACHENBERG, a town of Germany, 31 miles S. S. W. Strassburg. Population 2000.

SPAIN, a great country in the south-west

of Europe, bounded by the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, Portugal, and France. It extends from Long. 9. 13. W. to 3. 15. E. and from Lat. 36. 0. to 43. 46. N. Its length from east to west (from the extreme point of Catalonia to that of Galicia) is 650 English miles; its greatest breadth from north to south 550. Its form, were Portugal added to it, would approach to a square. Spain is divided into a number of provinces, which formed as many separate governments under the Moors or under the Christian chieftains. The whole have been united under one head since the close of the 15th century; but the divisions, and even the titles (generally of kingdom, for what has become a province) were retained, and were attended with consequent discrepancies in the mode of administration. The following are the divisions, viz. New Castile, containing the provinces of Madrid, Guadalajara, Cuenca, Toledo, La Mancha; Old Castile—Aragon, Segovia, Soria, Burgos; Extremadura; Andalusia—Cordova, Jaen, Seville; Granada; settlements in Sierra Morena; Murcia; Arragon; Valencia; Catalonia; Balearic Isles—Majorca, Minorca, Ivisa and Formentera; Navarre; Biscay—Biscay proper, Guipuzcoa, Alava; Asturias; Leon—Leon, Palencia, Salamanca, Valladolid, Zamora, Toro; Galicia. At present the population may be computed at 12,000,000. No country in Europe, except Switzerland, possesses an equal extent of mountainous surface. The Pyrenees, forming its north-eastern barrier, are second only to the Alps, and are connected with, or rather continued by, the long Cantabrian chain, which extends throughout the north of Spain, parallel to the bay of Biscay, until it terminates in Cape Finisterre. Near the middle of this great range (about Long. 4. 13. W.) a secondary chain separates from it, and stretching to the southward, extends, in a long irregular line, all the way to Cabo-de-Gata, in the province of Granada. From this great range, called by some the Iberian mountains, there project four other chains; which extend from east to west till they reach the Atlantic. In each of the valleys formed by these mountains, flows one of the great rivers of Spain, to which the smaller streams are tributary. These are the Duero, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro. The interior of Spain (comprising part of Old and New Castile) forms an elevated tableland, containing several towns, at a height above the level of the sea not usual in the rest of Europe. Thus Madrid is 2800 feet above the sea, and St Ildefonso no less than 3000. No mountainous country is naturally rich in minerals; and the ironworks of Biscay, Arragon, and Asturias, have been of great note for several centuries. Precious stones are found on excavating particular spots; and there are indications of coal mines in various parts of Spain, though they are as yet wrought only in Asturias. Salt forms one of the chief pro-

ducts of Spain; it is procured by evaporating sea water, a process to which the climate of Spain is as favourable as that of Portugal and Sardinia. The agricultural products are wheat, maize, rice, barley, and oats. The Spanish hemp and flax are both of the best quality, and might, were their culture extended, be made the basis of very extensive manufactures. In the warm climate of Granada, coffee, cotton, sugar, and cocoa, are raised to an extent limited only by the want of capital. Vines are cultivated in every province; in the south-west, near Xeres, are made the well known sherry and tent wines; in the south and east, the Malaga and Alicante wines. The other fruits are olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, and in the warmest provinces, the pomegranate and the palm. Mules are in general use for travelling; and as to horses, the famed breed of Andalusia is considered as degenerating. If we except Catalonia, where both silks and cottons are made in large quantities, the only manufactures conducted with spirit in Spain are the twisting of silk, the tanning of leather, and the working of Sparto or Esparto grass (Spanish broom) into mats, baskets, shoes, and other articles. Bad roads, monopolies on the part of government, the enforcement of restrictive laws that ought long since to have been abrogated, are among the principal causes of the backward state of the productive industry of Spain. From the Baltic, the imports of Spain are corn and naval stores; from Greece, the coast of Africa, and the Kuxipe, they are in general confined to corn. The exports from Spain consist chiefly of wool, wine, brandy, fruit, olive oil, silk, salt, and barilla. All these, but in particular wool, salt, fruit, and wine, form exports to England. In return, the chief imports of Spain are woollen cloth, hardware, and cottons from England; linen from Germany and Ireland; woollens, jewellery, and paper, from France; and salt fish from England and Newfoundland. The annual value of exports from Spain, may be estimated at L. 2,000,000 or L. 2,000,000. The principal seaports are Cadix, Barcelona, Cartagena, Malaga, Alicante, Corunna, Bilbao, and St Sebastian. The Catholic was, till so lately as 1826, the only religion openly tolerated in Spain. The property of the church was one of the earliest objects of attack on the part of the revolutionists in 1809, and with reason; for the division of income was so unequal, that while several prelates, such as the archbishop of Valencia, had an income of L. 30,000 sterling, and the archbishop of Toledo three times as much, the lower clergy lived in a state of poverty. They were besides far too numerous; for while the prelates of Spain consisted of 4 archbishops and 41 bishops, the minor clergy were not short of 40,000, distributed throughout 18,571 parishes. In addition to these, 2000 monasteries contained nearly 50,000 monks; and 1075 convents, about 20,000 nuns. Part of these monasteries and con-

vents were abolished in 1821, and the inmates allowed a small pension for life. The universities of Spain, formerly 24 in number, have been progressively reduced to 11; and of these, few are either well conducted or much frequented. Madrid has a public library of fully 100,000 volumes; and there are collections on a smaller scale in other cities; but as yet, at least, they are greatly deficient in good modern publications. The administration of justice in Spain, is in the hands of a gradation of judges, as in other countries, beginning with the *alcaldes*, officers corresponding to the justices of peace in Britain. Next, the *corregidores* and *alcaldes mayores*, a class whose jurisdiction is somewhat more comprehensive, and still limited to a district, and subject to review by the *audiencias*, or great courts, whose jurisdiction is extensive, and whose decisions can be reversed only in Madrid. These *audiencias* are established in a number of the principal towns, such as Seville, Granada, Valencia, Barcelona, Saragossa, Valladolid, Oviedo, Corunna, Caceres in Extremadura, and Palma in the island of Majorca; to which are to be added, the council of Navarre, and the council of Castile at Madrid, the latter forming, like the *court of cassation* in France, the final judicature, or court of appeal for the kingdom. Another peculiarity in the administration of justice in Spain, is the number of special courts, such as those for church affairs, for military, naval, mercantile, or even medical questions, all founded on a proper principle, but suspected, from their imperfect constitution, of partiality to the particular class, at the expense of the public. A more substantial ground of complaint lies in the great distance to which, in this thinly peopled country, a person was often obliged to travel, before reaching a competent court. The military establishments of Spain were entirely new modelled by the revolution that took place in 1808; and since the constitution established at that time has been put down by the French, her whole system, both civil and military, has been disorganised, so that no account of the state of her armies can be given. The country is divided into eleven military governments, viz. Madrid, Old Castile, Aragon, Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Andalusia, Galicia, and Extremadura. Each of these had, before the late revolution, a governor or captain-general, and each is divided into several smaller governments. The Spanish navy suffered severely from the war with England, begun in 1796; and has never since recovered any degree of respectability. The chief naval stations are Cadix, Ferrol, and Oporto. The revenue of Spain arises chiefly from taxes, but in some measure also from the royal domains, and from the crown and chantry dues. The taxes consist, as in the other countries of Europe, of the customs, the excise, the post-offices, and the government monopolies, the chief of which are salt,

tobacco, lead, gunpowder, and cards. Among the principal imports is a tax of two per cent. on Spanish, and three times as much on foreign articles, whenever they change hands. Among the farther taxes are the *millones*, or impost on hearths and spirituous liquors, at first a free gift, but perpetuated by royal edict; and the *crusade*, arising from the sale of indulgences to eat meat on certain fast days, a tax of no slender amount in so bigotted a country. The government of Spain was long a limited monarchy, the people being represented by their Cortes. But after the union in the 16th century of the different provinces into one kingdom, the concentration of power in the executive branch enabled the latter to dispense with the Cortes, and to encroach on the privileges of the provinces; so that, on the accession of the house of Bourbon in 1700, there remained hardly any vestige of independence, except in Biscay. In Spain, as in Germany, there prevails a great deal of aristocratic pride, and a scrupulous distinction of classes. The nobility bear, as in Britain, the titles of Duke, marquis, or count, and are styled collectively, *titulos*. The gentry are called *hidalgos*, a term applied to all who are of genteel birth, or whose designations, such as doctor in law, or doctor in medicine, distinguish them from the mass of agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers. Spain was first known to the Phœnicians, subsequently to the Carthaginians, and in the third century, before the birth of Christ, to the Romans. It was completely subdued under Augustus, after which it enjoyed tranquillity for nearly 400 years. This state of peace was disturbed by the irruption of the northern barbarians, the Suevi, the Vandals, and the Alani. Christianity was introduced into Spain about the end of the 5th century. The invasion of the Moors took place about the year 711. They overran the whole country except the Asturias. They were finally expelled from Spain in the year 1492. Under Charles V. Spain made a great figure in the general affairs of Europe. Charles reigned forty years, and resigned the crown in 1556, to his son Philip II., who died in 1598, and bequeathed to his successor Philip III. Belgium, Naples, Sicily, and Portugal. Charles II. the last prince of the Austrian branch, reigned from 1686 to 1700, after which began the well known war for the succession to the Spanish dominions, in which the claim of Austria was supported by the grand alliance against Louis XIV.; however, notwithstanding the opposition of the allies, the grandson of Louis XIV. reigned in Spain, relinquishing the Belgic provinces to the house of Austria. Philip V. the first king of the French line, had a long and turbulent reign. After him, Ferdinand VI. a prudent prince, introduced various reforms, and maintained peace, but dying in 1759, his son Charles III. went to war with Great Britain. Peace ensued in 1763, and continuing

ed till 1778, when Spain, at first neutral in the contest of Britain with her North American colonies, was prevailed on to take up arms against her, and obtained, at the peace of 1783, the Floridas and the island of Minorca. Charles IV. the late king, succeeded to the crown in 1788, became soon after a party to the coalition against republican France; but was, after Prussia, the first of the great powers to conclude a treaty of peace in 1793; and in little more than a year, the cabinet of Spain joined its late opponent, and declared war against Britain. The abdication of the royal family of Spain, took place at Bayonne in May 1808. It was followed, as is well known, by the general resistance of the inhabitants, by the invasion of Spain under Bonaparte, and by the subsequent expulsion of the French by the troops of Great Britain, combined with those of Portugal and Spain. The dissatisfaction and indignation excited by the tyrannical proceedings of Ferdinand, led, in the beginning of 1820, to a revolution of great importance, by which the constitution of the Cortes, as established in 1812, was restored, and such salutary restraints established on the power of the crown, as seemed best calculated for securing the rights of the people. In 1823 Spain was again invaded by French troops, under the Duke d'Angoulême, whose object was to put down the new government, and to restore Ferdinand to absolute power. They penetrated the country without resistance; and having laid siege to Cadix, the king was surrendered to them, and afterwards the town; and they are now proceeding to re-establish the despotic government of Ferdinand.

SPAILLA, a town of Tunis, the ancient *Suffala*, distinguished by its magnificent remains of ancient architecture. 110 miles S.W. Tunis. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

SPALATRO, a seaport of Austrian Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice. It stands on a peninsula, in the form of a semicircle, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, and has a harbour spacious and deep. It has manufactures of woollens, silk, and leather. The fishery on the Adriatic is considerable, as well as the shipping business. Spalatro contains several splendid Roman edifices. Pop. 7800. 110 miles N.W. Ragusa.

SPALDING, an ancient and neat market town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Welland, which runs through the town; and having numerous drains in its vicinity, it has been compared to a Dutch town. The church is a large and ancient building, with a handsome spire, having crockets at the angles. There are five chapels for dissenters. Spalding has a theatre, an excellent jail, also a free grammar school, besides others. The market is very spacious and commodious. At the north-west end of the market place is the town-hall or court-house. Spalding has a considerable traffic in coals and corn. Wool runs a principal article of trade. Population 5307. 100 miles N. London.

SPANDAU, a fortified town of Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Havel and the Spree. It has a large work-house, and a manufactory for government accounts, of arms. The citadel stands outside of the town. Population 5000. 11 miles N. N.E. Potsdam.

SPANISH MAIN, that part of the Atlantic ocean which washes the north part of South America, from the Leeward Islands to the Isthmus of Darien.

SPANISH TOWN, or **ST JAGO DE LA VEGA**, a seaport of Jamaica, capital of the island, and residence of a governor or commander-in-chief. It is situated on the river Cobre, about 6 miles from the sea. Population 5000. Long. 78. 44. W. Lat. 18. 1. N.

SPARTANBURG, a district of the United States, in the north part of South Carolina. Population 14,259, including 2391 slaves—2d, The capital of the above district.

SPASK, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov. Population 3000.

SPAXW, a village and parish of England, in Berkshire. Population 2392.

SPICER'S TOWN, a seaport of the island of Barbadoes, on the west coast. It is a handsome town, containing about 350 well built houses. The trade is now mostly removed to Bridge Town. It has a spacious church, dedicated to St Peter. The town is defended by two forts, besides another in Heathcote's Bay. Long. 63. 31. W. Lat. 13. 14. N.

SPKIZETOWN, a village of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York.

SPENCER, a post township of the United States, 51 miles W. S. W. Boston. Population 1453.—2d, The capital of Tioga county, New York. Population 3128.

SPENCERTOWN, a village of the United States, in Columbia county, New York.

SPRY, a large and rapid river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which has its rise from Loch Spry, and falls into the sea, about 8 miles E. Elgin.

SPRUA, GUAF OR, the ancient *Portus Luce*, a bay of the Mediterranean, in the eastern part of the Genoese territory.

SPRUA, or **SPRACIA**, a town of the Sardinian states, 60 miles E. E. Genoa. Pop. 4000.

SPRUA, a small island of Greece, in the gulf of Napoli; about 100 miles from Napoli di Romania, 6 miles long and 3 broad.

SPRY, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which joins the Lochy.

SPRY, an island town of the Sardinian states, 60 miles N. W. Novi. Pop. 2300.

SPRY, a market town of England, Lincolnshire. It consists mostly of four streets, uniting at the market place. The town-hall is a plain brick building. The parish church is an irregular building, consisting of north and south aisles. Population 1234. 31 miles E. Lincoln.

SPRYBRO, a large lake of East Prussia, 75 miles E. E. Königsberg, 60 miles in circuit.

SPRY, an ancient town of Germany, at

the confluence of the Spirebach and the Rhine. The only interesting building is the old cathedral, now falling into decay. Spire was frequently the seat of the German diet. Pop. 4000. 14 miles S. Mannheim.

SPIREBACH, a small river of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, near Spire.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town of Brazil, in South America. Long. 41. W. Lat. 30. 10. S.

SPIRITS BAKTO Islands, or ANDROES, a chain of islands, E. W. of the Bahamas.

SPIVAL, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Upper Carinthia, 20 miles N. W. Villach.

SPITHEAD, a noted roadstead for shipping in the English channel, situated between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, directly facing Portsmouth harbour. It is about 20 miles in extent, and is said to be capable of holding 1000 vessels in great security.

SPITZER and SPITZKESSER, two hamlets of England, in Cheshire and Lincolnshire.

SPITZBERGEN, or **EAST GREENLAND**, a group of islands in the Northern ocean, formerly supposed to make part of the continent, and distinguished by the name of East Greenland. They are situated between 70. 45. and 80. 30. N. lat. and between 2. and 30. E. long. The sea in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen abounding in whales, this country has been long the common resort of the whale fishing ships from different countries. It was explored in 1773, by Captain Phipps.

SPOLTO, a town of the Ecclesiastical States, the capital of a duchy of the same name, on a hill, near the small river Mareggia. The buildings commonly noticed by travellers, are the cathedral and the castle, the former presenting a front of five Gothic arches, supported by Gothic pillars. The castle is a vast stone building, surrounded with a rampart. The only manufacture of this place is of hats. Pop. between 6000 and 7000. 35 miles N. N. E. Rome.

SPOTLAND, an extensive township of England, in Lancashire. Population 15,453.

SPOTSWOOD, a village of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. It has an Episcopal church. Houses 25.

SPOTSWYLDIA, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 15,200, including 7125 slaves.

SPOTT, a parish and village of Scotland, in East Lothian. Population 322.

SPREMA, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Population 1108.

SREBAN, **ESBAN**, a village of the United States, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

SPRE, a navigable river of the Prussian states, which rises in Upper Loosia, and joins the Havel at Spandau.

SPREHNO, a town of Lower Loosia, on an island in the Sprea. Population 1700.

SPRE, a village of Saxony, on the Sprea, 30 miles E. Dresden. Population 1000.

SPRING, a town of Hanover, 14 miles S. W. Hanover. Population 1400.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, begun in 1773. In 1783 it

consisted of 40 houses; and has since greatly increased.

SPRINGFIELD, a post township and village of the United States, and capital of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut. The village has considerable trade. There is here a very extensive establishment for the manufacture of arms. Population 5707. 80 miles W. by S. Boston.—2d, a post township of Hampden county, Massachusetts. Population 4199.—3d, Of Otsego county, New York. Population 1544.—4th, Of Essex county, New Jersey. Population 2362.—5th, Of Burlington county, New Jersey. Pop. 1600.—6th, Of Hamilton county, Ohio. Pop. 2034.—The name also of various other townships and post villages.

SPROG, or **SPROCK**, a small island of Denmark, between Funen and Zealand.

SPROCK and SPROCKBOUGH, two townships of England, in Cheshire and Yorkshire.

SPROTTA, a small river of Silesia, which falls into the Bober.

SPROTtau, a town of Prussian Silesia, 71 miles W. N. W. Breslau. Pop. 2500.

SPUILLACE, a small town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 35 miles S. W. St. Severino.

STABLO, a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege. Population 2000.

STABROEK, a town of the Netherlands, 7 miles N. N. W. Antwerp. Population 1000.

STABROEK, a town of Dutch Guiana, on the Demerara river, about a mile from the sea. This town consists of wooden houses, seldom above two stories high, and on low brick foundations, roofed with a sort of red wood. The town has an oblong form, being about one-fourth of a mile broad and one mile long. There is a navigable canal on each side of the town, which fills and empties with the tide, and which becomes at times highly offensive, from being the receptacle of all the filth of the town, and thus tends to generate disease. There is a market-place, where the negroes assemble to sell their fruit, vegetables, fowls, eggs, and where the bucksters expose for sale articles of European manufacture. The public buildings in the town are the governor's house, and a range of offices for conducting public business. There is also the public jail, for the confinement of criminals, debtors, and runaway or arrested negroes. Population 1000 whites, 2000 free people of colour, and 6000 negroes.

STACHEOUR, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

STAD, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 20 miles E. S. E. Constantine.

STAND, a town of Germany, in Hanover, on the Schfwige. It has several good buildings, such as the council-house, merchant's hall, and gymnasium. It has two churches. Pop. 1800. 22 miles W. by N. Hamburg.

STANAN, a town of the Netherlands, 20 miles N. N. E. Ypres. Population 3200.

STANBRUNN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Dymel, 19 miles S. Paderborn. Population 2300.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Westphalia, on the Dymel, 8 miles E. Minden. Pop. 1500.

STAFFA, a small island of the Hebrides, celebrated for its basaltic pillars, and for its remarkable natural caverns. It lies about 3 leagues west of the island of Mull, and 3 leagues from Lochm-kill. It is of an irregularly oval-shape, and about a mile and a half in circumference, presenting an uneven and sterile land, terminating nearly all round in cliffs of variable height. The cave of Fingal, which fronts the south-west, is celebrated by all travellers who have visited it, in terms of unbounded admiration. "The mind can hardly form an idea (says Sir Joseph Banks) more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of those which have been broken off to form it. The outline of the aperture of this cave is perpendicular at the sides, and terminates above in a species of Gothic arch. The height from the top of the cliff to the top of the arch is 30 feet, and from the latter to the surface of the water at mean tide, 66 feet. On the western side the pillars which bound it are 36 feet high, while at the eastern they are only 18. The breadth at the entrance is 42 feet, as nearly as it is possible to ascertain it. The height of the cave within diminishes very soon to a mean measure, varying from 60 to 44 feet. The length is 227 feet. There are other caves, namely, Mackinnon's, or the Scart or Cormorant's cave, and the Boat cave.

STAFFORD, COUNTY or, an inland county of England, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, bounded N. by Cheshire and part of Derbyshire, E. by Derbyshire and Warwickshire, and between these for a short way also by Leicestershire, S. by Worcestershire, and W. by Shropshire and Cheshire. Its figure is an oblong or oval, much elongated, and stretching from north to south. Its extreme length is 60 miles; the greatest breadth from east to west 24 miles, and the average breadth from 18 to 20. It contains 1106 square miles, or 728,000 acres, with 284 inhabitants to each mile. It is divided into five hundreds, and 183 parishes, in which are the city, Lichfield; three boroughs, Stafford, Newcastle, and Tutnworth; and 17 other market towns, viz. Abbot's Bromley, Brewood, Burton, Burslem, Chesle, Eccleshall, Hanley, Lang Kind, Leek, Longton, Penkridge, Rugeley, Stone, Uttoxeter, Walsall, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton. It sends ten members to parliament; two for the county, two for Lichfield, and two for each of the three boroughs. The aspect of Staffordshire is various; a range of hills runs along the north-western border, spreading out towards the north, over the whole breadth of the county. In this bleak and sterile district, in the north and north-west, the other parts of the county, in the south, middle, and east, present a striking contrast, being generally level, or only interspersed with gentle eminences. The rivers of Staffordshire rise

mostly in these high grounds within the county. The chief are the Trent, with its tributaries; the Dove, the Manifold, and the Hamps or Huna, the Churnet, the Blithe, the Teyn, the Sow, the Pent, and the Tame. The Stour and Smeaton run southwards into the Severn. The climate of this county inclines to wet; the soil is various. The arable soils may in general be divided into, 1st, the stiff and strong clayey; 2d, the loose and light sandy; 3d, although the county has no chalk, yet in the limestone districts, lime, earth, or calcareous soil; and 4th, the mixed or composted soil or loam. Mr Pitt estimates the whole cultivated land of the county at 600,000 acres, of which 100,000 are meadow and pasture, and the rest arable. Of this arable there are 200,000 acres of clay loam, or friable mixed loam; 200,000 acres of gravelly and sandy loams; or other mixed, including calcareous soils; and 100,000 acres of light, sandy, gravelly, or other soils, tolerably adapted for turnip. Of the uncultivated lands, to the amount of 180,000 acres, there are 30,040 of roads, rivers, canals, &c. and 141,760 of waste lands, forests, woods, &c. of which 100,000 acres may be set down as irreclaimable. Staffordshire is not very remarkable for its agriculture, the industry and resources of the county being more directed to mines and manufactures. The field produce commonly cultivated is wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, vetches, buck-wheat, hemp, flax, turnips, potatoes, cab-bages, rape; to these may be added clovers, trevills, and two or three of the real grasses. The minerals of Staffordshire form the most important branch of its produce, and the sources and integrals of the trade, and of the various manufactures for which this county is so distinguished. Coal, iron, and limestone, are the most important and the most extensively distributed. Besides iron, both copper and lead ores exist in this county. In some places the limestone approaches to, and passes into, marble. The marble is of various kinds. Alabaster, which is a sulphate of lime, occurs in great abundance. Freestone of very good quality occurs in this county, and there are extensive quarries of it in different places. Clays of every description are abundant in this county, and form the principal material of the potteries. The various kinds of Staffordshire are various and extensive. Besides the blue sandries, black, freestone, and slitting soils, and other branches of the iron trade, which, especially in the southern districts, employ great numbers of people, they possess a variety of potteries, ware, glass, and stone-ware, which, china, soap, and painted goods. The pottery of Staffordshire have acquired the most extensive celebrity, from their vast extent, and more particularly from their perfection, and from the great improvements which were introduced into the manufacture by the inventive genius and indefatigable labours of Wedgwood. The potteries are concentrated in a district near the

town of Newcastle-under-Lyme, which, though naturally barren, this manufacture has filled with population and wealth. From the natural advantages arising from the great abundance of the material, the pottery business was early begun here, and the existence of some kind of earthen-ware manufactory can be traced at least two centuries back. It was about the year 1700 that Mr Wedgwood began his famous improvements, and produced those different kinds of ware which are now in universal demand; and being fashioned by the industry and ingenuity of the manufacturers, into an infinite variety of forms, both for ornament and use, constitute nearly the whole of the present fine English earthen-ware and porcelain, which are become the source of a most extensive trade, and may, without doubt, be ranked among the most important manufactures of the united kingdom. The manufacture of glass is most considerable in the vicinity of Stourbridge, where a variety of very lofty and spacious glass-houses have been erected. Wolverhampton, and the many populous villages in its neighbourhood, are distinguished for their manufacture of locks, buckles, steel-boys, and particularly watch-chains; Wallall and its neighbourhood for shoe-buckles and clasps. Vast quantities of nails are also made in many of the country parishes. Wolverhampton and Bilston produce a variety of plated, lacquered, japanned, and also some enamelled goods. There are also manufactures of tobacco and snuff-boxes, shoes, and hats. Tin and brass are among the productions in Staffordshire; and there are several smelting and brass-works near the copper mines. The cotton manufactures are very considerable; and there is a manufacture of salt, obtained by boiling brine. The silk trade is carried on to a considerable extent; also the tape manufacture. The trade and manufactures of the county have been greatly advanced by the extensive system of inland navigation, which at once connects this country not only with the metropolis, but with the Severn, the Mersey, and the Humber, and the three corresponding ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. Pop. 341,000.

STAFFORD, a market town and borough of England, chief town of Staffordshire, on the Soar, about three miles from its junction with the Trent. The town is of an irregular oval figure. The houses are mostly built of brick. It contains two churches, St Mary's and St Chad's. The former is a spacious building, in the form of a cross. It consists of a nave, two side aisles, a transept, and a chancel of three aisles, with an octagonal tower in the centre, which contains a peal of eight musical bells. St Chad's church is a very ancient building. Stafford contains, besides, places of worship for Independents, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Quakers. The other public buildings are the county-hall, a spacious and neat modern building; and the assembly-room; the county infirmary; the county

jail; a county lunatic asylum on a very extensive scale; and a free school. Behind the county-hall is a convenient market-place. Previous to the dissolution, Stafford contained a variety of monastic institutions. Its chief trade consists in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There is also a considerable business carried on in tanning. The borough sends two members to parliament: number of voters, 500. The earliest authentic mention of Stafford is in the Saxon Chronicle A. D. 913. Pop. 8730. 16 miles N. W. Lichfield.

STAFFORD, a post township of the United States, Connecticut. Population 2335.

STAFFORD, a county of the United States, in the N. E. part of Virginia. Pop. 9030.

STAFFORD, a post village of the United States, in Stafford county, Virginia.

STAFFSIO, a village of Sweden, in Suder-mania, near Nykloping.

STAGIRA, a small town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 46 miles E. S. E. Salonica.

STAGOUR, an inland town of European Turkey, in Albania. Population 4000.

STAGSHAW, a small hamlet of England, in Northumberland.

STAINDROP, a township of England, in Durham. Population 1374.

STAINES, a market town of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, over which there is a strong timber bridge. Of late years the town has been greatly improved. The church consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle. Here are, besides, meeting-houses for the Quakers, Anabaptists, and Methodists. Pop. 1957. 16 miles from Hyde Park corner.

STAINESBY, a village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees.

STAINFIELD, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire, 34 miles N. W. Bourne.

STAINFORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 694—2d, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

STAINTHORPE, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

STAINLAND, a township of England, 44 miles S. by W. Halifax. Pop. 9814.

STAINLEY, North and South, two townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

STAINMORE, a township of England, Westmoreland. Population 610.

STAIRTON, two hamlets of England, in Durham and Cumberland.

STALTON, the name of six townships of England; one in Derbyshire, two in Cumberland, and one in Durham, Westmoreland, and North Riding of Yorkshire.

STALTON DALE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

STALWORTH, a market town of England, in Dorsetshire. It has a manufacture of stockings. Here is a large ancient church and a charity school. Population 287. 113 miles W. S. W. London.

STALLPOWEN, a town of East Prussia, 40 miles S. E. Elgig. Population 2340.

STALWYNE, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 507.

STAMFORD, an ancient and considerable market and borough town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Willand, at the south-western angle of the county, on the borders of Rutlandshire and Northamptonshire. One of its parishes is in Northamptonshire, but the greater part of the town is built on the slope of a hill, on the Lincoln side of the river. St Michael's church, near the centre of the town, consists of a nave and choir, with north and south aisles, and chancels extending beyond the aisles. St George's church is a plain building, consisting of a chancel, a nave, north and south aisles, with a rectangular embattled tower at the west end. All Saints church is a large and well proportioned building, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and chancels. At the west end of the north aisle rises the steeple, a lofty and handsome structure. St John's church consists of a nave and two aisles. St Martin's church consists of a nave, two chancels and aisles, and a square pinnacled tower. Stamford formerly contained several monastic establishments, and is related by tradition to have been at one time the seat of a university. It has various schools. The charitable foundations are numerous. The other public buildings are, the town-hall, a small theatre, and a spacious assembly-room. It returns 2 members to parliament. Number of voters 600. Stamford is of great antiquity. It was a place of note in the time of the Danes and the Saxons. Pop. 5050. 48 miles S. E. Lincoln.

STAMFORD, a village and hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire and Northumberland.

STAMFORD, a township of the United States, in Delaware county, New York. Pop. 1654.

STAMFORD-BARROW, East and West, two adjoining hamlets of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

STAMFORD-HILL, a small but improving village of England, in Middlesex.

STANCO, a small island in the Grecian archipelago, the ancient Cos, about 70 miles in circuit. Long. 34. 56. E. Lat. 38. 46. N.

STANDOROUGH, a village of England, in Huntingdonshire. Population 525.

STANDON, a market town and parish of England, in Hertford. Standon church contains many monuments and sepulchral memorials. Pop. 2135. 36 miles N. E. London.

STANFORD, a village and parish of England, in Worcester. Population 194.

STANFORD, a post township of the United States, and capital of Lincoln county, Kentucky. It has a court-house and jail. Pop. 100. 49 miles S. W. Lexington. 53. In Duches county, New York. Pop. 502.

STANFORD, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

STANFORD, two villages of England, in Lancashire and Norfolk.

STANISLAWOW, a town of Austrian Poland, and capital of a circle of the same name. It has a Catholic and an Armenian church. It has also a considerable trade. Pop. 6250. 172 miles N. W. Jassy.

STANKITS, a town of Moravia, 21 miles E. S. E. Brunn. Population 1500.

STANLEY, a village of Scotland, Perthshire.

STANLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 6330. 3d. A hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, 2 miles E. by S. Chippenham.

STANLEY-TOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, in the Allegheny mountains. Houses 50.

STANMORE, Great and Little, a village and two parishes of England, in Middlesex.

The village consists chiefly of houses erected on the sides of the great road from London to St Albans. Pop. 1702. 10 miles N. W. London.

STANTON, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire. Population 710. 2d. Four townships of England, in Derbyshire, Northumberland, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire. Also two hamlets, in Dorsetshire and Lancashire.

There are a number of small parishes in England of the same name.

STANTON HARCOURT, a village and parish of England, in Oxford, on the Thames. Population 606.

STANTON HILL, a post village of the United States, in Charlotte county, Virginia. Also of Newcomb county, North Carolina.

STANTZ, a well built town of Switzerland, 43 miles E. Bern. Population 2100.

STANWICK, a small village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

STANWICH, or **STANWICK**, a village and parish of England, in Cumberland. Population of the village, 1692.

STATION, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overysel. Population 2600.

STATIONBURST, a village and parish of England, in Kent. Population 1613.

STATIONTON, three hamlets of England, one in Leicestershire, and two in Yorkshire. Also a village in Herefordshire.

STATH, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, containing about 200 inhabitants.

STARAJA RUSSIA, a town of European Russia, 137 miles S. by E. Petersburg. Pop. 5300.

STARASOW, a town of Austrian Poland. Population 2500.

STATHOS, a village of England, in Derbyshire, 14 miles W. Loughborough.

STAREAN, a town of Roumania, on the Danube, which falls into the Black Sea. It contains, in a small scale, manufactures of wallens, soap, and tobacco; also breweries and distilleries. Pop. 2500. 21 miles E. by S. Galatz.

STARISMAN, a town of West Prussia, on the Vistula, 21 miles N. W. Danzig. Pop. 2000.

STARITSA, a town of European Russia, on the Volga. Population 2100.

STARKE, a village of the United States, in the west part of Ohio. Population 544.

STAROSARNOVO, one of the three large provinces of which the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt is composed, between the Rhine and the Main.

STASOWA, a town of European Russia, government of Caucasiogov. Pop. 4000.

START PARVA, a town on the south-east coast of the county of Devon, in England.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of the United States, which forms Richmond county, state of New York. It is 16 miles long and 3 broad. Population 3347.

STAVANGER, a walled town of Norway, on the coast. Pop. 3000. 35 miles N. W. Christiania.

STAVELY, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. Population 1000.

STAVENBERG, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee. Pop. 1100.

STAVROPOLE, a port town of the United States, and capital of Augusta county, Virginia. It has two court-houses, a jail, and three churches. Population 1500. 130 miles W. N. W. Richmond.

STAYNTON, a principal branch of the Potomac, Virginia, in the United States.

STAYNOPOLE, a town of European Russia, on the Volga, government of Simbirsk. Pop. 2400.

STEENKOPPE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 19 miles W. Breda. Population 4200.

STEENKOPPE, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland. Pop. 2000.

STEENKOPPE, a town of the Netherlands, province of Hainault, noted for the defeat of the allies by the French, on 24th July 1692. Population 700. 13 miles N. Africa.

STEENKOPPE, a town in French Flanders, 22 miles N. W. Lille. Population 3200.

STEENKOPPE, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overysel. Population 1800.

STEENKOPPE, a small rocky island of England, in the Bristol channel.

STEFANO, St., a small town of the island of Italy, on the northern coast of the Val di Demona. Population 3000.

STEFANO, St., a town of the Confederated German states, 14 miles E. S. E. Albs. Population 1900.

STEFANO, St., a town in the south of Naples. Population 1200.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, 12 miles W. Constance. Population 1800.

STEIN, a town of the United States, in the Gulf of Mexico, S. E. Texas. Pop. 1000.

STEIN, a town of the United States, in the west of Canada.

STEIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, the Oder, 14 miles N. W. Berlin. Pop. 2000.

STEIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in Hinterpommern, 14 miles N. E. Berlin. Pop. 2100.

STEIN, a town of the Prussian Pomerania, 14 miles N. E. Berlin. Pop. 1000.

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STEINBOCK, a village 20 miles to the east of Cape Town, at the foot of a range of lofty mountains, near the Cape of Good Hope. It contains 70 habitations.

STEIN, a town of France, on the Meuse. Population 2000.

STEIN, a town of the Prussian states, on the Oder, 14 miles N. W. Berlin. Pop. 2000.

STEIN, a small island of Shetland, on the north-west of the Mainland.

STEIN, a town of European Russia, in Volhynia. Population 3700.

STEIN, a river of the north of Germany, which joins the Trave.

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STEUBENVILLE, a flourishing and regularly built post town of the United States, and capital of Jefferson county, Ohio, on the Ohio. It had in 1817, 453 houses, 3 churches, an academy, 2 banks, and manufactures of woollens, cotton, &c. Its progress has been uncommonly rapid. In 1816, there were scarcely any houses where this town now stands. Pop. in 1816, 1800; in 1817, 2034. 60 miles by the river, below Pittsburg.

STEVENAGE, a village of England, formerly a market town, in Hertfordshire, 13½ miles N. Hertford. Population, 1694.

STEVENSTON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 5 miles W. by N. Irvine. Population of parish 3564.

STEWART, a county of the United States, West Tennessee. Population 4262, including 778 slaves.

STEWARTOWN, a thriving town of Scotland, on the Annock water, Ayrshire, 4 miles N. by W. Edinburgh.

STEWARTSTOWN, a neat little village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone.

STEWY, a neat town of Upper Austria, at the confluence of the rivers Steyer and Enns. It has manufactures of cottons and woollens, but chiefly of iron, which are said to give employment to above 12,000 men, in the town and neighbourhood. Population 10,000. 92 miles W. by S. Vienna.

STEWY, a river of Upper Austria, which falls into the Danube.

STEWYNG, a market town and borough of England, in Sussex, near the Adur. The church, of which the nave only remains, is a building of great antiquity, and contains some very curious specimens of early Norman architecture. It has also a free grammar school. It sends two members to parliament: number of voters 10. Population 1324. 61 miles S. by W. London.

STINN and **STINNOR**, two hamlets of England, in Lancashire and Gloucestershire.

STIRLING, a town of Russia, province of Bashkirta. Population 8000.

STIRLING, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which joins the Great Miami.

STIRLO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 22 miles S. E. Mileto. Population 720.

STIRTON, a village and parish of England, in Huntingdonshire, chiefly noted for its excellent cheese. Population 710.

STIRTON, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the sea at Bannock.

STIRTS, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by Perth and Clackmannan shires, E. by the firth of Forth and Edinburgh shires, S. and W. by the shires of Lanark and Dunbarton, lying between 55. 04. and 55. 17. N. latitude, and between 3. 17. and 3. 41. W. longitude from Greenwich, being from 12 to 17 miles from north to south, and 25 from east to west, consisting of about 600 square miles, or 137,200 English acres. It is diversified with mountains, hills, and plains, shaded with natural woods and plantations, the former covering about 48,000

and the latter 10,000 acres. An extensive plain, 40 miles in length, stretches from the water of Avon towards the north-west, terminated by the mountain of Benlomond, and intersected by the Forth, which includes the carse or valleys of Stirling and Falkirk, and contains the greatest quantity of fine land to be found in the kingdom, producing the most luxuriant crops. The central and southern districts are partly mountainous, and partly level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Forth; the Carron; the Bannockburn, which falls into the Forth; the Forth, the Blane, and the Kelvin. The navigable canal which respects the firth of Forth with the Clyde, is partly in this county. There are few districts in Scotland that abound more in minerals of various kinds than this county; and the abundance of coal in particular has given rise to many important branches of manufacture. There is also in the county abundance of freestone, firestone, and limestone; and more valuable minerals have been discovered, and in part wrought, as silver, copper, cobalt, and lead. In the hills between Dumbarton and Stirling, are piles of basaltic rocks. Stirlingshire is a noted scene of the most important historical events. In the early ages it was a subject of bloody contention between the Scots and Picts. Near Bannockburn was fought the eventful battle between Robert Bruce and Edward III. The castle of Stirling has frequently sustained the longest sieges recorded in the Scotch annals. Stirlingshire contains one royal burgh, viz. Stirling, the towns of Falkirk and St. Mirren, and several large villages. Pop. 65,376.

STIRLING, an ancient town, capital of the above county, and irregularly built, in the midst of a plain watered by the Forth, on the sloping ridge of a rock, the precipitous and of which, towards the north, is occupied by the castle. The street on the summit of the hill is broad and spacious, but the other streets are narrow and irregular. Considerable improvements, however, have been made within the last 20 years, on the general appearance of the place. There is a large church, called from its situation, the High Church, which is a very fine building, erected by the Cardinal Beaton. The latter is a structure of much older date, and is a specimen of what is called the Gothic. The cathedral has been destroyed in any part of its walls, so that there is little room for doubt, but that it was the church of the monastery of Dunblane, which was founded near to the walls of Stirling, by Alexander II. in the twelfth century. The church has been almost repaired. There are three hospitals, one for the support of poor tradesmen; another, founded in 1635, for 12 decayed and infirm men; and a third for the maintenance and education of the children of decayed tradesmen. The other public buildings are, the town-house, a new jail upon an approved plan, a spacious and elegant hall for the circuit and sheriff courts, and a new and elegant

are the chief exports. The manufactures of Stockholm, without being on a large scale, are diversified, comprising iron foundries, glass works, sugar refineries; also leather, cotton, hats, stockings, silk, watches, clocks, mathematical instruments, articles of gold and silver. Stockholm appears to have been founded in the 13th century, and to have owed its gradual increase to the commercial advantages of its situation. Population 80,000. 330 miles N. E. Copenhagen, 420 W. St Petersburg, and 830 N. E. London. Long. of the observatory, 18. 3. 50 E. Lat. 59. 20. 51, N.

STOCKHOLM, an extensive province of Sweden, which comprises the eastern parts of Up-land and Sudermania, or the districts of Roslagen and Soderbott, having an area of 2786 square miles, with 100,000 inhabitants.

STOCKPORT, a large market town and borough of England, in Cheshire, on the Mersey. The ground on which the town is built is very uneven. The central part stands on the top of a hill, which has a very steep descent towards the Mersey. Towards the north the hill becomes perpendicular for a height equal to that of the houses, a row of which encircles the base. An upper row of houses on the top of the rock completely encircles the market-place; and from this central part the town branches off in different directions. The streets are some of them so steep, that loaded carts can with difficulty be driven down them. The principal public buildings in the town are the places of religious worship. Of these, the parish church of St Mary is the most ancient. It is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles. St Peter's, the other parish church, is a modern building, built and endowed in 1768. The town contains, besides these, a Calvinist chapel, various meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Methodists, Quakers, and other dissenters; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The chief public institutions are; a free school, an almshouse, and a dispensary. A large school was erected by subscription in 1805. Stockport has extensive manufactures, of cotton, on which the importance of the town chiefly depends. The hat manufacture also flourishes here. The trade of the town in general has been greatly promoted by the canal which has been formed to Manchester, and which, by joining with the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at the latter place, communicates with, and forms a branch of, the extensive system of canal navigation in this part of the kingdom. Pop. 21,326. 7 miles S. E. Manchester.

STOCKTON, or STOCKTON-ON-THEES, a large market town and borough of England, county of Durham, on the Tees, over which is a bridge, about ten miles from its mouth on the German ocean. The principal street is remarkable for its width, which, in the centre, at the market-place, is upwards of 60 yards. It has a town-hall, a large square building, with a lofty cupola and spire. Near this is a handsome column of the Doric order, where the

market is held. The church is a handsome brick building, with the doors and windows eased with stone. The town contains besides, meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Quakers, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. It has a custom-house, and a theatre, a neat building; also several schools and almshouses. Below the town, the river flows in a very circuitous course, and as it approaches the German ocean, expands into a large bay, upwards of three miles wide. A navigable cut was made across a neck of land, by which this winding in the river was greatly shortened. Stockton has manufactures of sail-cloth, damask, diaper, and huckabuck linens, two breweries, two rope-walks, a large dry dock, two ship-yards, &c. Pop. 8000. 2½ miles S. E. Durham. The name of various parishes.

STOCKWITH, EAST and WEST, two hamlets of England, in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire.

STONHART BAY, near the north-west point of the island of Jamaica, east of Sandy bay, and between it and Luena harbour.

STONK, PRANK, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk, on the Wissey. Population 703. The name of numerous parishes, townships, and hamlets of England, most of them insignificant.

STONES, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of North Carolina. Population 11,000.

STONESTREET, a market town of England, Yorkshire, on the Leven, consisting chiefly of one broad street. Population 1897. 43 miles from York.

STOLZNA, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, government of Aix-la-Chapelle. Population 3000.

STOLZENAU HAUS, a town of Prussian Saxony. Near it are mines of copper and iron. Population 1200. 42 miles W. Halle.

STOLZENBERG, a village of Germany, in Baden, near the Rhine, 18 miles N. N. E. Strassburg. In 1703, lines were thrown up here, extending eastward to the Black Forest, and along the Rhine, towards Philipshurg. There the French attacked, but were defeated with heavy loss.

STONEX, a walled town of Prussia, on the Stolpe. Pop. 1000. 64 miles W. Danzig. Long. 16. 55. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

STONKX, a village of Holland, 10 miles N. E. Rotterdam. Population 1000.

STONKXEN, a town of West Prussia, situated in Prussia. Population 1000.

STONKXEN, a village of Holland, near Gouda, with 1000 inhabitants.

STONK, a market town of England, Staffs, Lichfield, on the Trent. It consists mostly of one long street. It has a free school, and a church; but is famed for its ancient religious foundations. It has a manufacture of slates. Pop. 3000. 3 miles N. Stafford.

STONK-SANNE CREEK, a small stream of the United States, in Washington county, New York, so called from a natural stone bridge under which it runs.

STONEMAYE, a village of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

STONEHAVEN, or **STONERIVER**, a seaport town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, at the confluence of the Coyle and Carron. It is composed of an old and new town. The new laid out upon a regular plan. The town consists of two considerable streets of houses. The harbour is a natural basin, and is very capacious and safe. Of late, the linen trade manufacture has been introduced with success. The place has, on the whole, a cheerful appearance. Population 3000. 15 miles S. by W. Aberdeen.

STONEHENGE, the name of the very remarkable ancient monument, supposed to have been a Druidical temple, in England, in the county of Wilt, situated in the middle of Salisbury Plain.

STONEHOUSE, a market town of England, in the county of Devon, between the towns of Plymouth Dock and Plymouth, to which it has all the appearance of being soon united. Here are excellent barracks for the royal marine corps, and one for 1000 regulars or militia. Here is also the royal naval hospital, two Episcopal chapels, and two chapels for dissenters. Population 5043. 14 miles S. W. by W. Plymouth.

STONELEY, a town and parish of England, in Warwickshire, on the Sow. Pop. 1301.

STONINGTON, a seaport, borough, and port township of the United States, in New London county, Connecticut. Population of the borough, 394; of the township, 3043.

STONETON, GREAT AND LITTLE, two hamlets of England, in Cheshire.

STONOVAT, a town and parish of Scotland, Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Stonoway, upon a point jutting into it. The harbour is excellent. White and herring fisheries are prosecuted with great success. It has a neat and commodious custom-house, a town-house, an assembly-room, an elegant church, and two commodious school-houses. Population 4119.

STONUNGERON, a town and parish of England, in Sussex. Population 301.

STONINGWELL and **STONINGTON**, two hamlets of England, in Shropshire and Leicestershire.

STON, a river of England, which rises in the county of Somerset, and falls into the English channel at Christ Church, in Hampshire.—2d. A river, which rises in Shropshire, and falls into the Severn at Stourport.—3d. In Dorsetshire, which runs into the Avon.—4th. In Oxfordshire, which falls into the Avon.

STON, or **STONNE**, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two rivers of England, in the county of Kent, which rising from different sources, join together. The united river then falls into the British channel at Pevensey.

STON, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Cheshire and Lancashire, joins the Orwell from Ipswich, and then united streams form the main harbour of Harwich.

whence they discharge themselves into the German ocean.

STOURBRIDGE, a market town of England, Worcestershire, on the Stour, and deriving its name from the bridge over that river. The general appearance is handsome, though the streets are irregular. It has a chapel erected in 1667, a new school building; a new chapel for the Lutherans, Presbyterians, Independents, and Methodists. It has also a theatre and a free school. It has extensive manufactures of glass; also, iron, cloth, and bricks. Pop. 6000. 60 miles N. Worcester.

STOURBRIDGE, one of the smaller Shetland Isles, on the north side of the Mainland.

STOURPORT, a market town of England, Worcestershire, on the Stour, near its junction with the Severn. It is a place of recent origin, and owes its existence to the formation of the Trent and Severn canal, which terminates in a basin at Stourport. It is now a scene of the greatest activity and business. A very extensive trade is here carried on in coals from the Staffordshire and Worcestershire collieries. It has also a good market for hops, and apples in their season, &c. The town is handsome, and has an air even of elegance. Here is a handsome chapel of ease. The bridge here over the Severn consists of a single arch of iron, 160 feet span, and about 30 above the surface of the water. Pop. about 3000. 11 miles N. Worcester.

STOURTON, or **STOUR HEAD**, a village of England, in Wiltshire, near the source of the Stour. Population 638.

STOVEN, a village of England, in Suffolk, 4 miles N. E. by E. Hildesworth.

STOW, a village and parish of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, on the Gala water. Pop. 1313.

STOW CREEK, a river of the United States, in New Jersey. It joins the Delaware.

STOW MARKET, a market town of England, in Suffolk, on the Orwell. It is a thriving town, and contains many good and handsome houses. The church is a large and beautiful building, with a square tower, surmounted by a steeple 120 feet high. It has a manufacture of sacking, ropes, wine, and salmon. It has a good market. Hence much business is done in the mauling. One great source of the prosperity of Stow Market is the navigable canal from this place to Ipswich, which was opened in 1793. Pop. 1300. 134 miles N. N. W. Ipswich.—Stow is the name of various parishes in England.

STOW ON THE WOLD, a market town of England, in Gloucestershire. The houses are mostly low, and built with stone. The church is strong and well built. It consists of a nave, aisle, and chancel, with an embattled tower on the south side, 81 feet in height. It has also an almshouse, and a free school. The principal manufacture in Stow is that of stone. Population 1300. 11 miles S. E. London.

STOWTON, a town and parish of England, Somersetshire, 4 miles W. N. W. Taunton. Population 770.

STRABANE, a populous town of Ireland, county of Tyrone, 40 miles N. W. Armagh.

STRABALLY, a small neat village of Ireland, in Queen's county, 38½ miles S. W. Dublin.

STRABELLA, a town of Italy. It has manufactures of woollens and silk. Population 9900. 10 miles S. S. E. Pavia.

STRAFFORD, or SLANEY, a town of Ireland, Wicklow, on the Slaney. It has a very thriving cotton manufactory. 26 miles S. Dublin.

STRAFFORD, a county of the United States, in the east part of New Hampshire. Population 41,604.

STRAID, a small village of Ireland, county of Antrim, 89½ miles N. Dublin.

STRALSUND, one of the recently constituted governments of the Prussian states, including the part of Pomerania which belonged to Sweden until 1813, along with Rugen and other islands on the north coast. Area 1400 square miles; population 115,000.

STRALSUND, a town of Pomerania, long subject to Sweden, now to Prussia, situated on the strait which separates the island of Rugen from the mainland. It is accessible only by bridges. Its harbour is capacious and safe. The aspect of the town is gloomy. The streets are narrow, and indifferently paved. Of churches, there are four Protestant and one Catholic. The other public buildings are the government-house, the town-house, the mint, the arsenal, and the governor's residence. Of public institutions, the chief are the academy, the orphan-house, the poor-house, the lunatic hospital, and the public library. The manufactures are woollens, linen, tobacco, soap, glass; there are also breweries and distilleries. Stralsund was built about the year 1209, and became a member of the Hanseatic league. Corn is its principal export. Population 11,000. 90 miles N. N. W. Stettin. Long 30. 32. E. Lat. 54. 19. N.

STRAMBINO, a town of Italy, province of Ivrea, on the Chiusella. Population 3400.

STRAMFORD, a decayed town of Ireland, county of Down, 6 miles E. Downpatrick.

STRANFORD LOUGH, a large bay of Ireland, in the county of Down.

STRANGLANE, a neat little village of Ireland, county of Donegal, 119 miles N. W. Dublin.

STRATHRAE, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, at the head of the bay of Loch Ryan. The greater part of the houses are old; but whole streets of elegant houses have been lately built; also a handsome town-house and prison. The cotton and linen manufactures are carried on to a considerable extent. There is also a considerable trade. The harbour is excellent. Strathrae unites with Wigton, New Galloway, and Whithorn, in electing a member to parliament. Population 2463. 50 miles S. Ayr.

STRASBURG, a large city of France, in Alsace, at the influx of the Rhine into the

Ille, and only half a mile from the Rhine, over which is a wooden bridge, 3000 feet long. Its form approaches to the semicircular; and being built on a plain, it is divided into several parts by canals, over which there is a number of bridges. The houses are lofty, but often heavy and inelegant. Of the streets, some are wide and straight, but the far greater part are narrow. The fortifications are extensive. The citadel is a regular pentagon, composed of five bastions, and as many half moons, and with outworks extending almost to the Rhine. Of its public buildings, the principal is the cathedral or minster, justly classed among the most distinguished specimens of Gothic architecture that exist. Its tower, of 470 feet in height, is a master-piece of architecture, being built of hewn stone, cut with such nicety as to give it at a distance some resemblance to lace, and combining the most elegant symmetry of parts with the most perfect solidity. The clock of the cathedral is no less a master-piece of mechanism. There is a town-hall, a large structure; an episcopal mansion, a good modern building; and a handsome and spacious theatre. Here are two hospitals; also a foundling hospital and an orphan-house; an artillery school, a cannon foundry, and an arsenal, a telegraph station, and a monument to General Desaix. It exports corn, flax, hemp, wine, spirituous liquors; also linen, sail-cloth, blankets, carpets, hardware, leather, cotton, and lace. Snuff is also manufactured and exported. Strasburg contains a medical and a law school; a Protestant university; two public libraries of old date; and a botanic garden. For boys there is here a high school. Strasburg is a place of great antiquity, having existed prior to the Christian era. Its vicinity has been more than once the scene of military operations in the present age. Population 60,000. 66 miles N. Bale, 290 E. Paris. Long. 7. 44. 51. E. Lat. 48. 34. 56. N.

STRASBURG, a town of West Prussia, on the Dribenz. Population 1000. 2d. A town of the Prussian states, 55 miles N. Berlin. Population 2700.

STRASBURG, a post township and village of the United States, in Pennsylvania, 34 miles W. Philadelphia. Population 1770.

STRATFORD, a village of England, in Essex, which had of late years greatly increased. 34 miles N. W. London.

STRATFORD, a village and market of England, in Suffolk. Population 614. 503 miles N. E. London.

STRATFORD, or STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a large and respectable market town of England, in Warwickshire, chiefly celebrated as the birth-place of Shakespeare. It is seated on the Avon, over which is a bridge of 14 arches. The town consists of 12 principal streets. The public buildings are the church, the chapel of the Holy Cross, and the town-hall. The church is a spacious and venerable structure. It contains numerous monuments and inscriptions. The most re-

markable is the monument and bust of Shakespeare. The chapel of the Holy Cross is a handsome structure. Attached to it is a hall for the brethren of the guild, an almshouse, and a free grammar school. The town-hall, first erected in 1623, was partly taken down in 1709, and the present building erected in the year following. Stratford contains an old dilapidated house, in which it is said Shakespeare was born. Stratford has an inconsiderable trade in corn and malt. It is an ancient town, a monastery having existed here three centuries before the Norman conquest. Pop. 3100. 44 miles N. W. London.

STRATFORD, a post township of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on Stratford river. Population 2265.

STRATFORD, PENNY, a market town of England, county of Buckingham. It has a manufacture of white thread lace. Its trade has been increased by the proximity of the Grand Junction canal. Population 521. 44 miles N. W. London.

STRATFORD, OLD, two hamlets of England, in Warwickshire and Northamptonshire.

STRATFORD, STONEY, a market town of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. In 1743 it suffered greatly by fire. The church of St. Mary Magdalen was consumed, with the exception of the tower, which yet remains. St. Giles's church was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in the years 1770 and 1777. It is a handsome structure. The town contains, besides, meeting-houses for dissenters. There are several charities belonging to the town. Pop. 1400. 33 miles N. W. London.

STRATHVEN, a small town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Aven. Its chief manufacture is cotton. 16 miles S. E. Glasgow.

STRATHVILL, a small village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire.

STRATHVILL, a district of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire.

STRATHVILL, a district of Scotland, in Perthshire, of a rich and fertile soil.

STRATHVILL, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, 12 miles S. E. Perth. Population 1843.

STRATHVILL, a name applied to the fertile valley extending from Stonehaven in Kincardineshire on the east, to the district of Cowal in Argyllshire, on the west.

STRATHVILL, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire.

STRATHVILL, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. It runs into the Northern sea.

STRATHVILL, a parsonage of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire.

STRATTON, a market town and parish of England, in Cornwall, 40 miles W. Exeter. Population 1580. Also the name of numerous parishes in England.

STRAUBENZELL, a village of Switzerland. It has manufactures of linen and woollen.

STRAUBING, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Danube. It has several churches and

charitable institutions, and a flourishing academy. Pop. 6200. 66 miles N. N. E. Munich.

STRAUBING, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, 20 miles E. Berlin. Population 2700.

STRAUBING, a town of Moravia, 36 miles S. E. Brunn. Population 4100.

STREATHAM, a village and parish of England, in Surrey. It contains a newly built church, and a charity school; and in the neighbourhood are numerous handsome villages and country seats. Near it is the seat of the late Mr. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson. Population 3516. 7 miles S. by W. St. Paul's, London.

STREATHAM, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Odra, 22 miles S. Breslau. Pop. 3000.

STREATHAM, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 6 miles N. Perth.

STRELITZ, a city of Germany, the capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is situated in the lordship of Stargard, in the midst of lakes and marshes. It is divided into Old and New Strelitz. Old Strelitz contains 3000 inhabitants. New Strelitz, a better built place, has 4000. The manufactures are chiefly of woollen and linen. 57 miles N. by W. Berlin.

STRENGNAS, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the Malar lake. It has a large cathedral. Population 1100. 32 miles W. Stockholm.

STRENSHAM, a village and parish of England, in Worcestershire, noted as the birth-place of Butler, the author of Hudibras.

STRIBOON, the name of five townships of England, one in Lancashire, two in Staffordshire, and two in Cheshire. It is also the name of various parishes.

STRICKEN, a village and parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Population 1000.

STRICKEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles W. by S. Breslau. Population 2700.

STRIVALL, (the ancient *Strophodon*), a small cluster of islands in the Ionian sea, on the west coast of the Morea.

STRONACH, an island of Scotland, 1½ mile long, and 1 broad, in the Pentland frith. Long. 2. 53. W. Lat. 58. 35. N.

STRONACH, the most northerly of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 10 miles in circumference. It produces very good wine. It is noted for its volcanic eruptions. Its mountain has two summits, one of great height, but the crater is on its side, 16 miles N. N. E. Lipari.

STRONACH, a town of Scotland, at the south-west end of the island of Pomona, on a bay of the same name, with a safe and commodious harbour. Many vessels bound for the Greenland and Davis' Straits whale fisheries put in here. Its commerce has greatly increased within the last 40 years. Pop. 2230. Long. 2. 2. W. Lat. 58. 51. N.

STRONACH, the largest of the Faroe islands, in the North sea, belonging to Denmark, 30 miles long and 6 broad. Chief town Thorrhova, a small place with 500 inhabitants.

STRONSTADT, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. Population 1100.

STRONKA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. Population 1300.

STRONGOLI, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Pop. 1900.

STRONKAY, one of the Orkney Islands, on the coast of Scotland, 7½ miles long, and nearly as much in breadth, of a very irregular figure, deeply indented by the sea, and cut almost into three distinct islets. The manufacture of kelp is vigorously prosecuted by the inhabitants.

STROXTIAN, a place of Scotland, in Argyllshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, noted for its lead mines. There is a small village erected for the miners. 30 miles S. W. Port William.

STROPIANA, a small town of the Sardinian states, in the Piedmontese province of Verceili, with 1900 inhabitants.

STROUD, a market town of England, in Gloucester, near the confluence of the river Frome and the Stale-water. It is the seat of an extensive clothing trade, the waters of the Stroud and Stale being celebrated for their properties in the dyeing of cloth. The Stroud-water canal has been of great advantage to this trade. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a tower and spire at the west end. Here are also commodious chapels for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Population 7007. 11 miles S. E. Gloucester.

STROUD, a village and parish of England, in Kent, on the Medway, over which is a stone bridge of 11 arches. The church is a handsome building. Pop. 1461. 28½ miles E. London.

STROWAT, a small river of England, in Monmouthshire, which joins the Ewith.

STRAT, or **STRAT**, a town of Austrian Galicia, the capital of a circle of the same name, on the Str. Pop. 5500. 42 miles S. Lemberg.

STRATRA, a village of the Netherlands, 12 miles S. E. Rotterdam. Pop. 2000.

STUDHAM and **STUDLAND**, two hamlets of England, in Cumberland and Hertfordshire.

STUDLAND HAY, a bay of England, on the Dorsetshire coast.

STUDLES, two hamlets of England, in Buckinghamshire and Yorkshire.

STUDI-WASSERBURG, or **STUDI-FERAN-VAR**, a town of Hungary, the capital of a palatinate. It has been greatly injured by repeated sieges in wars with the Turks. It was formerly traversed by several canals, but these are choked up, and the waters have formed marshes, which render the town unhealthy. It has a high school, and barracks for soldiers. Here are some woollen manufactures. Pop. 13,000. 116 miles S. E. Vienna.

STUNTLEY, a hamlet of England, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.

STURA, a considerable river of Italy, which falls into the Tiber, near Chiusi. Two other rivers of the same name, which fall into the Po.

STURMINSTER NEWTON, a market town of England, in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. The church is lofty and spacious. Population 1612. 20 miles N. N. E. Dorchester.

STURSTON, or **STURTON**, the name of various townships, parishes, and hamlets in England.

STUTTGART, a city of Germany, capital of Württemberg, on the Neckar, 2 miles from the Neckar, over which is an elegant bridge. It may be considered as divided into three parts; the town proper, which is badly built; the two suburbs, which are less antique, and somewhat better, particularly that of Eselingen, in which are the royal palace, which contains a good collection of paintings, and statues; the school, the barracks, and several public buildings. The town has also a public library. Its public buildings are an old palace, now converted into government offices, a mint, a town-house, a great church, and the royal stables. Though surrounded by a wall and ditch, Stuttgart is a place of no strength. It has manufactures of leather, hats, cotton, silk, plated goods, and snuff. 116 miles W. N. W. Munich.

STYRIA, a large province of the Austrian empire, situated between Austria proper and Illyria, and extending from 45. 54. to 47. 50. N. lat. Its extent is computed at 8500 square miles; its population is about 840,000. Its divisions are into Upper Styria towards the north, and Lower Styria towards the south. The former is subdivided into the circles of Judenburg and Bruck; the latter into those of Gratz, Marburg, and Celley. Upper Styria is very mountainous, consisting in a great measure of a continuation of the Alps. The principal rivers are the Enns, the Muhr, the Drave, and the Save. It produces wheat, barley, oats, rye, and, in the warmer situations, maize. Styria produces abundance of minerals. Coal is found in many places. Gold, silver, and copper, hardly defray the expense of mining; lead is less scarce; but the great produce is of iron. Salt is abundant; cobalt, arsenic, and molybdena, also occur.

STUTTGART, the better name of one of the ten circles or great duchies of Germany, bounded W. by France, and S. by Swabia. Land. Population 2,500,000.

STURIN, a seaport town of Nubia, on the western coast of the Red sea, a place of wealth and importance, now almost in ruins. The port, however, is still good and spacious. Two minerals give the town a handsome appearance at a distance; and the buildings being white washed, and on an elevated site, look much better than they really are. It is still the channel of communication, between Arabia and the interior of Africa, and the resort of pilgrims and slave dealers. Long. 37. 23. E. Lat. 10. 40. N.

STURIN, a river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco.

STURIN, a river of Hindostan, which falls into the bay of Bengal.

SUCHITEPEQUEZ, SAN ANTONIO DE, a town of Guatemala, 72 miles N. W. Guatemala. It contains 1480 Indians.

SUCHTELK, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 17 miles E. N. E. Ruremond. Pop. 3800.

SUCK, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon.

SUCZAKA, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the Bukowina, 70 miles W. Jasny. Population 4800.

SUD, RIVER, DE, a tributary of the St Lawrence, in Lower Canada.

SUDBURY, a market town and borough of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour, over which is a well built wooden bridge. It was one of the first places at which King Edward III. settled the Flemings, for the woollen manufacture. This business has long since declined. The town has still, however, a manufacture of sars, and also a silk manufactory. It has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward IV. Number of freemen electors 725. Population 3850. 56 miles N. E. London.

SUDERMANIA, or **SODERMANLAND**, a province of Middle Sweden, situated to the west of Stockholm. Its greatest length is about 100 miles; its breadth from north to south 55; its territorial extent is 3470 square miles. Population about 166,000.

SUDBOURY, a hamlet of England, within a mile of the city of Gloucester.

SUDZHA, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk. It has a salt manufacture. Pop. 5700. 47 miles S. W. Kursk.

SVEABORG, a seaport and fortress on the gulf of Finland, 34 miles S. Helsingfors. The harbour of this place is capable of containing 70 men of war, and easily defended by batteries which sweep the channel forming the only entrance for large ships. It is formed by several small islands, of which the principal, called Wangoo, contains the arsenal, docks, basins, and magazines for fitting out or repairing men of war. Pop. 3000.

SUECA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Population 4800.

SVEVENSBOE, a town of Denmark, on the island of Funen. Population 2000.

SUES, a city of Egypt, on the borders of Arabia; and remarkable by its situation at the head of the Red sea. The city of Sues appears to have been of modern origin. It was about the beginning of the 16th century, a flourishing mart, being at once the emporium of the trade with India, and the rendezvous of the numberless pilgrims, who, from every part of the Turkish empire, repaired to the holy shrine of Mecca. Since that time it has greatly declined, in consequence of the diminution both of the general trade of the Red sea, and of the concourse to Mecca. It sustained, also, irreparable injury from the wanton devastations committed by the French Sues, though a maritime place, is so situated, that vessels cannot approach nearer than 24 miles from the town. The surrounding country is a com-

plete desert, entirely deficient in water, unless of the most offensive and noxious description. The town contains about 500 stone houses, of which more than half were destroyed by the French, and still continues in ruins. Frequent caravans come from Gaza, Jaffa, and Jerusalem, bringing soap, tobacco, and other goods. The staple import consists of coffee. Vessels being allowed, pickled ginger, and a great quantity of tamarinds. Long. 32. 28. E. Lat. 30. 1. N.

SUFFERIN, a post township of the United States, in Hartford county, Connecticut. Population 2680. 11 miles S. Springfield.

SUFFOLK, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by the county of Norfolk, W. by Cambridge, S. by Essex, and E. by the German ocean. The river Stour divides it from Essex, the Little Ouse and Waveney from Norfolk, and the Great Ouse and one of its branches from Cambridge. It lies within 2. 19. and 1. 46. E. long. and 51. 55. and 52. 36. N. lat. Its figure somewhat resembles a crescent. It is 47 miles long, and 30 broad. Area from 1260 to 1400 square miles. It is subdivided into 31 hundreds and 75 parishes, which contain 7 boroughs, and 21 other market towns. It sends 18 members to parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs. Suffolk is in general a level county, without any considerable eminences. The rivers are the Stour, the Waveney, the Ouse, the Orwell, the Deben, the Ald, and the Blyth, along the coast, and the Lark on the west. The soil of this county is various, but very distinctly marked. 1st, A strong loam or a clay marl bottom predominates through the centre and greatest part of the county, extending from Haverhill to Beccles on the one hand, and from near Ipswich to beyond Exworth on the other. 2d, On the east of this, and between it and the coast, extends northwards of the river Orwell, a district of sandy soil, and southwards a much smaller one of rich loam. 3d, To the west again occurs another considerable district of sand, which extends to the north-west corner of the county, where a fourth track of fen land is included between the Great and Little Ouse. Mr. Young has made the following estimate of the extent of the different kinds of land, viz. 30,000 acres of fen; 46,007 rich loam; 270,000 sand; and 423,333 strong loam; total, 800,000. The raising of crops is the principal object of the Suffolk husbandry, although the management of the dairy is also much attended to, as well as the rearing of sheep. The crops commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, peas, buck-wheat, cole-seed, turnips, clover, trefoil, white clover, and sainfoin. Flax and hemp are raised. The cultivation of potatoes is little attended to. Butter is made in great quantities, also cheese, though of a bad quality. The Suffolk cows have long been celebrated for the abundance of milk, and it is no less noted for its breed of horses and hogs. Poultry is kept here in

abundance, especially turkeys. Great quantities of pigeons are reared in the open field; and there are many rabbit warrens. The commerce and manufactures of Suffolk are considerable. Population 270,542.

SURREY, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts. Population 84,381—24. In New York, on the east part of Long Island, comprising about two-thirds of the island. This county is much indented by its numerous creeks and bays. Pop. 21,115.

SUGAR CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.—The name of several other rivers and townships.

SCHLA, a town of Prussian Saxony. It has 4 churches and 4 hospitals; also manufactures of fire-arms and cotton goods. Population 6000. 28 miles S. S. W. Erfurt.

SVILJAK, a town of European Russia, government of Kasan, on the Svija. Pop. 3100.

SVITZE, a town of France, department of the Maine. Population 2300.

SULKHOLME, or **SOUCAM**, a township of England, in Nottinghamshire.

SULLIVAN, a county of the United States, in New York. Population 6102.—Also the name of several townships.

SULLIVAN ISLAND, an island of the United States, at the mouth of Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 miles below Charleston.

SULLY, a town of France, on the Loire; 21 miles S. E. Orleans. Population 2100.

SULMONA, a town of Italy, 72 miles N. Naples. Population 4000.

SULTANPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the Goomuty river. Long. 82. 3. E. Lat. 20. 10. N.

SULZ, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, on the Neckar. Population 2100.

SULZ, UPPER, a town of France, in Alsace. Population 4000.

SULZBACH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 36 miles N. by W. Ratisbon. Pop. 2200.

SULZBACH, a town of Bavaria, 64 miles W. S. W. Munich. Population 1700.

SUMATRA, a large island in the Eastern sea, the most western of that immense collection of islands which are so thickly scattered over the ocean from the coasts of New Holland and New Guinea to the coast of China to the east, and westward to the Malayan peninsula. It is divided obliquely by the equator into almost equal parts, and its general direction is north-west and south-east. The one extremity is in lat. 6. 56. N. and the other 5. 55. S. Its length may be estimated at 1000 miles, by 165 the average breadth. A chain of mountains runs through the whole extent of this island, and the ranges are in many parts double and treble. Among these ridges of mountains are extensive plains of great elevation, and of a temperate climate. The mountains being much nearer the western than the opposite coast, all the greatest rivers are run on the eastern side of the island. The rivers on the western coast having a shorter course, are but so large, though the Ketam, Indragiri, Ta-

buyong, and Sinkel, are considerable streams. The climate of Sumatra varies, of course, with the height of the ground. Even on the plains, however, the thermometer, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuates between 62 and 85 degrees in the shade. In other places it is not infrequently at 87 and 88 degrees; at sunrise it is usually as low as 79, among the mountains it falls as low as 40. In this island, as well as all other countries between the tropics, the wind uniformly blows from the sea to the land for a certain number of hours in the four and twenty, and then changes and blows for about as many from the land to the sea; excepting only when the monsoon rages with remarkable violence. The land wind in Sumatra is cold, chilly, and damp; an exposure to it is consequently dangerous to health, and sleeping in it is almost certain death. Thunder and lightning are very frequent, especially during the north-west monsoon, when the explosions are extremely violent. The soil of the western side of Sumatra is generally a stiff, reddish clay. From this there springs a strong and perpetual verdure of rank grass, brush-wood, or timber trees; and a great proportion of the island is in consequence an impervious forest. The earth in Sumatra is rich in minerals, and other fossil productions; and the island has, in all ages, been famous for gold, which still continues to be procured in considerable quantities. There are also mines of copper, iron, and tin. Sulphur and saltpetre are collected in large quantities. Mineral and hot springs, in taste resembling those of Harrowgate, are found in many districts. There are also various earths, namely, the yellow, red, and white ochres. Rice is the most important article of cultivation; also the cocos-pat tree, the betel-but tree, the bamboo, the sugo tree, and the sugar cane. Maize, chilly pepper, turmeric, ginger, coriander and cumin seed, are raised in the gardens of the natives. Small plantations of tobacco are met with in every part of the country. There are other creeping plants, which are manufactured into twine, sewing thread, &c. All sorts of tropical fruits are abundant. Of shrubs and flowers, there is an innumerable variety and a perpetual accession throughout the year. Sumatra abounds in wild animals. The tiger grows in this island to a prodigious size and strength. Elephants are common. The hippopotamus haunts most of the rivers. The rhinoceros is a native of the woods; also the bear. There are many species of the deer kind, and the varieties of the monkey tribes are innumerable. Here are also sloths, squirrels, telegons, or stinkards, civet cats, tiger cats, porcupines, hedgehogs, pangolins, bats of all kinds, alligators, gnomes, cameleons, flying lizards, tortoises, and turtle. Among the domestic animals is the buffaloe, which supplies milk, butter, and beef. The breed of horses is small. The sheep are also a small breed. The other animals are the goat and

hog, both domestic and wild; the otter, the cat, the rat, and the dog. With animals of the frog kind the swamps everywhere teem; and their noise upon the approach of rain is tremendous. They furnish prey to the snakes, which are found here of all sizes, and in great variety of species. On the coasts is found great variety of shell-fish. Birds are in great variety. The whole island swarms with insects, among which are cochroaches, crickets, bees, flies of all sorts, mosquitoes, scorpions, centipedes, and water and land leeches, &c. Of the productions which are regarded as articles of commerce, the most abundant is pepper; also camphor, benzoin or benjamin, cassia, &c. Rattens also furnish annually many large cargoes; and walking canes are found near the rivers which open to the straits of Malacca. The annual and the shrub cotton are cultivated by the natives; also the silk cotton. A drug named dragon's blood is procured from a large species of rattan, and is exported to China, where it is highly esteemed. Gambir juice is extracted from the leaves of a plant of that name. The agila wood or ligum aloes is highly prized in all parts, for the fragrant scent it emits when burning. The forests contain an inexhaustible store and endless variety of timber trees, many sorts of which are capable of being applied to ship-building; also the spreading banyan tree of Hindostan. Gold is found chiefly in the interior of the island. Colonies of Malays have settled themselves in almost all the districts where it is procured, and appear to be the only persons who dig for it in mines, or collect it in streams. The mines of gold are very numerous. The merchants carry the gold from the interior to the sea coast, where they harvest it for iron and iron working tools, opium, and the fine piece goods of Madras and Bengal. Sulphur, yellow arsenic, edible birds' nests, so much celebrated as a peculiar luxury of the table, especially among the Chinese; the kiche de mes, and bees wax, are all articles of trade. The forests abounding with elephants, ivory is consequently found in abundance, and is carried both to the Chinese and European markets. The most general articles of import trade are the following:— From the coast of Ceromandel various cotton goods, as blue and white long-cloth, chintz and coloured handkerchiefs, of which those manufactured as Pulicat are the most prized; and silk from Bengal, muslin, striped and plain, and several other kinds of cotton goods, as cambric, Indian, humming, &c. tulle and some other silks; and again in considerable quantities from the Malacca coast, various cotton goods, mostly of a coarse raw fabric; from China, various porcelain, kettles or iron pans, in sets of various sizes; tobacco shred very fine; gold thread, fine, and a number of small articles; from Ceylon, boxes (known here by the name of its chief province, Malagasy, Battis, and Maradu), Java, Lark, Ceylon, and other articles.

islands, rough striped cotton cloth; knives and other weapons; silk on kribelts, hats, small pieces of ordinance; spices, and also a little of a large grain; and sometimes rice chiefly from Bali: from Europe, silver, iron, steel, lead, cutlery, various sorts of hardware, brass wire, and broad cloths, especially scarlet. Generally speaking, the inhabitants have made no great progress in the arts of industry. They make nails; also various kinds of tools, such as axes of different sorts, axes, hoes, &c. In carpenters' work they are equally rude, being ignorant of the use of the saw, excepting where it has been introduced by the British. Painting and drawing they are quite strangers to. In carving, both in wood and ivory, they are curious and fanciful, but their designs are always grotesque and out of nature. In cane and basket work they are particularly neat and expert; as well as in mats, of which some kinds are much prized for their extreme fineness and ornamental borders. Silk and cotton cloths, of varied colours, manufactured by themselves, are worn by the natives in all parts of the country, especially by the women. Some of their work is very fine, and the patterns prettily fancied. The women are expert at embroidery, the gold and silver thread for which is procured from China, as well as their needles. Different kinds of earthenware are manufactured in the island; and they extract the cocoa-nut oil, which is in general use. Gunpowder is also manufactured in various parts. But of all their manufactures, their work in fine gold and silver filagree has been most admired, and it deserves the greater admiration, considering the coarse tools with which it is made. The inhabitants of Sumatra are particularly expert in the manufacture of fishing nets, and in making springs for catching birds. The Malayan language is everywhere spoken along the coasts of Sumatra. Among the modern political divisions of the island, the principal are the empire of Melancho and the Malays; in the next place, the Acheenese; then the Battas, the Rejungs, and next to them the people of Lampong. Almost all the forms of government throughout Sumatra are a mixture of the feudal and patriarchal; but the system of government among the people near the sea coast is much influenced by the power of the Europeans, who exercise, in fact, the functions of sovereignty, and with great advantage to their subjects. The districts over which the East India company's influence extends are preserved in a state of uninterrupted peace. The laws of the Sumatrans are properly a set of long established customs, handed down to them from their ancestors, the authority for which is founded in usage and general consent. The manners of the natives are in general pure and unexceptionable. They are brought up in the strictest decorum and chastity. Polygamy is permitted, but it is in general disapproved. The great ranks are most

passionately addicted to gaming. They are even to a greater degree addicted to cock-fighting. The Sumatrans, and more particularly the Malays, are much attached, in common with the eastern nations, to the practice of smoking opium. The native Sumatran of the interior differs in some respects from the Malay of the coast, being mild, peaceable, and forbearing, unless when roused by violent provocation. He is temperate and sober, his diet being mostly vegetable, and his only beverage water. Their hospitality is very great, with very simple manners. On the other hand, they are litigious, indolent, dishonest in their dealings with strangers, which they consider as no moral defect, regardless of truth, mean, servile, and, though cleanly in their persons, filthy in their apparel, which they never wash. There is no estimation in any writer of the probable population.

SUMBAWA, a large island in the Eastern seas, extending about 230 miles in the parallel of 9 degrees S. lat. and separated from the island of Lombok by the straits of Allak. It is about 40 miles in average breadth. This island is divided into the different districts of Ikema, Dompo, Tambora, Sangur, Lokat, and Sumbawa, all governed by their respective chiefs. The island furnishes sapan wood, rice, horses, saltpetre, sulphur, wax, birds'-nests, tobacco, &c. though there is but little trade carried on now at this place.

SCIMHOONART, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Nepaul. It owes its prosperity to a very celebrated temple, which is annually visited by innumerable pilgrims from Rootan and Thibet. Long. 85. 38. E. Lat. 27. 33. N.

SUMHULPOKE, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, between the 21st and 22d degrees of N. lat. on the Mahanuddy river. Long. 85. 47. E. Lat. 21. 33. N.

SUMENE, a town of France, department of the Gard. Population 2900.

SUMNAT, a seaport of Hindostan, province of Gujrat. It possesses a tenty, held in high estimation by the Hindoos.

SUNNER, a county of the United States, West Tennessee. Population 13,792.

SUNPICK, a district of South Carolina. Population 19,034, including 11,530 slaves.

SUNY, a large wooden town of Russia, government of Charlov, on the Psol. It contains several charitable institutions, and public depots and warehouses. Population 11,000. 90 miles N. W. Charlov.

SUNBURY, a borough and post township of the United States, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. Population 700.

SUNBURY, a seaport and post township of the United States, Liberty county, Georgia, 49 miles N. E. W. Savannah. The harbour is safe and commodious.

• **SUNDA**, STRAITS or, the arm of the sea which separates the large islands of Sumatra and Java.

SUNDARBAN, an island of Bengal, at the

mouth of the Ganges, 20 miles in length by 10 in breadth. Long. 91. 36. E. Lat. 22. 25. N.

SUNDHARSTEN, a small town of Denmark, in the island of Alslen. Population 2700.

SUNDERBUND, or **CHUNDERBUND**, an extensive and woody district of Bengal, situated in the Delta of the Ganges, and intersected by innumerable rivers or creeks, all of which are salt, and through the whole track nothing but brackish water is to be found.

SUNDERLAND, a large and populous market town and seaport of England, county of Durham, near the mouth of the Wear. It is joined to the town of Monk Wearmouth, on the opposite side, by the famous iron bridge; so that the whole, including Bishop Wearmouth, forms one connected town, which extends about a mile and a half in length, and about one mile (the river Wear included) in breadth. The High-street is spacious, and tolerably handsome, especially the central part, which rises with a considerable ascent. Some of the other streets which branch off from this are narrow and dirty; but of late years the general appearance of the town has been greatly improved. Of its public buildings, the church is a spacious and handsome edifice; a spacious and elegant chapel of ease has also been erected; and the town contains, besides, a large and handsome chapel for the Methodists, and meeting-houses for the Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Unitarians. It has various benevolent institutions and charity schools. The exchange at Sunderland is handsome; and here is also an excellent public library, a large assembly-room, and a neat theatre. The harbour of Sunderland is formed by two piers, situated on the south and north sides of the river. Near the extremity of the northern pier an elegant light-house has been erected, which was finished in 1802. The iron bridge of Sunderland is justly regarded as a magnificent work of art. It consists of an arch of iron frame-work, thrown over the river, 237 feet span, and rising 100 feet above the level of the water; so that ships even of 400 tons can sail under it, by only striking their top-gallant masts. The trade of Sunderland has been long on the increase. Coal is the staple article of export. Most of the coals go to the metropolis, and to different places along the eastern coast. Considerable quantities are also sent to the Baltic, and in tide of peace to France and Holland. The manufactures of Sunderland are chiefly those of flint and waste glass, earthenware, copperas, coal, tar, patent ropes, &c. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent. Sunderland is a borough by prescription. It sends no member to parliament. Population in 1831, 25,189; in this return sea-faring men, and persons serving in the army, or old militia, were not included. The real population, including these, will not be short of 35,000. 12 miles N. E. Durham.

SUNDERLAND, a township of England, in Northumberland. Pop. 666.

SUNDSWALL, a small town of Middle Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia, 183 miles N. Stockholm. Population 1500.

SUNNINGHILL, a village and parish of England, Berkshire. There are some mineral wells in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1123.

SUPERIOR LAKE, a lake of North America, and the largest body of fresh water which has yet been discovered. It is almost of a triangular form; its greatest length 381, its breadth 161, and its circumference little less than 1152 miles. Long. 84. 46. to 91. 55. W. Lat. 46. 4. to 48. 45. N.

SURAJEPUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. It is adorned with many Hindoo temples. Long. 80. 37. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

SURAT, a large and populous city of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, on the river Taptee, about 20 miles from its mouth. It is a fortified town, contains about 70,000 inhabitants, of all nations and religions, and carries on a very extensive trade, notwithstanding all large vessels are obliged to remain at the mouth of the river called Surat low roads. It was here that the English East India company obtained permission from the Mogul emperor Jehangire, to establish their first factory in Hindostan. The firman or order is dated in January 1612. Since the rise of Bombay, the value of its traffic has much declined; and now consists chiefly of raw cotton, a few of its own manufactures, and articles imported from Gujerat. Although Surat is inhabited by persons of all nations, the Parsees or fire worshippers are the most considerable in numbers. Surat is situated on a fertile plain, protected on one side by the river, and on the three others by a brick rampart and ditch. It also possesses a strong citadel, situated on the bank of the river, and surrounded by an esplanade. Of the ancient history of Surat under the Hindoo dynasties, we have no authentic records. On the decline of the Mogul authority, when the governor of every province assumed independence, those of Surat also wished to take advantage of the general confusion. First the Mahattas, then the British, were called in. They took possession of the fortress in the name of the emperor of Delhi; but there were other authorities in the place, and it was not till 1803 that the success of the British against the Mahattas compelled them to relinquish all claims on Surat, which is now governed by the East India Company's servants. Under this management Surat is fast recovering its prosperity; and although, owing to the vicinity of Bombay, it can never again attain its former splendour, it is still a rich and populous place, and of much political consequence. Long. 73. 3. E. Lat. 21. 13. N.

SURPLEY, a village and parish of England, in Lincolnshire. Population 612.

SURINAM, a flourishing colony of Guiana in South America, settled and improved by the Dutch. It is bounded N. by the At-

lantic, E. by the river Marawina, S. by a country of Indians, and W. by the river Corentin; about 150 miles from east to west, and 60 from north to south. The principal rivers are the Surinam, from which the colony takes its name; the Corentin, the Copenamé, the Seramica, and the Marawina. Of these rivers, the first only is navigable. Sugar, coffee, cocoa, indigo, cotton, &c. are the products of this colony. In 1799 Surinam was taken by the British. It was given up at the peace of Amiens in 1802, but was again taken in the subsequent war, and is now retained by Britain. Paramaribo is the chief town. Long. 53. 40. to 56. 20. W. Lat. 4. 45. to 6. N.—Other particulars will be found in the article *Guiana*.

SURINAM, a river in the above province or district, which, after a winding course of about 140 miles, falls into the Atlantic ocean, in Long. 56. 46. W. Lat. 6. 25. N.

SURJINGHAM, a village of England, in Norfolk.

SURREY, one of the inland counties of England, in the southern part of the kingdom, and bounded S. by Sussex, E. by Kent, W. by Berkshire and Hampshire, and separated on the N. from Middlesex and a small part of Buckinghamshire by the river Thames. Its greatest width from north to south is 20 miles, and its utmost length about 38. Area 519,000 acres. The surface of almost the whole of this county consists of a gentle diversity of hill and dale, the hills in some parts rising to a considerable height, and presenting very bold and commanding views. In some parts naked heaths impart a wildness to the prospect, which is strikingly contrasted with the numberless beauties scattered over the surface of the country by the hand of art; while the hills, aspiring to the bold character and picturesque scenery of mountains, gradually decline into richly wooded dales, and plains covered with luxuriant harvests. The soil of this county is greatly varied, the different species lying intermixed in small patches. These, however, may be reduced to the general heads of clay, loam, and chalk. The climate is mild and healthy. Iron-ore is found in considerable quantities in the south-west part of the county; but in consequence of the high price of fuel, the iron-works have been totally neglected. Fuller's earth is found both to the north and south; also extensive quarries of stone. There are large quarries of excellent limestone near Dorking. Limestone is also dug and burnt in various other parts. Chalk is abundant, and is in general use as a manure. The principal rivers of this county are the Wey, the Mole, and the Wand; while the Thames also washes its northern border. The river Loddon skirts Surrey on its west side. Surrey may be considered inferior to agricultural improvement to many other districts. The produce of wheat is from two to five, and sometimes six quarters an acre, and that of barley from four to seven

and a half. The latter is used only for malt-ing, for which purpose it is reckoned equal in quality to any in the kingdom. The climate of Surrey seems to be less favourable to oats than to wheat or barley. Garden peas and beans are cultivated in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, and the sandy loams near the Thames, about Mortlake. Turnips are here raised in large crops. Hops are largely cultivated about Farnham, where they occupy about 900 acres. The crops which are only partially cultivated in Surrey are those of cabbages, potatoes, lucerne, and grass. Carrots, clover, sainfoin, and hops, are extensively cultivated; and a greater quantity of land is employed in raising physical herbs, than in any other shire in Britain. The cattle chiefly bred in Surrey are sheep, oxen, and hogs; many geese are also kept on the commons, and in the Weald. The situation of this county being contiguous to the capital of the Roman settlements in Britain, numerous antiquities are found within its limits. St George's Fields, Southwark, where coins and pavements have been found at different periods, was the centre of several Roman ways. Population 398,658. Surrey is represented in parliament by 14 members, two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Southwark, Guildford, Heygate, Haslemere, Blochingly, and Gotton.

SURRY, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Population 6836, including 3440 slaves.—2d, A county in the north-west part of North Carolina. Population 10,366, including 1469 slaves.

SURRY, a county of Jamaica, which contains the two towns of Kingston and Port Royal, and eight villages.

SUSA, a town at the foot of the Alps, 23 miles W.N.W. Turin. Population 1700.

SUSAQ, a town of Portugal, 17 miles W. Oporto. Population 2300.

SUAR, a province of Morocco, situated at its southern extremity, immediately bordering on the desert. It is the most extensive, and, unless in grain, the most fertile of any in the empire. It is traversed by the river of its name, which falls into the Atlantic.

SUNQUESHANNAH, a county of the United States, on the north side of Pennsylvania.

SUNQUESHANNAH, a river of the United States, and the largest river of Pennsylvania, which is formed by two branches that come from the east and west. These, after they unite, run south-east into the head of the Chesapeake, in Maryland.

SUSSEX, one of the southern counties of England, bounded W. by Hampshire, N. by Surrey, E. and N. E. by Kent, and S. by the British channel. It is 70 miles in length, and nearly 30 in average breadth. The aspect of Sussex is varied in a pleasing manner, by the inequalities of the downs, with the interesting valleys, through which the many little streams of the county pursue their respective courses to the sea. The wooded scenery which it presents, and the pasture

land with which it is contrasted, give to the county in general a rural and a rich diversity of appearance. The wastes in Sussex are very considerable. They chiefly occupy the northern side of the county, where, in a district containing by computation 500,000 acres, these almost desert tracks form not less than 110,000. The climate is cold and damp. In the easternmost parts of the district called the Weald is found every sort of limestone. The Sussex marble is cut into slabs for ornamental chimney-pieces, and is highly esteemed. Iron-stone abounds in this county. Chalk is still more plentiful. Fullers' earth and red ochre are also found. All the rivers of Sussex, which are insignificant, fall into the British channel. Sussex is one of those counties which, from the remotest antiquity, has been celebrated for its timber, principally oak. The reigning feature of the Weald is its timber, which overspreads it in every direction. The crops commonly raised in Sussex are wheat, oats, clover, turnips, pease, barley, and tares. The crops not commonly cultivated are beans, potatoes, buck-wheat, lettuce, hops, carrots, rambagh, opium, sainfoin, lucerne, and chicory. In the western part of Sussex are some considerable orchards; and where the soil is adapted to the fruit, the plantations are thickly interspersed. It is distinguished for its breed of cattle and sheep. The county of Sussex contains many Roman, and some British antiquities. It sends 20 members to parliament, two for the county, two for the city of Chichester, and two for each of the four Cinque Ports that are situated within the county. Population 233,012.

SUSSEX, a county of the United States, in New Jersey. Pop. 25,549.—2d, A county in Delaware. Population 27,750.—3d, A county of Virginia. Population 11,362, including 6644 slaves.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, one of the most northerly counties in Scotland, extending the whole breadth of the island, from the German to the Atlantic ocean. It is situated between Lat. 57. 53. and 58. 33. N. and between Long. 3. 40. and 6. 13. W. from Lond. do. It is bounded W. for a distance of 46½ miles, by the Myne, an arm of the Atlantic ocean, which separates it from the islands of Harris and Lewis; N. for a distance of 50 miles, by the Northern ocean; E. for a distance of 37½ miles, by the county of Caithness; S. E. for a distance of 32½ miles, by the Moray frith; and S. and S. W. for a distance of 52½ miles, by the Dornoch firth, the Oicel, and some lesser streams, which separate it from the county of Ross. The county of Sutherland, though it never has been surveyed, is computed to contain 1,540,000 acres, deducting 50,000 for salt water lochs. This county may be considered as divided into three districts, namely, the eastern, near the German ocean; the western, on the coast of the Atlantic; and the middle or central district. The eastern district con-

ists of a strip of level land, which runs along the coast side, and is from a quarter to a mile in breadth. The middle district resembles the other parts of the North Highlands: it consists of the four straths or valleys of the rivers of Helmsdale, Brora, Fleet, and Cickel, with their tributary streams issuing from the adjoining mountains. The soil between the mountains is a sharp loam. Black cattle and sheep are the staple commodities on which the farmers and tacksmen depend for the payment of their rent. The shores bordering the Atlantic are bold; and the whole district is wild, rocky, and mountainous. The Assynt mountains are huge and barren, without scarcely a stalk of heath to be seen on their surface; yet the glens, ravines, and hollows, betwixt these mountains, are extremely favourable to pasturage. Owing to the vicinity of the Atlantic ocean, from which the west wind brings heavy clouds, there is no part of Scotland more subject to rain than the western district of the county of Sutherland. On the coasts of the numerous bays, there are many rugged and partially arable fields; but the climate, from the constant rains and mists, does not second the favourable properties of the soil. The vallies are occupied by numerous lakes and rivers, the chief of which are Loch Shin, which stretches 20 miles from north-west to south-east, and is about 1 mile broad, and abounds with salmon and trout. The rivers and streams, as may be supposed in such a mountainous country, are numerous. The most considerable of the rivers is the Cickel, or frith of Dornoch, which is navigable 13 miles for vessels of 40 tons; the water of Fleet, or Strathfleet; the water of Brora; the water of Helmsdale. On the northern and western coasts is the water of Hallilale, the water of Strathly, the river Naver, the waters of Kenloch, Hope, and Eribol. The N. W. and W. coasts are indented by numerous bays of great extent, and have many promontories extending into the ocean. Rock crystals and pebbles are found in many parts; also beautiful garnets, and specimens of native gold. Sutherlandshire sends one member to parliament. There are three great deer forests; and other kinds of game are found in great plenty, as common and alpine hares, moorfoal, black cocks, ptarmigans, wild pigeons, and partridges. The valued rent of the county is £36,193 10s. 9d. The real rent has been estimated at about £48,000 per annum. In no part of Scotland have greater changes and improvements taken place within the last 20 years, than in the county of Sutherland. Previous to the year 1803, this county was separated by physical obstacles, from the rest of Scotland. The country being intersected by the Moray frith, and by the four friths of the Beaully, Camnary, Dornoch, and Loch Fleet, all these dangerous and inconvenient inlets of the sea had to be crossed, in order to reach the shire of Sutherland, which was thus nearly insulated from the rest of the country.

try; and there were no inns for the accommodation of the traveller; and beyond the Dornoch frith there were no roads. In the year 1803, parliament having agreed to advance half the expence of constructing certain roads, and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, the proprietors of Ross-shire and Inverness embraced the offer, and in consequence, a line of road has been constructed according to the best principles of the art, from the town of Inverness by Beaully and Dingwall, to the boundaries of the county of Sutherland, two excellent stone bridges, consisting of five arches each, having been built across the Beaully and Camnary rivers. An iron bridge was thrown over the frith of Dornoch, a frith which roads were furnished to different parts of the country. Over Loch Fleet a mound was constructed, with a bridge at one end. The roads thus formed became the bases of other roads, which have been since made out in other directions, and which have been found of incalculable benefit for the improvement of the country. Sutherlandshire was one of the last strongholds of the feudal system of Scotland, where that ancient state of ignorance prevailed, after it had been banished from the other parts of the country, by the progress of improvement and increased rents. Almost all the lands, and particularly those on the Sutherlandshire coast, have been disencumbered of their superfluous tenants, and their place has been filled up by active improvers. The lands which belonged to the ancient tenantry, under the tie of military service, have thus been taken from them, and they have been removed and converted into fishers on the sea coast, where they prosecute the herring and white fisheries. Many of these changes were resisted by the poor inhabitants, who could not be persuaded to abandon the inheritance of their forefathers; force had to be used, and the most afflictive scenes frequently took place in the course of these improvements. The removing of the tenants commenced in 1807, and has been since continued as the different tacks expired. In the years 1812, 1819, and 1820, when a great proportion of the tacks expired, numerous removals took place, which produced great agitation in the county, and gave rise to a violent controversy as to the propriety of these measures, and as to the manner in which they were carried into effect. Population 22,640.

BORRIS, a town of the Ecclesiastical State, 13 miles S. Viterbo. Population 1000.

BOSTON, the name of various parishes, hamlets, and townships, in England.

BUXTON, a town of Derbyshire, a neat market town of England, Warwickshire. The town contains many dwellings of an ornamental character. The church is a handsome structure, comprising a nave, chancel, and two side aisles. Here is also a grammar school. Within the last century, some manufactures connected with Birmingham have been introduced into the town. The common of Buxton Park lies

to the north-west of the town, and contains about 3500 acres. Population 3466. 7 miles N. N. E. Birmingham.

SUTTLEGE, SETTLEGE, or SUDLEGE, a celebrated river of Hindostan, being the easternmost of the five rivers which are called the Punjab. It rises in the Himalaya mountains, and falls into the Indus, near the 20th degree of N. lat.

SWADELMAR, a neat smart village of Ireland, in the county of Cavan.

SWAFFHAM, a well built market town of England, in Norfolk, a respectable and genteel town. The chief public building is the church, a spacious handsome pile of building. The town has, besides, a Quaker meeting-house. Pop. 2236. 15 miles S. E. Lynn.

SWAFFHAM, PRIOR, or LITTLE SWAFFHAM, a village of England, in Cambridgeshire. Population 979.

SWAINBY, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SWAINTHORPE, a village of England, in Norfolk, 4½ miles N. N. E. St Mary Stratton.

SWALE, a river of England, which falls into the Ure.

SWALE, EAST and WEST, two branches of the river Medway, in England, which run into the Thames.

SWALVE, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 2100.

SWAN ISLAND, an island of the United States, on the coast of Maine. Pop. 51.

SWAN RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the Little Winnipeg lake.

SWANSEA, a market town and borough of Wales, in Glamorganshire. It stands on a beautiful bay of the Bristol channel, on the river Tawe, in the midst of the most inexhaustible mines of coal and of iron; while by means of its harbour, and of the navigable river Tawe, it commands a ready outlet for these productions of the interior. The town extends in length about a mile and a half, or two miles. The streets are numerous, and contain a large proportion of well built houses, occupied by opulent individuals. It is much resorted to during the summer for sea-bathing; and to accommodate these strangers, numerous elegant lodging-houses have been erected. Of the public buildings of Swansea, the parish church is a handsome modern edifice, containing a middle aisle, and two side aisles separated from it by two rows of pillars, with a large square tower at one end. The whole length of the building is 72 feet, and the width 54. The old church fell down in 1739, and some fragments of the walls still remain. There is another small church, formerly a chapel belonging to the knights of Jerusalem. There are here several other places of worship belonging to various classes of dissenters. The castle of Swansea is situated on an elevated spot in the middle of the town, but is surrounded by houses which conceal it on every side. On the eastern side of the tower, a large part of the original building is standing, which is surmounted by

an elegant parapet, with arched openings. The apartments which are habitable have been converted into a poor-house, and a jail, principally used for the confinement of debtors. The town-hall of Swansea is spacious and handsome. It has also a commodious theatre, and a free school. Swansea has immense manufacturing establishments in iron, copper, brass, spelter, tin, and earthen-ware. It has also potteries on a large scale; a soap manufactory, and an extensive brewery. Great improvements have been made in the harbour. Besides its commerce and trade, Swansea derives considerable benefit from the great resort of visitors to the sea-bathing. For the accommodation of invalids, there are warm and cold salt water baths. Swansea joins with Cardiff in the return of the member of parliament for that place. Population 10,225. 45 miles W. Cardiff.

SWANSEY, a township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Population 1400.—2d. Another in Bristol county, Massachusetts.

SWANTON, a poet township of the United States, in Franklin county, Vermont.

SWANTOWN, a village of the United States, in Kent county, Maryland.

SWANWICH, a town and parish of England, in Purbeck Isle, Dorsetshire. It exports immense quantities of stone.

SWARLAND, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland.

SWEDEN, an extensive kingdom in the north of Europe, which has experienced great territorial changes since 1809. It lost in that year the valuable province of Finland. Sweden, including Swedish Lapland, is a country of great length, stretching from 55. 20. to 69. of N. lat. about 1000 miles; its breadth is between 300 and 300 miles, in one part from 11. 10. to 23. 20. of E. long; area 172,000 square miles. Sweden is bounded N. by Norwegian Lapland; E. by the gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, S. and W. by portions of the Baltic and by Norway. It consisted originally of three kingdoms, Gothland, Sweden proper, and Norrland, the last including Swedish

This distinction is now abolished, and the whole kingdom divided into the following districts:—Umea, Heringsand, Gedeberg, Upsal, Stockholm, Western, Nykoping, Orebro, Stora Kopparberg, or Falun, Carlstadt, Lidköping, Jonkoping, Kronoberg or Wexlo, Calmar, Carlskrona, Scarsborg, Elfsborg, Gottenburg, Halmstadt, Christadst, Malmoehus, and Wisby. Sweden, though inclosed by mountains on the west and north, is in general a very flat country; and it is remarkable, that along the whole road from Gottenburg in the west to Stockholm in the east, there is not a single activity of consequence, till within a few miles of the latter. The climate is less severe than might be expected in so high a latitude. In Stockholm the average of temperature throughout the year is four degrees higher than at St Petersburg. The quantity

of rain that falls annually in Sweden does not exceed 19 inches. The most striking feature in the appearance of Sweden is the number and extent of its lakes, which are computed to occupy 9200 square miles, nearly an eighteenth of the whole surface. The lake of Wenner is the largest of all. The other great lakes are the Wetter and the Hjelmar, both to the southward of the capital, and at some distance from it. Of the rivers, the Ljusna, the Dal, and the Clara, rise in the mountains bordering on Norway, and flow, the first two into the gulf of Bothnia, the last into the lake of Wenner. The Angerman, the Umea, the Skefflen, the Pitea, the Julea, and the Torneu, are rivers of Lapland. The plants of Sweden are similar to those of Britain, with the exception, however, of several, such as broom, furze, and walnut trees, which have not strength to withstand the continued cold of a Swedish winter. Apple, pear, and cherry trees, grow here, but languidly; while berries of many different kinds are produced spontaneously, and spread luxuriantly. As to corn, wheat succeeds only in the southern provinces; oats are raised more generally, and in larger quantities; but rye and barley are the species of grain most frequently met with. In animals, at least such as are domestic, there is very little difference between Sweden and Britain. As to beasts of game, hares and foxes are as abundant as in Britain, with a long list of animals the natural inhabitants of wilds unknown in Britain, such as beavers, wolves, and, in the cold provinces of the north, bears. In the birds there prevails a greater similarity between Britain and Sweden. From the statistical survey of Sweden, it appears that hardly a thirtieth part of the surface of the country is arable, and if the wilds of Norrland were included, it would not be a sixtieth. Agriculture is in a very backward state; as also manufactures. The metals, particularly iron and copper, are the staple articles of manufacture. A number of the copper mines, at Fahlun and elsewhere, have become less productive. The iron works employ a much greater number of hands; the forges are small, but the ore, and consequently the iron, is in general of superior quality. Alum and copper ore are exported to the harbours in the south of the Baltic; but the pottery, glass-works, woollen manufactures, sugar refineries, snuff and tobacco works, are merely sufficient to meet the home consumption. The trade of Sweden is much cramped by impolitic restrictions; and though these are somewhat relaxed, they are still too much enforced. Sweden has suffered greatly in the present age from an excess of paper currency. The bank of Stockholm dates so far back as 1657, and was long conducted with regularity; but since the latter part of the 18th century, undue advances to government have produced an over issue, and consequently a depreciation of its paper. The exclusive privileges granted to the East

India company, and some smaller associations, are also a source of public detriment. The revenue of Sweden is derived from various sources: the rent of the royal domains, a portion of the great tithes, duties on imports and exports, a tax on spirituous liquors, and one of more questionable policy, on mines, forges, and chimnies, along with a poll tax and a few monopolies. The amount of revenue is about one million sterling. The military force is on a very small scale. The established religion is Lutheranism; and the dissenters are, on the whole, far from numerous. The church establishments consist of one archbishop, 11 bishops, 70 archdeacons, and 3620 other clergymen. The university of Upsal was founded in 1477, and has in general maintained a good character, particularly for physical science. The university of Lund, in the province of Schonen in the south, is of much more recent date, and on a smaller scale. There are about 11 high schools. The scientific and literary societies of Sweden are numerous, and belong chiefly to Stockholm. In Sweden the royal prerogative is limited, and a considerable share of power is vested in the nobility and the people. The diet consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the peasants, and the burghers. The nobles are too numerous for so thinly peopled a country. The clerical body is represented by one archbishop (of Upsal), the eleven bishops of the kingdom, and by deputies from the inferior clergy. The peasants consist of delegates from that body, and the burghers of deputies from the royal free towns. The two kingdoms, Gothland and Svenland, of which Sweden once consisted, were united in the 13th century by the failure of the royal line in the former. In the 14th century Sweden became subject to Margaret of Denmark, who has been styled the Semiramis of the North, and who joined the three kingdoms in one by the union of Calmar in 1397. Gustavus Vasa asserted the independence of Sweden, and ascended the throne in 1521. He bequeathed the crown to his posterity, who continued to reign, and in general with distinction, until the present age; but most of them, in particular Gustavus Adolphus, his daughter Christina, Charles XII. and Gustavus III. discovered a romantic spirit, approaching in the case of Charles XII. to a degree of infatuation; and the dynasty ended in a prince (Gustavus IV.) who had all the eccentricity, and hardly any of the talents of his predecessors. In 1809, this last monarch engaging in undertakings totally beyond the resources of his people, was deposed; and next year Bernadotte was elected. Pop. 2,425,700.

SWENSSONSTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey, with 50 or 60 houses.

SWIFT SPRINGS, a post village of the United States, in Monroe county, Virginia.

SWIFT, a river of England, in Leicester and Warwick shires. It joins the Avon.

SWIFT, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire.

SWIFT'S CREEK, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Appomattox.

SWIFT GATE, a river of England, in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Avon.

SWILLY, a river of Ireland, county of Donegal, which runs into the Swilly Lough.

SWINDON, a market town of England, in the county of Wilts. The church is of mean architecture. The town has a respectable free school. Population 1530.

SWINON, a village of England, in Staffordshire.

SWINFLEET, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 956.

SWINMUNDE, a town of Pomerania, at the mouth of the Swine. Population 2400.

SWINESHEAD, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire, 7 miles S. W. Boston. Population 1696.

SWINTHORPE, **SWINEYARD**, and **SWINFEN**, three hamlets of England, in Lincolnshire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire.

SWINNA, a small island, about a mile long, in the middle of the Pentland frith.

SWINTON, three townships of England, in Yorkshire.

SWITZERLAND, a well known country in the interior of Europe, bounded W. by France, S. by Italy, and N. and E. by Germany. It extends from east to west nearly 200 miles, and from north to south about 140. It consists, since 1815, of the following 22 cantons, viz. Schwitz, Uri, Unterwalden, Berne, Zurich, Lucerne, Glaris, Zug, Appenzell, Schaffhausen, Fribourg, Solothurn, Bale, Grosse, Vaud, Ticino, St Gall, Thurgau, Aargau, Neuchâtel, Valais, and Geneva. The chief towns of Switzerland are, Geneva, containing 22,800 inhabitants; Bale, 15,000; Berne, 13,340; Zurich, 10,500; Lausanne, 10,000; St. Gall, 8200; Neuchâtel, 4800; Fribourg, 6500; Lucerne, 5000; and Solothurn, 4200. Switzerland, by far the most mountainous country in Europe, has the Alps not only along the whole of its southern and eastern frontier, but throughout the chief part of its interior; the only extensive tract of level ground, or rather of vales, with mountains of more moderate height, being to the westward, in the cantons of Bale, Zurich, and part of Berne; but even there the extreme frontier is formed by mountains, the Jura ridge, extending in a long line from north to south. Of the vales of Switzerland, the most remarkable is that of the Rhone, which is at once the widest, and surrounded by the highest mountains. The Alps vary in height from 5 to 8, 10, 12, and even 16,000 feet. After Mont Blanc, computed at 15,500 feet, comes Monte Rosa, 14,200 feet. Mount St. Gothard, the great St. Bernard, and the Simplon, are not equal in height to several mountains of the interior, such as Mount Cervin, 12,800 feet; the Jungfrau-horn, the Turstern-horn, the Furca, Schreckhorn, each nearly

14,000 feet; the Wetterhorn and Gallenstock, between 11,000 and 12,000, &c. The Alps branch out into a number of lateral chains, and exhibit at their base, on their ascent, and towards their summit, every variety of temperature and product; rich corn fields or luxuriant pastures extending along the lower part of many of these mountains. The middle consists of pastures less productive, but containing a great variety of plants; while the summits are often composed of rocks, craggy, inaccessible, devoid of vegetation, and covered with enormous masses of ice and snow. There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and lead, in different parts; there are also quarries of rock salt. Marble, porphyry, alabaster, crystal, and sulphur, are occasionally found in the mountains. Of mineral waters, the most considerable are those of Leuck and Schintzpuach, and the warm baths of Pfäfers. The glaciers occupy the plains or hollows which separate the peaks of the high mountains, being lakes of frozen snow accumulated to a vast height or rather depth, and detaching, from time to time, enormous masses called avalanches, which roll down with a frightful noise. The formation of glaciers takes place near the line of perpetual congelation (about 8000 or 9000 feet above the sea); although, in a winter of unusual rigour, their ramifications extend considerably lower. In the long Alpine range are reckoned no less than 400 of these glaciers, extending from 16 to 18 miles in length, by 1 or 2 in breadth. Their depth can with difficulty be ascertained, but is supposed to vary from 100 to 600 feet; the total extent of their surface has been calculated at 1000 square miles. The chief rivers are the Rhone, the Ticino, the Aar, the Rhine with its tributaries, the Thur, the Limmat, the Reuss, and the Aar. The lakes of Switzerland are numerous; the principal are those of Geneva, Constance, Neuchâtel, Bieme, Zurich, Walkenstadt, Waldstatter or Lucerne, Thun, and Brienz. No country exhibits a greater variety of temperature than Switzerland. While the vales, or the bases of the mountains, enjoy the warmth of an Italian sun, the ascent discovers a scanty vegetation, and the summit is doomed to all the rigours of an Icelandic winter. The products of Switzerland are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and tobacco. The fruits of most frequent occurrence are vines, chestnuts, prunes, peaches, walnuts, cherries; in the colder situations, apples and pears; and in the southern vales, the almond and fig; the latter, however, in small quantities. Cheese, butter, tallow, hides, form the chief articles of export from the pastoral districts. After large cattle, the animals chiefly raised are goats, sheep, and hogs. The summit of the Alps are occupied by the chamois, the wild goat, the white and red fox, and a kind of hare which, in summer, resembles the hare of Britain, but in winter becomes as white as snow. The manufactures of Switzerland are linen, lace, thread,

woollens, and cottons; clocks and watches have long been staple articles at Geneva and Neuchâtel; while leather, gloves, silks, porcelain, pottery, toys, tobacco, and snuff, are made in various places. Of the seminaries of Switzerland, the principal are the celebrated university of Geneva, and the university of Bale. There are academies or colleges at Zurich, Berne, and Lausanne, and schools of good repute in various towns. Switzerland, though a republic, has never, like Rome or Athens, formed one great community: it is, and has all along been, a confederacy of petty states, differing more from each other in their respective constitutions, than the Dutch provinces, or the component parts of the American union. In some cantons the form of government is democratic, but in most it is oligarchic. The general concerns of the republic are managed by a general assembly or diet, composed of deputies from each of the cantons. The federal republic of Switzerland had existed during nearly five centuries, and had seen very little of war, except in the service of foreign powers. At last, in 1798, the French directory, occupying Lombardy on the one side, and the liberal provinces on the other, determined to add Switzerland to their acquisition, invaded it with a force which it was impossible even for the mountaineers to resist, and succeeded in new modelling the Helvetic constitution. The treaty of Amiens provided for the evacuation of Switzerland by the French. It was invaded by Bonaparte, and reduced under his authority; but was emancipated by the victories of the allies in 1814. Its independence has been since recognised.

SWITZERLAND, a county of the United States, in Indiana. Pop. in 1815, 3500.

SWORDS, a long irregularly built town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin.

SYDNEY, a town of New Holland, and the capital of the British settlements in New South Wales, about 7 miles from the mouth of Port Jackson, in a cove to which it gives name. It stands principally on two hilly necks of land, with a proportion of flat ground intervening. These form together Sydney cove, which is one of the finest natural basins of water that can be imagined, and for safety and convenience rivals the best works of art. The appearance of the town is rude and irregular; though it has been of late much improved in this particular. It covers a great deal of ground in proportion to its population, owing to the large space of ground attached to each house, in most instances sufficient for a garden. Although the houses are for the most part small, and of mean appearance, the public buildings are more respectable. There is a very good market, although it is of very recent date. Here also is a bank, called the Bank of New South Wales. This town also contains two very good public schools, for the education of children of both sexes. There are, besides, other estab-

lishments for the gratuitous diffusion of education in every populous district throughout the colony. There are in this town and other parts of the colony, several good private seminaries for the board and education of the children of opulent parents. The harbour of Port Jackson is perhaps exceeded by none in the world. It is navigable for vessels of any burden for about seven miles above the town, i. e. about fifteen miles from the entrance. It possesses the best anchorage the whole way, and is perfectly sheltered from every wind that can blow. The value of land in this town is daily increasing; rents are in consequence exorbitantly high; and Mr. Westworth, in his statistical account of the British settlements in this quarter, mentions that it is very far from a commodious house that can be had for £100 a year unfurnished. Population 7000. Long. 151, 25. E. Lat. 33. 15. S.

SYENE, a town of Upper Egypt, the most southerly in that country, and forming its frontier towards Nubia. It has many remains of antiquity now; but the principal ruins are those of the Saracen town, which are very extensive. Although Syene is considered as a military station, yet the Aga is not provided with any force; and the castle is of no strength. Long. 32. 55. E. Lat. 24. 6. N.

SYLVEA, or **SILVEA**, a town of Portugal, province of Algarva. Population 2000.

SYMI, a small island near the coast of Asia Minor. The whole inhabitants reside in the town, which is built near the top of a high rocky mountain, and contains from 1800 to 2000 houses.

SYMPHORIEN DE LAÏ, St, a town of France, 24 miles N. W. Lyons. Pop. 3300.

SYMPHORIEN SUR COISE, St, a town of France, 18 miles S. W. Lyons. Pop. 1800.

SYRA, an island of the Grecian archipelago, in the midst of the Cyclades, near Delos. Length 14 miles. Long. 25. 34. E. Lat. 37. 22. N.

SYRACUSE, a celebrated town of Sicily, in the south-east of the island, and possessing, in ancient times, a larger population than Athens, or any of the Grecian cities. It was founded by a colony of Corinthians about 736 years before the Christian era. The shape of ancient Syracuse was triangular, one side being formed by the sea, the other by a line of rock, the third by a strong wall. The city consisted of four parts; that called Ortigia, situated between the two harbours, Agradina, a more extensive quarter, extending the sea side from north to south; and an equally large division; by Naxos, forming the western extremity of the city, and defended by a high and strong ground. At present, the only inhabited part of Syracuse is the south-east corner, containing Ortigia and part of Agradina. It is insulated, walled, and entered by draw-bridges. The streets are regular, but narrow, the houses tolerably built.

The cathedral or principal church is the ancient temple of Minerva. There remains also the ancient amphitheatre, of an oval form, above 300 feet in length, and 200 in width. In 1810 a beautiful statue of Venus was dug out from among ruins; and there are many other remains of antiquity. The harbour exists in all its beauty. It is capable of receiving vessels of the greatest burden, and of containing a very numerous fleet. Though at present entirely neglected, it might easily be rendered a great naval and commercial station. The exports from the town are limited to wine, oil, hemp, vitre, and some wheat. It contains no remarkable buildings, nor any thing that deserves the name of a square. It has, however, an hospital, and a number of churches and convents. Population 15,000. 80 miles S. S. W. Messina. Long. 15. 27. 3. E. Lat. 37. 3. 0. N.

SYRIA, a fine country of Asia, situated along the coast of the Mediterranean, which bounds it on the west, while on the north Mount Taurus and its branches divide it from Asia Minor, and on the east a vast and trackless desert, stretching northwards from Arabia. On the south it has Palestine. In the earliest periods of the Jewish history, Syria was formed into a powerful kingdom, having Damascus for its capital. Its most remarkable district, however, consisted of the sea coast, entitled Phœnicia, in which commerce flourished to a degree unexampled in ancient times. After the conquests and death of Alexander, Syria was erected by his lieutenant, Seleucus, into a separate kingdom. Under Antiochus it was reduced by the Romans. It then fell under the Saracen sway, and afterwards became one of the richest appendages of the Turkish empire. It has been since governed by the Turkish viceroys, some of whom have almost shaken off the Turkish authority. About the middle of the last century, the Turks were obliged to grant to Daher, a powerful Arabian sheik, an annual lease of his dominions, and then to confirm it to his successor, who was afterwards, however, attacked by the Turks, and put to death. His successor was the celebrated Dejemzar Pacha, who soon raised a power almost equally independent, but the savage energy of whose administration was not accompanied by the improving and protecting system of his predecessor. He joined with the British in resisting the invasions of Bonaparte. After the death of Dejemzar, the power reverted to the Porte, and Selim was appointed pacha. Syria has ever since been threatened by the formidable invader of the Wahabie, who have entirely blocked up the route to Mecca. The leading feature in the physical aspect of Syria consists in the great mountain chain traversing it from south to north, and known, from its highest pinnacle near Tripoli and Bairout, under the name of Lebanon, or Libanus, connected with Mount Chama, which stretches farther to the north; it forms a con-

tinued range, locking in with Mount Taurus on the frontier of Asia Minor. While Lebanon faces the Mediterranean, a parallel chain, called Anti Libanus, looks eastward upon the Syrian desert. Thus Syria, in its inhabited districts, may be considered as a country of valleys; but many of these valleys are blessed with extreme fertility, as well as with the utmost felicity of climate. Besides all the most valuable grains, its fruits are held in especial esteem, particularly the oranges of Tripoli, the figs of Bairout, and the pistachios of Aleppo. As we ascend the sloping sides of Lebanon, all the varieties of European climate are successively experienced. These mountain tracks being possessed by free and industrious tribes, are much more diligently cultivated than the plains, whose tenants are continually exposed to the extortions of the pachas. The vine and the mulberry are reared by care to great perfection: silk and wines are produced, which rival those of Italy and France. Olives and tobacco are also cultivated successfully, and to a great extent. The commerce of Syria is inconsiderable. Scanderoun, Tripoli, Saïde, and other ports on the Mediterranean, are the residence of a few Frank merchants, and carry on a limited intercourse with Europe. The land communication is interrupted by the distracted state of the country, and the domination of the Wahabie. Few countries present a greater variety of population. Its open plains, separated by no defined boundary from Arabia, Persia, and Asia Minor, are variously occupied by the wandering population of these respective countries. Turks and Greeks form, as elsewhere, the basis of population in the cities. The only tribes which can be considered as appropriate to Syria, are the tenants of the heights of Lebanon. The most remarkable of these are the Druses and the Maronites. The Druses live in a species of rude independence, and are the only people in this part of Asia who have any semblance of a free government. They can muster 40,000 men, which probably implies a total population of about 500,000. The Maronites are another people of Lebanon, inhabiting the mountain district of Kesrouan, which rises behind Tripoli. They are more orderly and peaceable than the Druses. They are Christians, and have joined the Romish communion. Their number is supposed to exceed 100,000.

SKARAW, a town of European Russia, government of Simbirsk, 78 miles S. Simbirsk. Population 6300.

SKARAWATZSA, a town of Hungary, district of Little Kumania, 43 miles S. by W. Pest. Population 4000.

SKAZAN, a county of Hungary, lying to the north-east of the Drave. Area 2130 square miles. Population 230,000.

SKAZOSEN, a town of Austrian Illyria, 22 miles N. by E. Carlsburg. Population 2700.

SKARVAS, a town of Hungary, palatinate of Ekecsch, on the Korecsch. It has a Lu-

theran school, and several other seminaries. Pop. nearly 8000, partly mechanics, more agriculturists. 82 miles E. S. E. Pest.

SNARYGRAD, a town of European Russia, government of Podolia. It is built chiefly of wood. Population 7000.

SNIECZKIN, a town of Poland, 104 miles N. N. E. Warsaw. Population 2000.

SZEORDIN, a town of Hungary, county of Csongrad, opposite to the confluence of the great rivers Theysa and Maros. It is surrounded by a mound and moat, and is one of the principal towns of Hungary, containing manufactures of woollens, leather, and toys. As to religion, the Catholics and the followers of the Greek church predominate. Here is a monastery of Minorites; a school taught by the monks called Piarists; a classical school; and a small philosophical seminary. The farther public buildings are several hospitals, a work-house, and a theatre. Population 26,000. 109 miles S. S. E. Pest.

SZEKESY-KERESZTUR, a town of Transylvania, province of the Szeklers. Pop. 4500.

SZEKESZARD, a neat town of Hungary, on the Sarvitz, 162 miles S. E. Vienna. Population 3500.

SZEKESZVAR, a village of Hungary, county of Arad. Population 3000.

SZENTES, a town of Hungary, county of Csongrad, on the Kurca. Population 1000.

SZOLLOS NAGY, a town of Hungary, on the Theysa, 72 miles E. Tokay. Pop. 2200.

SZOLNOK, BRESO or INYER, a palatinate of Transylvania, bordering on Hungary on the north. Area 1336 square miles. Population 110,000.

SZOLNOK, KOCSER or MINDEK, a county or palatinate of Transylvania, bounded by Hungary entirely on the north, and partly on the west. Area 835 square miles. Population 50,000.

SEWANEKE, a town of Prussian Poland, 6 miles E. Posen. Population 2500.

T.

TAAIF, a town of Hedjaz, in Arabia, 60 miles S. E. Mecca.

TAAH, or **TAAKS**, a considerable city of Yemen, in Arabia, on the road from Moclin to Sana, 40 miles E. N. E. Mecca.

TAB, a river of Persia, which falls into the Persian gulf near Eudian.

TABAS, a city of Korassan, in Persia, on the road from Herat to Yazd, 337 miles from the former. Population 20,000.

TABASCO, the chief town of a former province of Mexico. It is not large, but is well built. It stands on an island at the mouth of the Rio Gujalva, which divides itself near the gulf into two arms. 197 miles E. S. E. Vera Cruz. Long. 93. 36. W. Lat. 18. 34. N.

TABASCO, an island, or rather a neck of land, in the south-west part of the gulf of Mexico, and at the bottom of the gulf of Campechy, on which is built the town of Tabasco. It is about 36 miles in length, and 7 or 8 broad.—Also a river which runs into the bay of Campechy, Long. 93. 46. W. Lat. 18. 15. N.

TABERNA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 4 miles N. N. E. Valencia. Population 4000.

TABLE ISLAND, the name of various small islands in the Pacific ocean and Eastern seas.

TABOR, a fortified town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 48 miles S. by E. Prague. Population 3800.

TACAMBA, a seaport town of South America, in a bay of the Pacific ocean to which it gives name. 110 miles E. W. Quito.

TACARIGUA, a large lake of South America, in the province of Venezuela.

TACAZZE, a great river of Abyssinia. It joins the Nile near Geos, in Lat. 17. 45. N.

TACHAU, a town of Bohemia, on the Misa. Population 2800.

TACKENBREET, a village of Algiers, 44 miles S. W. Oran.

TACUNGA, the capital of a district of the same name in Quito, 44 miles S. Quito. Pop. 12,000, the greater part being Spaniards and mestizcos. Long. 73. 23. W. Lat. 55. 14. N.

TADCASTER, an ancient well built market town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharf, over which it has a bridge. Besides the ancient church, here is also an hospital for 12 persons, and a free school. Pop. 1631. 9 miles S. S. W. York.

TADLEY, a township of England, in Southamptonshire. Population 507.

TAY, or **TAAFFE**, a river of Wales, Glamorganshire. It rises among the hills in Brecknockshire, and passes by the ancient city of Llandaff, and afterwards by Cardiff, towards the southern sea, which it enters in the small bay of Pinarth.

TAFALLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Odecos, 27 miles N. Tudela. Pop. 3000.

TAFILKLT, a large district or kingdom, situated to the south-east of the mountain chain of Atlas, and tributary to the empire of Morocco. It consists of a vast plain, presenting an unvaried surface, like the sea out of sight of land. Population, according to Jackson, 650,000.

TAMANNOG, a town of European Russia, government of Ekaterinoslav, near the northern extremity of the sea of Azoph. It has a harbour and fortress, maritime and commercial courts, a naval hospital, and a lazaretto. Pop. 6000. 27 miles W. N. W. Azoph.

TAGGAL, a prettily situated town of the island of Java, on the north coast, 244 miles E. Batavia.

TAGHMOH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 82 miles S. Dublin.

TAGLIAMENTO, a large river of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, which flows southward till reaching the Adriatic.

TAGLIO, a river of the north-west of Italy, in the province of Genoa.

TAGUS, the largest of all the rivers of Spain, issues from a great spring in the mountains of Albaracin, between Arragon and Old Castile, at the distance of little more than 100 miles from the Mediterranean. Pursuing its course to the Atlantic, in a westward direction, a little inclined to the south, it passes the palace of Aranjuez, the cities of Toledo, Talavera, Alcantara, Abrantes, and Lisbon, and flows into the sea, 7 miles below the capital of Portugal.

TAIEF, a town of Hedsjas, in Arabia, 88 miles E. Mecca.

TAIN, a parish and irregularly built royal burgh of Scotland, and county town of Ross-shire, on the frith of Dornoch, 30½ miles N. by E. of Inverness. The town is old: it has an elegant building for assemblies and the meeting of free masons. The town has lately been increased by the building of a suburb, which is separated from the town by a small brook, over which is a handsome bridge. A large and elegant church was erected in 1815. There is a large and handsome building for an academy; also a grammar school. It unites with Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Wick, in sending a representative to parliament. Population 2881.

TAIN, or **TEAN**, a river of England, in Staffordshire, which runs into the Dove.

TAIN, a town of France, department of the Drome, on the Rhone, noted for its excellent wines. Population 1400.

TAINEE, or **THAINEE**, a town on the east coast of Tunis, in Africa, 69 miles S. S. E. Kairwan.

TAI-TONG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Shansee, 155 miles W. Peking.

TAI-YUEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Shansee, 230 miles W. S. W. Peking.

TAJAPARU, a large arm of the great river Amazon, which branches off just before the main stream enters the sea.

TAJUNNA, a river of Spain, which falls into the Xaruma, a tributary of the Tagus.

TAKA, a considerable district of Eastern Nubia, occurring in the track between Shendy and Suakin.

TAKENHAM, a village of England, in Wiltshire, near Wootton Bassett.

TALANDA, a town of Greece, in the ancient Boeotia, 18 miles N. N. E. Livadia.

TALANDRE, a town of France, in Auvergne, department of the Puy de Dôme, Pop. 3300.

TALAVEIRA DE LA REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castle, on the Tagus, over which there is a bridge of 35 arches, 1200 feet in length. It is surrounded by a fertile plain of vast extent, intersected by the river. Part of the old ramparts are still in preservation, but they are little more than an object of curiosity. It contains several well built churches; in particular that of the

Hieronymites: has two public walks; but nothing can be poorer than the general appearance of the place. The dwelling-houses are seldom more than one story in height. The streets are badly paved, and are crossed by a number of narrow lanes. It has four hospitals, a classical, a theological, and a divinity school. Silk manufactures are still carried on in the town, and in the neighbouring village of Cervera, as well as manufactures of soap, hals, and earthenware. Talavera is a place of great antiquity, and contains many Roman monuments. It is noted for the battle fought on 27th and 28th July 1809, between the French army and an allied force of British and Spaniards. The French were repulsed. Pop. 6000. 63 miles W. S. W. Madrid.

TALAVEIRA LA VIEJA, a small town of Spain, on the Tagus, 70 miles W. by S. Toledo.

TALBOT, a county of the United States, in Maryland. Pop. 14,230, including 4875 slaves.

TALCA, or **ST AUGUSTINE**, a considerable town of Chili, province of Maule, of which it is the capital, on the river Maule, 193 miles N. N. E. Concepcion. Long. 71½. Lat. 35. 13. S.

TALCAGUANO, a port on the coast of the kingdom of Chili, within the bay of La Concepcion, 2 leagues from the city of La Concepcion.

TALLAGH, a decayed village of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 104 miles S. S. W. Dublin.

TALLAPOOSA, or **OAKFUSKEE**, a river of the United States, which rises in Georgia, flows south-west, and unites with the Coosa, to form the Alabama.

TALLEVEDE, a town of France, department of Calvados. Population 3000.

TALLWATER, a river of Ireland, county of Armagh, which runs, with the Callen, into Blackwater, near Charlemont.

TALLYA, a town of Hungary, 10 miles N. W. Tokay. Population 3700.

TALMONT, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Population 2500.

TALNEKE, a celebrated town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Khandesh. Long. 75. E. Lat. 21. 13. N.

TAMAN, an island in the south of European Russia, in the government of Taurida. It is formed by the straits of Taman, the sea of Azoph, and the Black sea.

TAMAR, a river of England, which rises in Devonshire; and on being joined by the Tavy, and passing near Saltash, it forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze, below Plymouth, falling into the sea at Mount Edgcumbe.

TAMAR, a river of Van Diemen's Land.

TAMARACA, a province of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of Paraíba, and S. by that of Oitinda, E. by the sea, and W. by the country of the Indians. It is 7 leagues in extent along the coast, but 20 or 40 in the interior of the country.

TAMARACA, the capital of the above dis-

erity, situated on the top of a mountain. It has a magnificent parish church. Pop. 200 housekeepers. 14 miles N. Olinda.

TANUSCH, a village of Germany, 10 miles N. E. Schmaldden. Pop. 1400.

TANUO, a town of Peru, in the province of Cuzco and Ica, situated on the north shore of the river Quillabamba, 45 miles N. N. W. Cuzco. In the vicinity is a mountain, on which is to be seen a fortress which belonged to the Incas, built of large wrought stone, so beautifully fitted together, as that the junction is scarcely perceptible.

TAMBOV, a large province or government in the central part of European Russia, lying to the west of those of Penza and Saratov, between lat. 51. 38. and 55. 20. N. and long. 39. 40. and 43. 40. E. Area 21,000 square miles; population 1,135,000.

TAMBOV, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Tambov, on the Vna. It has manufactures of woollen, canvas, linen, and alum. Population 10,700. 286 miles S. E. Moscow.

TAMBE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which flows into the Atlantic at Noya.

TAME, a river of England, which runs into the Thames below Dorchester.—Also a tributary of the Trent, in Staffordshire.

TAMIAQUA, a lake of Mexico, which joins the sea between the river Tampico and the Punta Delgada.

TAMISE, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt. It has some manufactures of linen and lace. Pop. 5700. 6 miles N. Dendermonde.

TAMMANT, ST. a county of the United States, in Louisiana, on the north side of Lake Pontchartrain, and west of Pearl river.

TAMMANT'S ST. a village of the United States, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

TAMMTOUL, a small village of Scotland, in Banffshire, on the banks of the Avo.

TAMPICO, an abundant river of Mexico, intendency of San Luis de Potosi, which runs into the gulf of Mexico.

TAMPICO, a town of Mexico, capital of a district of the same name, 214 miles N. W. Vera Cruz.

TAMWORTH, a well built market town and borough of England, in Staffordshire, divided by the Thame, over which is a bridge, into nearly equal parts. The church of Tamworth is supposed to occupy the site of a nunnery. It is a very spacious building. Here are, besides, several meeting houses for dissenters. It has an hospital, founded and endowed by Guy; and a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. Tamworth castle is still in existence; to a modern eye it appears dull and heavy, but the elevation of its site throws around it an air of considerable grandeur. It has a manufacture of superfine narrow woollen cloths, which has much decreased. The printing of calicoes, and the tanneries, have greatly advanced. It has also breweries of ale. It sends two representatives to parliament: number of vo-

ters 250. Population of the parish 7103. 8 miles S. E. Lichfield.

TANA, a large river of Lapland, which falls into the Arctic ocean, in long. 31. 30. E. Lat. 71. N.

TANAGRA, a town of ancient Greece, in the north of Attica.

TANAK, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the river Dee.

TANARO, a considerable river of Piedmont, which falls into the Po.

TANAT, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn.

TANCOA, a town of Portugal, on the Tagus, 68 miles W. N. W. Lisbon. Pop. 2000.

TANDERAGEE, a considerable village of Ireland, in Armagh, 61 miles N. W. Dublin.

TANETOWN, a post township of the United States, in Frederick county, Maryland.

TANFIELD, three hamlets of England, one in Cheshire, and two in Yorkshire.

TANGERANG, a considerable village of Java, about 15 miles west from Batavia.

TANGERANG, a river of Java, which falls into the ocean, about 20 miles W. Bantam.

TANGEMUNDE, a town of Prussia, on the Elbe, 59 miles W. Berlin. Pop. 3200.

TANGIER, a considerable seaport of Fez, in Morocco, situated on the straits of Gibraltar, a few miles to the east of Cape Spartel.

It is an ancient town, known under the name of Tinja to the Romans, who took it under Sertorius. In modern times Tangier has been a subject of eager contest between the Moors and the Portuguese. It now subsists chiefly by supplying the British garrison of Gibraltar with cattle and vegetables. The bay of Tangier is encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortification, and is not very safe during winter in westerly winds. 38 miles W. S. W. Gibraltar. Long. 5. 50. W. Lat. 35. 42. N.

TANGIER ISLANDS, several islands of the Chesapeake, near the coast of Maryland.

TANGIYOLO, a river of the United States, which flows into Lake Pontchartrain.

TANGLEY, two hamlets of England, in Southamptonshire and Oxfordshire.

TANNAX, a town of Savoy, 22 miles E. by S. Geneva. Population 2500.

TANJORE, an extensive, populous, and well cultivated district of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, now in possession of the British. It is about 95 miles in length, by 50 in breadth.

TANJORE, a celebrated town and fortress, and capital of the above mentioned district. Including the suburbs, it is nearly six miles in circumference. There are two forts, one of which comprehends the palace and other public buildings; the other contains one of the handsomest temples in the south of India, and a college, formerly a celebrated place of Hindoo learning. Long. 79. 11. E. Lat. 10. 42. N.

TANWA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, district of Benjay, on the island of Salsette. The fort, which is very strong, commands

the passage between the island and the mainland. The town is straggling, but not large, although it contains several Portuguese churches.—Another fortress situated on the Bhaggarutty or Hoogly river, about two miles below Calcutta.

TANNA, an island in the South Pacific ocean, and one of those called New Hebrides, discovered by Captain Cook in the year 1774; about 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Long. 109. 44. E. Lat. 19. 32. S.

TANNER'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Indiana. It joins the Ohio.

TANNENAR, or **THANABIR**, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. It is noted for a celebrated temple of Jug Soom. Long. 76. 40. E. Lat. 29. 55. N.

TANNESEHLM, a district of the Birman empire, extending along the sea coast, from the 11th to the 14th degrees of N. lat. and between the 90th and 90th degrees of E. long.—Its capital is of the same name.

TANNEY RIVER, a river of America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and falls into the Missouri.

TANSHELLE, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 354.

TANSLEY, a township of England, in Derbyshire. Population 449.

TAORMINA, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on a steep and craggy mountain on the eastern coast. It is noted for its numerous churches and convents, some of which are profusely decorated with marble. It is built on the site of the ancient Taunomeonium, and has many remains of antiquity. Population 4000. 26 miles N. N. E. Catania.

TAOS, a village of Mexico, in the intendancy of New Mexico, on the Rio del Norte. Population 6900.

TAPANOOLOO, a British settlement of Sumatra, on the small island of Puchong Kee-chil, at the bottom of the bay of Tapanooloo, which, with the island of Mapadar, forms one of the finest ports in the world. Long. 98. 50. E. Lat. 1. 46. N.

TAPAYOS, or **TAPAJOS**, a magnificent river of Brazil, in the capitania of Matto Grosso, which derives its copious sources from numerous branches rising in the interior mountains of Brazil. It is one of those great rivers which come from the south to feed the vast stream of the Amazon. Its course is north for more than 600 miles between the Chingru and the Madera, and it falls into the Amazon, in Long. 55. W. Lat. 2. 24. 50. S.

TAPIAT, a town in East Prussia, at the influx of the Deine into the Pregel, 20 miles E. S. E. Konigsberg. Population 1700.

TAPLOW, a village and parish of England, in the county of Buckingham, on the Thames, 25 miles W. London. Population 585.

TAROLTZAN, **GLAZAT**, a town of Hungary, 55 miles N. E. Presburg. Population 2700.

TAPPANAROCK, a port of entry of the United States, and capital of Essex county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock. 50 miles N. E. Richmond.

TAPPAN, a post village of the United States, in Rockland county, New York.

TAPTEE, a river of Hindostan. It falls into the sea near Surat.

TAPTON, or **TUTTON**, a township of England, in Derbyshire.

TANUARI, a river of Brazil. It falls into the Paraguay by many mouths, the largest of which is in Long. 54. W. Lat. 16. 15. S.

TAGUASO, a large river of the province of Darien. It enters the sea in the gulf of San Miguel.

TAR, or **PANLICO**, a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which runs into Pamlico sound, Lat. 35. 22. N.

TARANCON, an ill built town of Spain, province of Toledo, 43 miles S. E. Madrid. Population 3500.

TARANNOX, a river of England, in Montgomeryshire. It joins the Severn.

TARANRAY, one of the northern Harris Isles, on the west coast of Scotland.

TARANTAISE, a province of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, between Faucigny, Savoy proper, Maurienne, and Aosta. Area 780 square miles. Population 39,000.

TARANTO, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It is built on a small island in the great bay called the gulf of Taranto. It has a castle of some strength for the protection of its harbour. The chief support of the inhabitants is derived from fishing. Taranto filled a conspicuous place in ancient history. Population 18,500.

TARANTO, GULF OF, a spacious bay of the Mediterranean, formed by the two S. E. and S. W. extremities of Italy.

TARASKE, a town of France, departement of the Rhone, 32 miles N. W. Lyons. Pop. 2800.

TARASCON, a town of France, on the Rhone. It has manufactures of woollens, silk, stockings, and exports wine, brandy, olive-oil, &c. Some of the churches are handsome buildings. Population 12,000. 55 miles N. W. Marseilles.

TARASCON, a town of France, on the Arriege. Population 1400.

TARAZONA, a town of Spain, 112 miles S. E. Madrid.—2d. Of Arragon, 50 miles W. N. W. Saragossa. Pop. 4000.

TARNER, a town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Pyrenees; on the Adour. It is surrounded with a wall, and defended by an old castle. The only public edifices worth notice are the cathedral, the churches, the residence of the bishop, the theatre, and the hospital. Population 8000. 125 miles S. by E. Bordeaux.

TARNOVOG, a post township of the United States, and capital of Edgecombe county, North Carolina, on the Tar, 38 miles S. H. Halifax. Population 600.

TARNEY, a handsome village of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the Shannon.

TARENT, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Moun.

TARR, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, which unites with the Dec.

TARF, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Firth.—2d. Another in Inverness-shire, which falls into Loch Ness.

TARIFA, a petty town of Spain, on the north side of the straits of Gibraltar. It has 1800 inhabitants, whose chief employment is fishing. 17 miles W. S. W. Gibraltar.

TARIJA, **ST BERNARDO DE**, the capital of a province of the same name, in South America. It has several convents. 320 miles N. St Miguel de Tucuman.

TARJA, a river of South America, which runs into the Vermeja.

TARLAND, a village and parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Population 964.

TARLTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 1616.

TARMA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, on the Chanchamayo. Near this place are two quicksilver mines; also mines of antimony, white silver, and native saltpetre. 103 miles E. N. E. Lima.

TARNUOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. Population 4000.

TARN, a department of France, formed of a part of the great province of Languedoc, and adjacent to the departments of the Aveyron and Upper Garonne. Area 2100 square miles. Population 206,000. Its products are wheat, barley, maize, hemp, flax, vines; and fruit of different kinds.

TARN AND GARONNE, a department in the south of France, formed of portions of the departments of the Lot and Upper Garonne. It lies to the west of the department of the Tarn, has an extent of 1500 square miles, and a population of 240,000. Its products are wheat, barley, maize, hemp, flax, vines, chestnuts, and several fruits of a southern climate, as almonds and figs.

TARNOPOL, the capital of a circle of Austrian Poland, on the river Sireth, 64 miles E. Lemberg. It has a Greek and a Catholic church, and 7100 inhabitants.

TARNOW, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Dunajec, 47 miles E. Cracow. Pop. 4300.

TARNOWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the confines of Poland. Population 1500.

TARO, a river of the north of Italy, which falls into the Po.

TARPOURLEY, a market town of England, in Cheshire. It has a handsome church, in which are several fine monuments. Two miles southward of Tarporley rises the great insulated rock of Beeston, on which are the stately ruins of the far famed Beeston castle, whose almost impregnable strength was once proverbial. Its height is 206 feet. Population 800. 11 miles E. S. E. Chester.

TARRAGONA, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the river Francolí. It is built on a hill, and surrounded by walls with turrets, erected either by the Moors, or by the Christians of the middle ages. It has a large and elegant cathedral, built in the Gothic style. It was taken by Marshal D'Elbret in 1811. Population 7800. 48 miles W. S. W. Barcelona.

TARRAS, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. It joins the Esk.

TARRASA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 9 miles N. N. W. Barcelona. Pop. 4000.

TARREGA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles W. Cervera. Population 3800.

TARRING, a small town of England, in Sussex, 17 miles W. Brighton.

TARSUS, a large city of Asia Minor, the ancient capital of Cilicia. It certainly possesses a very high antiquity, and is said by Arrian and Strabo to have been founded by Sardanapalus. It was much favoured by Augustus, as well as Adrian, and rose to such celebrity as to rival Athens, Antioch, and Alexandria, in wealth and grandeur, as well as in the cultivation of literature and science. Hardly a single inscription, or any monument of beauty or art, can now be discovered. The city is situated in a fertile plain, on the Cydnus. The houses are intersected by gardens and orchards; they seldom exceed one story in height, are flat roofed, and mostly constructed of hewn stone, derived from the demolition of the ancient edifices. There is a castle said to be built by Bajazet. The city contains two public baths, a number of mosques, several handsome caravanserais, and a small ancient church. The port is about seven or eight miles distant from the town. Population 30,000.

TARTARO, a river of Austrian Italy, which expands into a number of marshes as it approaches the Adriatic.

TARTARY, the name vaguely given to a most extensive region of Asia, occupying nearly the whole central part of that continent; interspersed between Asiatic Russia on the north, and the great empires of Persia, Hindostan, and China on the south. Under the appellation of Tartars are comprehended many various tribes, having local names and characters, but who generally agree in being addicted to the pastoral life, living in tents in the open fields, without towns or villages; delighting in horsemanship, and having a breed of the finest horses in the world; living on horse flesh, and drinking mare's milk. This race was known and celebrated in antiquity under the name of Scythians, a people who are described under the same warlike, rude, and pastoral features which distinguish now the tenants of the same regions, and who were too formidable to all the civilized nations of antiquity. It was by these barbarous tribes that the Roman power in Italy, and in Constantinople was overthrown. In the 12th century Tartary became the seat of the most formidable and extensive empire that perhaps has ever been established. Zingis, originally an obscure Mongol chief, having succeeded in uniting under his standard all the neighbouring tribes, successively conquered China, Persia, and all Central Asia, from the Black sea to the Eastern ocean. His successors added Russia, and overran Poland, with part of Germany. Timur, a Tartar chief, conquered all Persia, broke the

power of the Turks in Asia Minor, and established in India a dynasty, which continued to reign, and to form the most splendid court of Asia, till the close of the last century. China has always been subject to Tartar dynasties. For a long time, however, the power of this great race has been much on the decline. Russia has not only cleared her territory of these invaders, but began to annex part of their territories to her dominion; and Independent Tartary has now its limits so much reduced, that there appears no prospect of its again becoming formidable. The grand division of this extensive portion of Asia is into Independent Tartary and Chinese Tartary. Independent Tartary is bounded on the east by a great chain of mountains called the Beloor Taugh, connected with the Indian ranges of the Himalah and the Mooz Taugh, and which separates it from Cashgar and the other districts of Chinese Tartary. On the south it has the country of Balk or Bulkh (now forming part of the kingdom of Cabul), and the Persian provinces of Korassan; on the west it extends as far as the Caspian; while on the north it has the provinces of Oufa, Orenburg, and Tobolsk, belonging to Asiatic Russia. Since the time of Timur, the population and political state of this country have undergone an entire change. It has been occupied, and the ancient inhabitants either exterminated or expelled by the Uzbecks, a people of the widely extended race of Turk or Toork, but whose original seat is not precisely ascertained. Of the kingdoms into which Independent Tartary is now divided, Bokhara may be considered as the most important. The territory of the king includes the finest part of the country on the banks of the Oxus, and, though not very extensive, enables him to maintain an army of 80,000 or 100,000 cavalry. The city of Bokhara still contains upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, with very extensive establishments for the cultivation of learning. Samarcand, though greatly declined from its ancient splendour, contains many fine buildings. On the Jaxartes, the Bey of Koukou or Fergana possesses an extensive, fertile, and highly populous kingdom, scarcely known to Europeans. The rest of the country seems to be chiefly occupied by wandering tribes. Chinese Tartary includes the whole territory contained between Hindostan and Asiatic Russia, and from the Eastern ocean to the mountain boundary of Independent Tartary; a space comprising in its greatest dimensions, about 70 degrees of longitude, and 20 degrees of latitude. The southern and mountainous part of this tract passes under the name of Thibet, and is commonly considered as an appendage to India. The western part of what is usually called Chinese Tartary is among the regions of the globe with regard to which our information is most imperfect. The most westerly country, situated immediately on the other side of the Beloor Taugh,

appears to be Cashgar, with a capital of the same name, forming the residence of a Chinese Amdan or viceroy. The great emporium of this region, however, is Yarsund, situated farther to the south, and forming the rendezvous of the merchants from India, Cabul, and Independent Tartary. Proceeding eastward, the two principal kingdoms are Koton or Khoten, and Hami or Chanill; the former represented as very flourishing; the latter described as a wealthy region, inhabited by a voluptuous and even dissolute people. One of the most distinguishing features of this country is the great desert of Shamo or Cobi, which extends from west to east through nearly its whole extent, and afterwards interposes between China and the Russian empire. It extends in this direction nearly 2000 miles, and could not be thus crossed without insuperable difficulties. The part of Tartary situated to the west and north-west of China, consists entirely of desert, or at least of naked plains, particular portions only of which afford pasture and water, and which is traversed by wandering tribes of Mongols, Kalkas, and Eluths. The most eastern extremity of Tartary, bordering on the Pacific, consists of the country of the Mantchoo Tartars, which, in consequence of having given a conquering dynasty to China, forms now a province of that empire. Besides these tribes, who inhabit the region properly called Tartary, a great part of the southern provinces of Asiatic Russia have a Tartar population. Among these we may particularly distinguish the Kalmucs and the Baschkirs. The Kalmucs established themselves in 1723, upon the banks of the Volga, from Tzaritzin to Astracan. They then numbered 14,000 tents or families. The number now inhabiting the Russian empire is supposed to be between 40,000 and 50,000. The Baschkirs inhabit the southern part of the provinces of Oufa and Orenburg, with part of Tobolsk, between the rivers Belsin, Kama, Volga, and Oural. By the enumeration of 1770, the Baschkirs were found to consist of 27,000 families, divided into 14 cantons.

TARTAS, a town of France, department of the Landes. Population 3200.

TARTAN, a small river of Scotland, in Peeblesshire, which joins the Lyne.

TARVEY, a village of England, in Cheshire, 6 miles E. by N. of Chester. The church here is a well built structure. Population 1000.

TARVIS, a small town of Carinthia, 40 miles N. by W. Trieste.

TASCHLIMESHA, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia. Population 4500.

TACON, or **TACACO**, a town of Mexico, intendancy of Mexico, 80 miles S. E. Valladolid. It contains a beautiful parish church. Height above the sea 2562 feet.

TASHMUDON, a city of Northern Hindostan, province of Bootan. Long. 89. 30. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

TATA, or **THOTIA**, a town of Hungary. 64 miles E. S. E. Presburg. Population 8600.

* **TATARBASAR**, or **TATAR BAZARGIK**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 14 miles N. N. W. Philippopolis. Population 10,000.

TATTA, an ancient and celebrated city, and capital of a district, of Hindostan, near the bank of the Indus; about 130 miles from the sea. The houses are chiefly constructed of mud and timber. Population 15,000. Long. 68. 17. E. Lat. 24. 44. N.

TATTERHALL, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the river Bain. It has a church, in the form of a cross, a beautiful and spacious edifice; also a castle. Population 627. 12 miles N. W. Boston.

TAVAT POENAMOO, an island in the South Pacific ocean, being the most southerly of the two which form New Zealand, and separated from the northern island by a channel called Cook's straits. It is about 500 miles in length, and from 55 to 140 broad.

TAVASTHUS, or **KRONENBURG**, a town of European Russia, in Finland, 80 miles E. N. E. Abo. Population 1700.

TAVASTLAND, the former name of a district of Finland, bounded by East Bothnia on the north, and by Nyland on the south.

TAUBER, a river of Germany. It rises in Franconia, and joins the Main.

TAUCHA, a small town of Germany, in Saxony, 6 miles N. E. Leipzig. Pop. 1300.

TAUD, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Dowles.

TAVE, a river of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, which runs into the Severn.

TAVERNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. Population 2000.

TAVIRA, or **TAVILA**, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, at the mouth of the river Secqua. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle. It has two churches, an hospital, and five convents. Population 5000. 140 miles S. S. E. Lisbon.

TAVISTOCK, a well built market town and borough of England, in Devonshire, on the Tavy or Tave. It is one of the stannary towns. The church is a spacious building, dedicated to St Eustatius. It consists of four aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west end, raised on arches. The abbey was at one time a very magnificent building. Various fragments of it are still in existence, though mostly incorporated with other buildings. Tavistock sends two members to parliament. Number of voters 110. Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated navigator, was a native of this place. Many of the inhabitants of the town are employed in the manufacture of serge for the East India company. Pop. 5483. 32 miles W. by S. Exeter.

TAULE, a town of France, department of Minsterre. Population 2500.

TAUNDA, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the river Goggra, celebrated for its manufacture of cotton cloths.

TAUNTON, a market town and borough of England, county of Somerset, upon the river Tone. It extends in length nearly a mile from east to west, and consists of four prin-

cipal streets, with various minor ones branching off. The country in the vicinity is most delightful; and the vale of Taunton is proverbial for its fertile soil and temperate climate. The public buildings are the churches, the market-house and town-hall, with the free grammar school. The parish churches are two in number, viz. St Mary Magdalen's and St James's. St Mary's is a very elegant and splendid building, in the Gothic style of architecture. At one end of it there is a lofty tower, 133 feet high, of truly magnificent workmanship. There are, besides, several dissenting meeting-houses in the town. The largest, as well as the oldest, is called Paul's meeting-house. The Baptist chapel is a large, expensive, and handsome building. The octagon chapel is a most building, in Middle-street, St James's; it was erected by the reverend Mr Wesley, in 1778. The Wesleyan Methodists, the Trinitarian Baptists, and the Quakers, have also meeting-houses. The market-house stands in the centre of the town, and is a handsome and commodious building, with several apartments for different purposes. The town has a free grammar school. The charitable institutions consist of several almshouses, two work-houses, and an hospital or infirmary. Part of the castle of Taunton still remains. It is now converted to various uses. Taunton for a long period manufactured coarse woollen goods, such as serges, carduroys, sagathies, druggets, shalloons, &c. The inhabitants are at present occupied in a great measure in the silk trade. Large quantities of malt liquor are sent from this town to Bristol for exportation. Taunton is an ancient borough by prescription. It sends two members to parliament. Number of voters 500. Taunton is a place of great antiquity, and numerous Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. Population 8534. 31 miles N. E. Exeter.

* **TAUNTON**, a post-township of the United States, and capital of Bristol county, Massachusetts, on the river Taunton.

TAUNTON, a river of the United States, which falls into Narraganset bay, at Tiverton, opposite the north end of Rhode Island.

TAVOI, a town of the Birman empire, province of Pegu, and district of Martaban. Long. 98. 20. E. Lat. 13. 28. N.

TAURUS, a government in the south of European Russia, which consists of the following parts:—1st, The peninsula of the Crimea; 2d, A considerable tract to the north of the peninsula, between the Dnieper and the Berda; 3d, The island of Taurum or Tmutarakan; 4th, The land of the Tatars nomorshi, or Black Sea Cossacs, lying to the east of the Crimea. This province lies between Long. 31. 30. and 40. 24. E. and between Lat. 44. 32. and 47. 56. N.; and has a superficial extent of 35,000 square miles. Population 200,000.

TAURIS, a great city of Persia, which at different periods has been the capital of the

empire. It was once great and flourishing, but has suffered in a more than ordinary degree under those revolutions which have laid waste all the modern cities of Persia. It has suffered still more by earthquakes. The last, in 1724, is supposed to have destroyed 100,000 inhabitants. The wall that surrounds it is decayed, and it scarcely contains a decent house. The ruins of the ancient city cover a great extent of ground. Population 30,000. Long. 46. 37. E. Lat. 33. 10. N.

TAURUS, a town of Bohemia, 80 miles W. S. W. Prague. Population 4400.

TAUSTE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the Itiguel, 170 miles E. N. E. Madrid. Population 3200.

TAVERA, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 2100.

TAW, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which joins the Towridge.

TAWY, a river of Wales, which runs into the Bristol channel, at Swansea.

TAY, one of the largest rivers of Scotland. It has its rise on the frontiers of Lorn, in Argyllshire, and passes through Loch Dochart and Loch Tay. After being increased by various tributary streams, it advances to Perth; a little below which town it turns to the east, and receiving, as it proceeds, the waters of the Ern, and passing through the Carse of Gowrie, a fine level valley, it enlarges itself to about 3 miles broad; but contracts to 2 miles at Dundee; about 8 miles below which it opens into the German ocean.

TAY, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the sea.

TAY, LOCH, one of the most beautiful of the Scottish lakes, lies in Braidalbin, in Perthshire. It is 15 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth.

TAYNVILT, a small ill built village of Scotland, in Argyllshire, on Loch Fife.

TAZEWELL, a county of the United States, in the S. W. part of Virginia. Pop. 3007.

TEHANG-TCHAI, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 749 miles S. Peking.

TEHANG-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, 930 miles S. Peking.

TEHANG-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, 825 miles S. S. E. Peking. Population 300,000.

TEHAN-KE, a city of China, of the first rank, in Honan, 355 miles S. S. W. Peking.

TEH-KIANG, a province of China, bounded N. and N. E. by Kiang-nan, E. by the sea, S. by Fokien, and S. W. by Kiangsoo; about 200 miles in length, and from 150 to 180 broad. Population 21 millions.

TEH-KIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, 470 miles S. S. E. Peking.

TEH-KIANG-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 763 miles S. S. W. Peking.

TEH-KIANG-TING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-che-lee, 137 miles S. S. W. Peking.

TEH-KIANG-TOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-chuen, 810 miles S. W. Peking.

TEHONG-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-chuen, 750 miles S. W. Peking.

TEI-NAN, or **TAI-NAN**, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Shantung, 233 miles S. Peking.

TEA, a river of England, in Buckinghamshire, which runs into the Ouse.

TEA, a river of the north-west of Spain, in Galicia, which joins the Minho.

TEAM, **UPPER** and **LOWER**, two hamlets of England, in Staffordshire.

TEANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, 12 miles N. W. Capua. Pop. 3100.

TEARN, a river of England, in Staffordshire and Salop, which falls into the Severn.

TEATH, or **TEITH**, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which takes its rise from two sources: these uniting, join the Forth at the bridge of Drip.

TEBEREZI, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 58 miles N. W. Joannina. Population 2000.

TECH, a river in the south of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, which falls into the Mediterranean below Boulon.

TECHU, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which joins the Atchafalaya, about 15 miles above its entrance into the gulf of Mexico.

TECULET, a town of Africa, in Morocco, near the coast of the Atlantic, 15 miles E. Mogador.

TEDESLEY, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire.

TENDINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire.

TEDIF, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, 21 miles E. Aleppo.

TEDEX, a considerable river of Korassan, in Persia.

TEHMOO, a considerable city of Central Africa, capital of Fouta Jallo. Population 7000. 160 miles E. Sierra Leone.

TERNY, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry.

TESS, a considerable river of England, which rises in Westmorland, and falls into the German ocean, in a wide estuary called the Teesmouth.

TESSA, a considerable river of Bengal. It has its source in the Himalaya mountains; and joins the Ganges.

TESSIS, or **TIPERS**, a city of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of Georgia, visited in 1817 by Sir H. Kerr Porter, who describes it as situated on the precipitous and sublime banks of the Kur, at the extremity of a defile formed by two bold ranges of mountains, which gloomily overshadow it. The city was founded in the year 1063. The streets are, without exception, narrow, and intolerably filthy in wet weather, and dusty in dry. Since it has come under the dominion of Russia, this evil has been in some degree remedied. Other improvements were also going forward. Alterations have been made in the bazar, or great market-place for merchants, which has been totally roofed in,

but with open circles left in the rafters, for the admission of air and light. The bazar is a narrow street, of a very long and winding extent. On each side of it are lines of shops of every description, such as fruiterers, grocers, barbers, cooks, mercers, saddlers, armourers, &c. all open, whose various articles are spread and displayed to the best advantage. Not far from the bazar is the public granary, where merchant-travellers take up their quarters. The residence of the governor-general is at a short distance from the body of the city, on the gentle slope of a hill, fronting the river, and commanding a fine view of the Caucasian mountains. This building, with the arsenal, hospital, churches, and a few villas in the neighbourhood, are the only erections in or near the place, that remind one at all of Europe. The rest is purely Asiatic, but very different from the ideas commonly received in Europe of that term—gray minarets, painted domes, and gilded trellis-work. Here is a collection of low flat-roofed dwellings, built of dun brick, mingled with stones and mud; the doors and windows exceedingly small; the latter covered with paper, glass being in little use, from its scarcity and dearth. Teflis has been long celebrated for its baths, which are situated at one extremity of the bazar. The citadel is situated on the summit of a very high promontory. It exhibits a mass of ruins grand and imposing. There are several fine churches, of different Christian persuasions, in Teflis; and that which is dedicated to the Roman Catholic mode of worship is one of the most beautiful. The cathedral of Holy Zion, the great Arminian church, is more extensive, but does not equal its tolerated rival in richness and grace of architecture. The noble waters of the Kur roll near its base, increasing in rapidity and sound as they pour onward amongst the closing in of the bold cliffs which embank the stream. At this narrowed point, a bridge of one single arch connects the town with a considerable suburb called Avlabar. It is chiefly inhabited by a colony of Armenians. Here also are the ruins of an ancient fort, church, and houses; and about two miles further from this side of the city, stand the remains of another sacred edifice of old times. Since the conquest of the Russians, it has been the residence of their governor and commander-in-chief, who has always a great force stationed here under him. The Asiatic manners of the inhabitants have been greatly changed by their intercourse with their European conquerors. Before its capture in 1797, by Aga Mahomed Khan, Teflis contained 4000 houses, and 22,000 inhabitants. The population does not now exceed 15,000, 1752 English miles from St. Petersburg. Long. 62. 40, E. Lat. 42. 45. N.

TEGHEO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Valtellina, on the Adda. Pop. 1500.

TEHRAUX, a large city of Persia, which, during the two last reigns, has been the capital of the empire. It is about 4 miles in

circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, flanked by innumerable towers, and a broad dry ditch. It contains no edifice of importance except the ark, which combines the character of citadel and royal palace. The Persian monarchs make it their residence. Population 10,000; in winter 60,000. Long. 60. 52. E. Lat. 35. 40. N.

TEHUACAN, a town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico, and one of the most frequented sanctuaries of the Mexicans. It has four principal churches, besides convents. The streets, houses, and squares, are handsome. It contains many families of Spaniards, mulattoes, and mestizoes, besides above 2000 Indians.

TEHUACANTEPEC, a seaport town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Oaxaca, 180 miles S. E. Mexico.—There is a very large open gulf of the same name in the front of the above city.

TEIGN, a river of England, in Devonshire, of two branches, which fall into the English channel at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, a seaport town of England, in Devonshire, at the mouth of the river Teign, a place of great antiquity, and now becomes one of the principal watering places on the south-western coast. It is divided by a small rivulet into East and West Teignmouth. The principal resort of visitors is to East Teignmouth, where the public rooms are situated. The church of East Teignmouth is a venerable structure, situated near the beach. The late church of West Teignmouth was a very ancient stone fabric, built in the form of a cross. It was taken down, and a handsome octagon edifice erected in its stead, which was opened in 1831. The chief trade of Teignmouth consists in the exportation of pipe or pottery clay to Staffordshire, Liverpool, &c. A great number of vessels are also sent hence to the Newfoundland fishery. The parishes of East and West Teignmouth contain 2030 inhabitants. 15 miles S. Exeter.

TEILZUR, a town of France, department of La Manche. Population 2408.

TEJUCA, a district of Brazil, of which the town of Tejuco is the capital; around which it extends 10 leagues from north to south, and about 8 from east to west. It is noted for its production of diamonds, and for the great works to which this branch of industry has given rise.

TEJUCO, a town of Brazil, and capital of the above district. Owing to its situation by the side of a hill, it is very irregularly built. Its streets are uneven, and the inhabitants idle. Tejuco may, however, be called flourishing, on account of the circulation of property created by the diamond works. The shops are stocked with English cottons, baizes, and cloths, and other manufactured goods; also hams, cheese, butter, porter, and other articles of consumption. This town being in the centre of the diamond district, is subject to the absolute government of the intendant of the province, in order to prevent any contraband trade in diamonds. The hu-

bits of the people are social, and they visit each other with great freedom. Pop. 6000.

TEJUCOS, BAY OF, on the coast of Brazil, in South America, some miles to the north of the island of St. Catherine's.

TELESSE, a petty town of Italy, 17 miles E. N. E. Capua.

TELEPAIR, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Georgia. Population 744, including 218 slaves.

TELEZE, or TELZER, a town of Westphalia, 6 miles E. Munster. Pop. 1500.

TELLICHEAV, a seaport town of the south of India, province of Malabar. It is a place of considerable consequence. Since the East India Company in 1800 transferred their factory from this place, it has much declined, but is still inhabited by a number of rich native merchants, and is the principal mart for sanial wood and cardomums. Long. 75° 30. E. Lat. 11° 44. N.

TELLICO, a river of the United States, in Tennessee, which joins the Tennessee.

TELTAU, a town of Prussia, 9 miles S. S. E. Berlin. Population 1800.

TELTICH, a town of Moravia, 50 miles W. Brunn. Population 3000.

TEMBLEQUE, a town of Spain, 40 miles S. Madrid. Population 4500.

TENE, or TEAM, a river of England, which runs into the Severn.

TENES, a navigable river of Hungary, which falls into the Danube, below Belgrade.

TENESSAR, BANAT, or BANAT OF, a province in the south of Hungary, bounded by Transylvania, and by the great rivers the Marosch, the Theysa, and the Danube. Area about 9450 square miles; population above 700,000. In 1779, the bannat was declared by the Austrian government to form part of Hungary, and divided into the three palatinates of Teronhal, Tennesvar, and Krasova.

TENESSAR, a town of Hungary, the capital of the county of the same name, and one of the strongest fortresses of the Austrian empire. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Temes and Rega. Of its public buildings, the chief are the cathedral, a Greek and a Catholic church, three monasteries, three hospitals, a synagogue, and extensive barracks for the garrison. The chief manufacture of the place is silk; but iron and woollens are also objects of traffic. Population 11,000, a mixed race of Roesian, German, and Greek origin. 72 miles N. E. Belgrade. Long. 39. 5. 38. E. Lat. 45. 47. 30. N.

TENESSAR, a palatinat of Hungary, occupying the central part of the bannat. Area 2480 square miles. Population 844,000.

TEPRIZOV, a town of European Russia, on the Mokcha, 350 miles E. S. E. Moscow. Population 3300.

TEPRIO, a town of Sardinia, 32 miles E. Sassari. Population 5000.

TEPPEL, two hamlets of England, in Dorset and Kent.

TEPPEL-COMBE, a village of England, in Dorsetshire.

TEMPLE, COWLEY, a hamlet of England, near Oxford.

TEMPLE HURST, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

TEMPLEMORE, a neat modern well built village of Ireland, county of Tipperary, 75 miles S. W. Dublin.

TEMPLE NEWMAN, a hamlet of England, 4 miles E. by S. Leeds.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a village of Ireland, county of Antrim, 27 miles N. Dublin.

TEMPLETON, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Population 1205.

TEMPLEVEVE, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles E. Lille. Population 3300.

TEMPLIN, a town of Prussia, 42 miles N. Berlin. Population 2100.

TEMPO, a smart little village of Ireland, county of Fermanagh.

TEMENA, a large province in the empire of Morocco, bordering on the Atlantic ocean. Pop. stated by Mr Jackson at 1,160,000.

TEMURY, a market town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Tems, over which is a stone bridge of six arches. The church stands near to the river, and has suffered greatly from the floods which frequently occur. At present the Gothic tower and chancel remain, but the body of it has been fitted up with modern windows. The market-place is an ancient building. The trade of the town consists chiefly of hops and cyder. Population 1008. 15 miles W. by N. Worcester.

TEMBY, a market town and borough of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, situated in Caermarthen bay, at the mouth of the Bristol channel. It has been long noted for its trade, and of late years has become a very fashionable resort for sea-bathing. The town stands on a rocky promontory of considerable elevation, inclosed by the sea, on every side except the north, where a narrow isthmus connects it with the mainland. It was once surrounded by a strong and lofty wall, which in some places is yet nearly entire. The church extends 140 feet in length. At the west end is a large square tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, rising altogether to the height of about 150 feet. There were other ancient religious establishments. The remains of the castle of Tenby are yet considerable, though mostly in a very dilapidated state. A bastion and a square tower are the only portions now standing, that at all indicate its former state. Tenby was formerly a place of great trade, which has now declined. Splendid baths have been erected here by Sir William Paxton, both hot and cold, which greatly add to the attractions of the place. Tenby is one of the contributory boroughs, joined with Pembroke, in the return of the parliamentary representative for that place. Population 1554. 7 miles E. Pembroke.

TEMBY, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. Population 4900.

TEMDA, a town of Piedmont. It is a

gloomy and miserable place. Population 1500. 25 miles N. E. Nice.

TENELOS, a small rocky island of the Grecian archipelago, close to the coast of Asia Minor, and at a small distance from the entrance of the Dardanelles. Although the appearance of Teneios be rocky and barren, it is remarkable for producing the finest wine in the archipelago. Population 600 Turkish, and 300 Greek families. Long. 26. E. Lat. 39. 63. N.

TENERIFFE, a considerable island, forming part of the group of the Canaries, situated off the western coast of Africa. It is of a triangular form, each side being about 36 miles in length. As a natural object, it is chiefly remarkable by that lofty peak, of the sloping sides of which the island actually consists. The climate of Teneriffe is peculiarly delightful and salutary. By the rapidity of its rise, it presents, within a very short distance, every variation of temperature, from the colder climates of Europe to those of the equinoctial regions. The port of Santa Cruz indeed, from which the principal trade is carried on, is intensely hot. Laguna, however, elevated about 2000 feet above it, is cool and agreeable. The declivities and rising hills are covered with vines, and cultivated like a garden. Perpetual spring prevails in the district, and in the summer evenings the breeze from the sea comes loaded with delicious coolness. In this part of the island the date tree, the plantain, the sugar cane, the olive tree, the fruit trees of Europe, the vine, and corn, are cultivated. Above this fertile track rises what is called the region of the laurels, forming an extensive border that extends all around Teneriffe. Above this is a vast forest of fir and pine, those trees which characterise the colder regions of the earth; and above this is a vast plain, like a sea of sand, covered with the dust of pumice stone, which continually fills the air. At the top there is scarcely room to stand, and the crater is inclosed by a wall so steep, that it could not be entered, were there not a breach in one spot. The sides of the crater are almost perpendicular, though it can be descended by pieces of broken lava. This crater has long ceased to emit flames, and the heat is perceptible only in a few crevices, which give vent to aqueous vapours, with a peculiar buzzing noise. The view from the top of the Peak appears characterised by peculiar beauty, and is uncommonly extensive. The transparent atmosphere enables the spectator to distinguish even the houses, the sails of the vessels, and the tops of the trees. Beyond is discovered a vast extent of ocean, studded with the whole archipelago of the Fortunate Islands. The summit of the Peak may be considered as an extinguished volcano, having remained tranquil during many ages, and presenting no symptom threatening a new eruption, which, however, cannot be considered as impossible. The commercial importance of Teneriffe depends chiefly on its

wine, which, though of an inferior quality to that of Maderia, yet being afforded at a cheaper rate, is in considerable demand. From 10,000 to 15,000 pipes are annually exported. Teneriffe exports also orchilla-wood, rose-wood, and a few other trifling articles. Santa Cruz affords beef and fish in plenty, and excellent water. A considerable trade is also carried on between this island and the Spanish West Indies.

TENERIFFE, a town of New Granada, in the province of Santa Martha, on the Magdalena, now reduced to a miserable village, 97 miles S. W. Santa Martha.

TENORATE, a seaport town of Ceylon. Population 500.

TENORATE, a town of Ceylon, in the province of Santa Martha, on the Magdalena, now reduced to a miserable village, 97 miles S. W. Santa Martha.

TENNESSEE, one of the United States, bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by North Carolina and Virginia, S. by Georgia, Alabama territory, and Mississippi state, and W. by the Mississippi. Long. 81. 25 to 91. 37. W. Lat. 35. to 36. 30. N. 490 miles long and 162 broad, containing 40,000 square miles. This state is divided by the Cumberland mountains into two divisions, East Tennessee and West Tennessee. It contains 31 counties; in West Tennessee 17, and in East Tennessee 21. This country is marked by bold and varied features. It is washed by the great river Mississippi on the west; and the fine rivers Tennessee and Cumberland pass through it in very serpentine courses. The western part is undulating; some of it level; in the middle it is hilly; and the eastern part, known by the name of East Tennessee, abounds in mountains, many of them lofty, and presenting scenery peculiarly grand and picturesque. The climate is generally healthy. In East Tennessee the heat of summer is tempered by the mountain air, and the winter resembles the spring in more northern countries. Copperas, alum, nitre, and lead, are among the minerals. Some silver has been found. Coal is supposed to be plentiful. Saltpetre is abundant. There are several mineral springs; and many valuable salt springs. The soil, in a country so uneven, must be very various. The western part of the state has a black, rich soil; in the middle are great quantities of excellent land; in the eastern part of the mountains are lean, but also many fertile valleys. Oak of different species, black and white walnut, beech, red cedar, black and honey locust, ash, elm, mulberry, dogwood, sassafras, maple, sugar-tree, paper, cherry, hornbeam, and cucumber tree, grow here. The wild plum and crab-apple, and the wild strawberry, are of a delicious flavour; and the wild grape vine yields tolerable grapes. The agricultural productions are wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, rice, and cotton. Fruit-trees succeed

extremely. The animals are such as are generally found in other parts of the United States. The bison, the elk, the deer, are become scarce, except on the mountains. Bears, panthers, wild cats, and wolves, are yet seen in the forests, but seldom visit cultivated places; the beaver, otter, and muskrat, on the upper branches of the Cumberland. Murfreesborough is the present seat of government. The other most considerable towns in West Tennessee are Nashville, Franklin, Fayetteville, Shelbyville, Columbia, Clarksville, Carthage, and Gallatin; in East Tennessee, Knoxville, Jonesborough, Greeneville, and Rogersville. The legislature is composed of a senate and house of representatives. The principal rivers are the Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch, French-Broad, Natchuck, Hiwassee, Tellico, Duck, Beelfoot, Obian, Forked Deer, and Wolf. This country, which formed a part of Carolina, according to the second charter of Charles II. was inhabited by the Cherokee Indians, by whom the first colonists, consisting of above 60 families in the year 1784, were nearly destroyed. Their settlements were not renewed till 1774. In 1789, the country was ceded by Carolina to the United States, and in 1790 was received into the federal union. The number of inhabitants in 1791 was 24,691; 1795, 77,262; 1800, 105,602; 1810, 261,717, of whom 44,535 were slaves. Of this number 101,367 were of East Tennessee, and 160,350 of West Tennessee.

TENNESSEE, a large and navigable river of the United States, in Tennessee, which rises in the mountains of Virginia and Carolina, and passing into the Alabama and Mississippi countries, it crosses the western parts of Tennessee in a northern direction, and after flowing 60 miles through Kentucky, joins the Ohio, 57 miles from the Mississippi, by an outlet 606 yards wide.

TENNIS, or **TNIS**, a seaport of Tlemcen, in Algiers, at the mouth of a river which falls into the Mediterranean, 110 miles W. Algiers.

TENNSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N. N. W. Erfurt. Pop. 3000.

TENOS, an island of the Cyclades group, in the Grecian archipelago, between Mycon and Andros. Population 25,000.

TENSAW, a small river of Louisiana, which falls into the Washita.

TENTERGATE, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

TENTERDEN, a market-town of England, in Kent, near the river Rother. The church is a large and handsome fabric, dedicated to St. Michael, and consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, &c. There are, besides, in the town, two chapels for dissenters. It has also a town-hall, built in 1792. Population 3359. 24 miles S. W. Canterbury.

TERAMO, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Population 3300.

TERREHA, a town of Mexico, in the dis-

trict of Tlaxcala. The principal square is large; and in the middle of it is a fort, which served as a retreat and place of defence to Cortes and his army, upon his retiring from Mexico. This building is now in a state of great dilapidation, having undergone no repair whatever since that time. In one of the fronts of the said square is the convent of San Francisco, a large, magnificent, and beautiful building, founded entirely on arches, all the expenses of it having been defrayed by Cortes and his captains. On the other side of the square is the parish church. This city has several woollen cloth-manufactories. Population 700 families of Spaniards, Indians, and mulattoes. 66 miles E. by S. Mexico. Long. 90. 2. W. Lat. 19. N.

TERIC, a town of Mexico, and capital of a district of the same name, 344 miles N. W. Mexico.

TEPLITZ, **TOEPLITZ**, or **TEPLICE**, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles N. W. Prague. Population 2400.

TEPLITZ, which is derived from *Torpet*, a hot spring, is the name of several small towns and villages of the Austrian states.

TERECOTULA, a town of Mexico, 150 miles S. S. E. Mexico. Pop. 100 families of Spaniards, mestizoes, and mulattoes, and 717 of Indians.

TEQUEPA, a port of Mexico, in Mechoacan, on a river near the Pacific ocean, 60 miles S. E. Zacatula.

TER, a river of Catalonia, which falls into the Mediterranean.

TERAMO, a town of the kingdom of Naples. It has a cathedral, and several smaller churches. Pop. 5300. 115 miles N. Naples.

TERCERA, an island near the coast of Africa, forming part of the group of the Azores, and the seat of government. It is about 54 miles in circumference. The island also, though abundantly supplied with fine water, contains no boiling or mineral springs. Vines are cultivated; but the wine of Tercera is by no means excellent. Agriculture and pasturage are the chief employments. Wheat, Indian corn, and French beans, are raised. The only two places of consequence are Angra and Praya. Population 50,000.

TERCERO, a river of South America, province of Tucuman, which enters the Parana.

TEREK, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Caucasus. It rises amid snow-covered mountains. After passing Kizlar, it divides into three branches, and falls into the Caspian.

TERESA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Population 3200.

TEROYINIA, a town of European Turkey, in Wallachia, on the river Jalomiza. It has several churches, and two convents. Population 5000. 180 miles E. N. E. Belgrade.

TERENTOEN, a small town of the Netherlands, 3 miles N. Breda. Population 1900.

TERLIZZI, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples. It has few manufactures. Population 3000. 60 miles N. W. Tarentum.

TRAMATI, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, at the mouth of the river Trami. The public establishments consist of a Monte di Pietà, tobacco-shop, a few houses for families, several warehouses, and numerous other petty organizations. Population 5,000. Latitude 38° 45' N. Longitude 13° 45' E. Sea 20 to 30 fms.

TRAMATO, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, 60 miles W. E. of Palermo.

TRAMATA, the northernmost of the Ionian Islands at the west end of Sicily, separated by the strait of St. Vincent from the adjacent Italian Islands. It was discovered by the Spaniards, and named after Don Juan de Tramata, who, however, intended by the name to signify a place of small extent, but high and rugged. It is a peak, which supports a single house. It was taken from the Turks in the course of the revolutionary war, but was restored in the peace of Amiens. It was again taken in August 1810, and was restored to the Turks with their other possessions in India, by the peace of Paris in 1815.

TRAMATZ, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Population 1,000.

TRAMATZ, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles S. E. of Brabant. Population 1,000. **Tramatz**, a town of Italy, in the State of the Church, between two tributaries of the river Reno. It has a cathedral and three churches, but suffers much from the consequences of the position of the town. About 100 years ago it was destroyed among the ruins of the walls, and in 1799 it was a ruin.

TRAMATZ, a town of Prussia, in the Province of Pomerania, 10 miles S. E. of Stettin.

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try is wild and inhospitable, and the inhabitants savage. Longitude 31. 30 to 33. W. Latitude 32. 30 to 33. N.

TRAMATA, a seaport of Sicily, Val di Mazzara, at the mouth of a river to which it gives name. Among its public establishments are a Monte di Pietà, a hospital, a tobacco-shop, and several small churches. Its population is 5,000. Latitude 38° 45' N. Longitude 13° 45' E.

TRAMATA, a small town of Italy, 27 miles S. E. of Palermo. It is the kingdom of Sicily, 20 miles S. E. of Palermo.

TRAMATA, a town of France, department of the Gironde. Population 1,000.

TRAMATA, a village in Lower Canada, 10 miles S. E. of the mouth of the Saguenay, and 10 miles S. E. of the mouth of the Saguenay.

TRAMATA, a village in the United States, 10 miles S. E. of the mouth of the Saguenay.

TRAMATA, a town of Sicily, 27 miles S. E. of Palermo. It is the kingdom of Sicily, 20 miles S. E. of Palermo.

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Lodon, Cohn, Wer, Mole, Yandle, Lea, Rodling, Darent, and Medway.

THAMES, a river of New Zealand.

THAMES, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which flows south into Long Island sound. Also a river of Upper Canada, which falls into Lake St. Charles.

THAMES, one of a district of England, county of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, and forming the north-eastern angle of the county. It is separated from the mainland by the river Stour on the south, and by a branch of it called the Niddington on the west. It extends about nine miles from east to west, and eight from north to south. The coast of this island terminating in a perpendicular cliff of chalk, the soil is dry, and the air remarkably pure and healthy. The country is open, the surface level, and the prospect extensive, comprehending in the interior an expanse of rich and highly cultivated fields, and towards the coast a delightful view of the ocean, varied with the shipping that are here constantly passing and repassing. Population in 1811, 10,369; in 1821, 20,481.

THAMES, a town of France, in Alsace, on the river Thurou. Population 4200.

THASOS, **THASSUS**, or **TASO**, an island in the north of Greece, in the gulf of Corinthus, only 4 miles from the mainland. Long. 94. 30. 5. E. Lat. 40. 46. 40. N. It is of an irregular shape, about 12 miles long and 6 broad. The village of Thaso has a tolerably good port, frequented by small vessels.

THATCHER'S ISLAND, a small island of the United States. It forms the northern limit of Massachusetts bay, and has two light-houses.

THAXTON, a market town of England, county of Essex, near the source of the Chelmer. Its parish church is a very large and beautiful structure in the Gothic style. Its length is 108 feet, its breadth 57, and the whole circumference 448 yards. The interior consists of a nave, transept, chancel, and side aisles. There is also a vestry, apartment for meeting-house, and another for the clerk, besides three houses, a school, and other edifices. The ancient guild-hall is now the new fish-workhouse. The vestry-hall is used for the school. Pop. 5018. 23 miles S. E. London.

THAXTON, the most headwater of Illinois river, which has its rise in Canada.

THAXTON, the Thaxton, the name of a river in Yorkshire and Hampshire.

THAXTON, a township of England, in Berkshire, 4 miles W. by S. Reading.

THAXTON, a hamlet of England, in Hampshire, 4 miles S. W. by S. Reading.

THAXTON, the remains of a great city, which at an early period was the capital of Egypt.

THAXTON, St. a town of France, department of Finistere. Population 3800.

THAMES, or **TAMSA**, a large river of Hungary, which rises from two springs, on the north-east frontier of the kingdom, called the Black and the White Thames. It flows into

the Danube at Salankomen, below Titul. In this long course, above 500 miles, it receives many tributary rivers.

THELWALL, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire.

THESSEY, a town of France, department of the Two Sevras. Population 1500.

THESSEY, a hamlet of England, in Hertfordshire.

THESSEY, the capital of a district of Hindostan, and residence of the chief. It has 3000 houses. Long. 71. 58 E. Lat. 24. 37. N.

THESSEY, a town of Lower Austria, south of Vienna. Population 2700.

THESSEY, or **THESSEY**, a large town of the south of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs. It is an assemblage of villages, or rather one vast irregular village, consisting of 3000 cottages, inhabited by 22,000 inmates. The town is open, but has large barracks for lodging soldiers. It has a Catholic church for the Servians, a Greek for the Rascians, and a Franciscan monastery for Catholics. Weavers and tanners are the most numerous class. 100 miles N. by W. Belgrade.

THESSEY, a fortified place of Romania, in the angle formed by the Elbe and the Tisza at their junction, 31 miles N. N. W. Prague.

THESSEY, a small island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, belonging to the Cretans, and situated about 40 miles N. W. of the island of Paros.

THESSEY, a pass in the north-east of Greece, at the base of Mount Ossa, famous for the fate of Leonidas and his 300 Spartans. It consists of a narrow passage, between high cliffs on one side, and on the other the sea, or an impassable marsh, formed by alluvial deposits.

THESSEY, an extensive province in the north of Greece, bounded E. by part of the Aegean which forms the gulf of Salonica; W. by high mountains of the Pindus range. By the Turkish division of Greece, it is comprehended in the sandjak or government of Trikala, an island town situated to the west. It is one of the finest provinces of Greece, containing fertile plains, watered by streams ascending from the mountains in the west, and flowing into the Aegean. These plains, equally renowned in ancient times for pasture and tillage, continue highly fertile, producing maize, wheats, rice, silk, cotton, and tobacco. Of the rivers, the most remarkable is the Peneus. Population 300,000. The principal town is Larissa. As to the present population, the inhabitants of that town are chiefly Thesians, those of the south and west of Thessaly, Greeks and Albanians.

THESSEY, a market town of England, in Norfolk, on the Ouse, at its confluence with the Thet. In late years the town is much improved in its general appearance. It has three churches, St. Peter's and St. Cathbert's, and St. Mary the Less. St. Peter's, commonly called the Black church, from its being

built chiefly of flint, consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and a tower: the latter was rebuilt in 1770, and also a great part of the church. Of the monastery of St Sepulchre, which was founded in the year 1130, there are still some remains. The conventual church has been long converted into a barn. The site is called Canons. Of four other religious houses, no vestiges remain. At the eastern extremity of the town are some considerable remains of fortifications, consisting of a large artificial mound or keep, with lofty banks and deep ditches. The guild-hall, where the Lent assizes for the county are held, is a handsome building. The old guild-hall or council-house is in a dilapidated condition. It has a free grammar-school; a county jail, a bridewell, a work-house, an hospital, and various almshouses and other charitable donations. The Ouse is navigable up to the town. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 2922. 20 miles S.W. Norwich.

THEUX, a town of the Netherlands, 13 miles E. S. E. Liege. Population 3100.

THEYA, a river of Germany, which consists at first of two branches, that unite and fall into the Morawa.

THEYE, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the Theye. Population 1800.

THIBET, or TIBET, a country of Asia, and part of Independent Tartary, extending from the source of the Indus to the borders of China, and from Hindostan to the deserts of Gobi; in length, from east to west, about 1500 miles; the breadth is unequal, and in many parts not known. The distinguishing feature of this extensive country is its great and general elevation, being part of that track in which arise not only the great rivers of India and China, but those also of Siberia and Tartary. Thibet strikes a traveller at first sight, as one of the least favoured countries under heaven. It exhibits only low rocky hills, without any visible vegetation, or extensive arid plains, both of the most stern and stubborn aspect, promising full as little as they produce. The usual crops are wheat, pease, and barley: in many parts these grains never ripen. The periodical rains give birth to a little herbage, whose growth stops immediately as they cease from the extreme dryness of the air; the grass then begins to wither, and at this time it may be crumbled between the fingers into dust; yet large droves of cattle are fed in this barren-land; for though the pasture be short and dry, it is esteemed singularly sweet and nutritive. The temperature is everywhere uniform, which prevails in Thibet passes a remarkable uniformity. The same division of time takes place here, as in the more southern region of Bengal; during the spring, a variable atmosphere; heat, thunder storms, and occasionally refreshing showers; from June to September, heavy and continued rains; from October to March, a clear and uniform sky. For three months of this season, a degree of cold is felt, far greater perhaps than

is known to prevail in Europe. Its extreme severity is more, particularly confined to the southern boundary of Thibet, near that elevated range of mountains which divides it from Assam, Bactan, and Khyaul. The summits of these are covered all the year with snow, and their vicinity is remarkable, at all seasons, for the dryness of the winds. Thibet, though barren of vegetable produce, teems with animal life. The variety and abundance of wild fowl, game, and herds of grey, black, and white, is astonishing. Among the most remarkable animals are the cattle, which are extremely useful to the inhabitants. The bull is known by the name of the yak of Tartary, or bushy tailed bull of Thibet. He is about the height of an English bull, which he resembles in the general figure of the body, head, and legs; and there is no essential difference, except that the yak is covered all over with a thick coat of long hair. These cattle afford abundance of rich milk, from which excellent butter is made. The musk deer is also found in great abundance in the coldest parts of the mountains of Thibet. Another valuable animal is found in Thibet, namely, the goat, which yields the materials for the manufacture of the finest shawls. It is the most beautiful of the species of goats. Their colours are various, black, white, of a faint bluish tinge, and of a shade something lighter than a fawn. The material used for the manufacture of shawls is of a light fine texture, and clothes the animal next the skin. A coarse covering of long hair grows above this, and preserves the softness of the interior coat. They appear to be of the same nature as the vicuna of the Andes, which can only thrive in the coldest climates. Wild horses are seen in Thibet. They are uncommonly fleet, and are never taken alive to be tamed for service or domesticated. Among the valuable and useful animals of Thibet, their breed of sheep merits a distinguished rank. These flocks are numerous; and upon them their chief reliance is placed for present support, as well as for their winter food. Gold abounds in Thibet. It is found in large quantities, and frequently very pure. In the form of gold dust it is found in the beds of rivers. There are also mines of copper, silver, and lead. In many cases, these cannot be worked for want of fuel to cook the ores. The dung of animals is the only substitute they have for firewood; and with that dung they will now be able to extract a degree of heat sufficiently intense for such purposes. Thus situated, the most plausible discovery for them would be that of a coal mine. In some parts of China bordering on Thibet, coal is found and used as fuel. There is found in Thibet in inestimable quantities. It is a fossil brought to market in the state in which it is dug out of the hills, and afterwards refined into brick in this country. Rock-salt is likewise found in great abundance. The exports to China are gold dust, precious

stones, musk, and woollen cloths. The imports are gold and silver brocades, silks, teas, tobacco, quinquina, China ware, furs, and some silver bullion. To Bengal the exports are gold dust, musk, thread; the imports from thence are broad cloth, trinkets, spices, particularly cloves, pearls, coral, amber, lincoils, Maulda cloths, Rangoon leather, tobacco, and indigo. The religion of the Tibetians appears, according to Turner, to be a schismatical offsprig of the religion of the Hindoos, deriving its origin from one of the followers of that faith, a disciple of Budh, who first broached the doctrine which now prevails over the wide extent of Tartary. In their domestic habits and life, the Tibetians are rude and ignorant; and, like all others in that situation, they are content with little. Thibet enjoys but the shadow of independence, being ruled by Chinese sovereigns, who obtained their ascendancy over it in 1730, by interfering in the intestine commotions by which the country was agitated.

TIJEL, a port town of the Netherlands, near the great river Waal. It has some manufactures. Pop. 4100. 30 miles S.E. Utrecht.

THIEKE, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. It has considerable manufactures of linen and lace; also of soap, leather, and hats. Population 6000. 18 miles W. S. W. Ghent.

THIERS, a town of France, in Auvergne, department of the Puy de Dôme. The buildings in the outskirts of the town have a pleasing appearance, being painted in fresco in the Italian style; but the interior presents nothing but dark, crowded, and winding streets, bordered with gloomy and ill built houses. The principal branch of its industry is hardware. It has likewise extensive tanneries and paper manufactories. Pop. 10,000. 25 miles E. by N. Clermont.

THIENA, a village of the territory of Tunis, in Africa, 8 miles S. W. Bizerta.

THIRINGELL, OREAR and LITTLE, hamlets of England, in Herefordshire.

THIRSWALL, a village of England, in Cheshire, 5½ miles E. by W. Great Nexon.

THIRYVICTOR, a town of France, on the Moselle, over which it has a fine wooden bridge. It has manufactures of stockings, hats, &c. Pop. 8000. 17 miles N. Metz.

THIRD POINT, a cape on the west coast of Sumatra, in the straits of Banca. Long. 100. 30. E. Lat. 2. 21. S.

THIRLEBY, two townships of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

THIRLWALL, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland. Thirlwall castle is about 30 yards long by 12 broad, with walls 9 feet thick. Population 203.

THIRSK, a market town and borough of England, in Yorkshire, on a brook called Coatsbeck, over which are two small but substantial stone bridges. In the centre of the town is the market-place. The church is a handsome Gothic building. The moat and rampart of an ancient castle is still to be

seen, but no vestige of the building remains. Thirst contains meeting-houses for the Calvinists, the Quakers, and the Methodists. Here is also a school of industry, and a Sunday charity school. Old Thirsk, on the north-east side of the river, consists of a long range of cottages on each side of the turnpike road. Thirst returns 20 members to parliament. Population 2521. 20 miles N. E. York.

THIRSTON, East and West, hamlets of England, in Northumberland.

THIRSTONLAND, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 989.

THIRZLETON, a hamlet and village of England, in Lancashire and Rutlandshire.

THIVA, or **STRAS**, the ancient *Thiver*, a well known city of ancient Greece, which, in its days of prosperity, contained 40,000 inhabitants. It was sacked by order of Alexander the Great. At present it is built chiefly of wood, and contains, with its suburbs, between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants, a mixed race of Turks and Greeks. 30 miles N. W. Athens. Long. 23. 25. E. Lat. 38. 22. 30. N.

THIVINIA, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Population 1600.

THIRREDALE, or THIRREDALE, a hamlet of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

THOON, a town of the Netherlands, in the island of Tholen. Pop. 1900. 4 miles N. W. Bergen-op-Zoom.

THOON, a small island of the Netherlands, near the mouth of the Scheldt.

THORNTON, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

THOUBA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. It has an establishment for spinning cotton, some soapworks, and a little trade in olive oil. Pop. 5000. 17 miles N. N. W. Abrantes.

THOMAS, St., a pretty considerable island in the gulf of Guinea, off the coast of Africa, being about 100 miles W. from the mouth of the Rio Gabon. It appears to be about 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. This island is situated immediately under the line. The excess both of heat and moisture renders it extremely pernicious to the health of European residents. The Dutch took possession of it in 1621; but were soon induced, by its unhealthiness, to abandon it. The greater part of St. Thomas is exceedingly fertile. Rice and millet were successfully cultivated by the Portuguese, though yams and other roots are chiefly used by the inhabitants, to supply the absence of bread. The only important article raised for exportation is sugar, for which the soil is extremely well suited. The inhabitants consist partly of Portuguese, the descendants of sailors and banished persons, and partly of negroes. On the eastern part of the island, facing the continent, is built the town of Povoação, consisting of 700 houses, and defended by several forts. Long. 6. 25. E. Lat. 0. 6. to 0. 25. N.

THOMAS, St., the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, about 10 miles

in circumference, belonging to the Brandenburgs and Danes, the former under protection of the latter. It abounds with potatoes, millet, manioc, and most sorts of fruits and herbage, especially sugar and tobacco, but is extremely infested with mosquitoes and other troublesome vermin. The town, which begins about 50 or 60 paces west of the harbour, consists chiefly of one long street, at the end of which is the Danish factory. In March 1801, it was taken by the British. It was given up at the peace of Amiens; but was again taken in the course of the subsequent war, and was restored to Denmark at the peace of Paris in 1814. Long. 64. 50. W. Lat. 18. 22. N.

THOMAS, St., a village of Lower Canada, delightfully situated on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence. Population 500.

THOMAS, SAN, a city of Guiana, on the Orinoco, about 244 miles W. of its mouth. It is well built. It is of a hot temperature, and very unhealthy, from the stagnant waters of the Orinoco. Long. 63. 55. W. Lat. 8. 7. N.

THOMASTOWN, a town of Ireland, in Kilkenny, on the Nore, over which is a beautiful bridge. 8 miles S. E. Kilkenny.

THOMASTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on the river St. George. Population 2100. 190 miles N. E. Boston.

THOMPSON, a post township of the United States, and capital of Sullivan county, New York. Population 1250.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, three rivers of North America, one which joins the Missouri; the second, in South Carolina, runs into the Great Pedee; and the third into the Mississippi.

THORNE, a river of England, in Somersetshire, which passes by Taunton.

THORNE, a town of Savoy, 23 miles S. S. E. Geneva. Population 1350.

THORNE, NEYHEM and UFFEN, two townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

THORON, a town of Savoy, 20 miles E. N. E. Geneva. Population 1150.

THOR, a town of France, 9 miles E. by S. Avignon. Population 1800.

THORDA, a county of Transylvania, in the province belonging to the Magyars or Hungarians. Area 1455 square miles; population 100,000.

THORDA, the capital of the above county, near the Aranjoe. It has an extensive trade in salt, there being rich mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3000. 17 miles S. S. E. Clausenburg.

THORSTON, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire, about a mile N. E. Alford.

THREANST, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

THORIGNY, a town of France, department of La Manche. Population 2300.

THORNTON, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

THORN, a town of West Prussia, govern-

ment of Marienwerder, on the Vistula, about 90 miles from the mouth of the river, over which is a wooden bridge of uncommon length. It was formerly considered a place of great strength. It has manufactures of woollens, linen, hats, leathers, gloves, starch; and exports moreover corn and wood. Its best edifices are of old date. The town was begun under the Teutonic knights in 1231. Pop. 6500. 92 miles S. Dantzic.

THORNS, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 7 miles S. S. W. Kurenaende.

THORNTON, two hamlets of England, in Northumberland and Yorkshire.

THORNTON, a market town and borough of England, in Gloucester, near the Severn, on a rivulet that runs into it. The church is spacious and handsome. Here are, besides a free school and four almshouses, Thornbury is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen; but the power of these officers is much limited by disuse. At the end of the town are the remains of the unfinished castle of Thornbury, begun by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, but stopp'd by his execution in 1522. This castle is particularly deserving of notice, as it presents a happy specimen of the best style of Gothic architecture, as applied to castellated houses. Population 1125. 24 miles S. S. W. Gloucester.

THORNTON, a hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire.

THORNTON, a market town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, a quarter of a mile from the river Don. The town is tolerably well built. It has of late years greatly improved in its appearance. Besides a neat church, it contains two chapels for the Methodists, and one for the Quakers. There is one fruit an extensive waste, called Thorne man, and is conveyed by the river to several parts of England. Thorne appears to be a thriving place. The quay is about a mile from the town, at the suburb called Haggish-hill, on the banks of the river; and here is a large dock-yard, where ships of considerable burden are built. Population 2500. 37 miles S. York.

THORNTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 700.

THORNTON, a village of England, in Dumfriesshire, 10 miles S. from the Nith. 10 miles N. Dumfries.

THORNTON, a village of Scotland, Perthshire, 10 miles W. Biding.

THORNTON and **THORNTON**, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire and Durham.

THORNTON, a manufacturing village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire.

THORNTON, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

THORNTON, a township of England, in Dorsetshire.

THORNTON, or **THORN SHAP**, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland.

THORNTON, a village of England, Lincoln, 5 miles S. E. Barton-upon-Humber.—The

name of various townships and parishes in England.

THORNTON, a village of England, in Oxfordshire, 2 miles N. Great Faringdon.

THORNTON, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire, 2 miles N. N. E. Epsom.

THORNTON, a village of England, in Nottinghamshire.

THORNTON, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, 12 miles S. E. Ostend. Population 5000.

THORNTON, the name of numerous parishes, townships, and hamlets, in England.

THORNTON, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Population 1500.

THORNTON, a town of France, department of the Two Seines, 40 miles N. W. Paris. Population 3100.

THORNTON, a village town of England, in Northamptonshire, situated over which there is a handsome bridge of several arches. Population 1154. 21 miles N. E. Northampton, and 75 N. N. W. London.

THORNTON, or **THORNTON**, the ancient name of a lake in the central part of Italy, now called the lake of Perugia.

THORNTON, a township of England, in Lancashire, adjoining to Kirtlington. Pop. 764.

THORNTON, three small islands on the coast of Guinea, in the mouth of the E. equator. The name of various small islands in the Atlantic, the Eastern sea, &c.

THORNTON, three small islands in the South Pacific ocean, near the north coast of New Zealand, discovered by Tasman.

THORNTON, a river of one of the divisions of Lower Canada. It lies between those of Montreal and Quebec.

THORNTON, a town of Lower Canada, on the river St. Maurice, at the confluence with the St. Lawrence. The shops and warehouses are numerous, whither may be sent British goods of all denominations. Several inns afford to travellers very respectable accommodations. The principal public buildings in the town are the Grantham school, the Protestant and Catholic churches, the court-house, jail, and barracks. The taller part of the private dwelling houses, &c. are built of wood. The trade carried on here is chiefly in British manufactured goods, sent from Britain, principally the ribbons through the middle district of the province; the exports consist of wheat, timber, and the produce of its iron foundry, added to that of the mines of St. Maurice. Petty in small quantities is brought by the Indians from the northward. Several pot and pearl ash manufactories, two or three breweries, and an extensive brick manufactory, considerably increase the general trade of the place. It sends two members to the provincial parliament. Population 2500.

THORNTON, a river of England, in Norfolk, which runs into the sea, near Yarmouth.

THORNTON, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Severn.

THORNTON, a hamlet of England, Durham.

THORNTON, a village of England, in Oxfordshire, 2 miles N. Great Faringdon.

THORNTON, or **THORNTON**, a village of England, in Berkshire.

THORNTON, a river of England, in Devonshire, which joins the Tamar.

THORNTON, a town of France, department of the Ardèche. Population 2300.

THORNTON, a town of the Netherlands, on the Sandre, 4 miles S. W. Charleroi. Pop. 3000.

THORNTON, a river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which runs into the Llogher.

THORNTON, a name given by the ancients to the most northern part of Europe.

THORNTON, a lake of Switzerland, 12 miles long, and 3 broad.

THORNTON, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Huron.

THORNTON, a rapid river of Switzerland, which falls into the Rhine.

THORNTON, a union of Switzerland. Area 354 square miles. Population 77,000.

THORNTON, the former name of an extensive tract of country in the central part of Germany, in Saxony.

THORNTON, a hilly and woody tract of country in the interior of Germany, extending through a number of petty principalities, Eisenach, Gotha, Weimar, Coburg, &c.

THORNTON, a large straggling town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, nearly divided into two equal portions by the river Suir. Here is a good market-house, a neat modern church, and a fine mansion. 70 miles S. W. Dublin.

THORNTON, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Derwent.

THORNTON, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Population 1524.

THORNTON, a small town of Germany, in Bavaria Franconia. Population 1300.

THORNTON, a district in the north-west of Hungary, lying between those of Trentin and Zips. Area 440 square miles. Population 40,000.

THORNTON, a market town and parish of England, in Essex, in a small creek of the Thames, navigable for boats and vessels of small burden. The church is built in the form of a cross, with a tower on the north side. Population 742.

THORNTON, a parish and town of Scotland, at the head of a spacious bay at the mouth of the river Thorne. The promontory of Holburnhead, the western boundary of this beautiful and romantic bay, at the distance of about a league from the town, forms the safe and commodious anchorage or harbour called Scrabster Mouth, bordering on the celebrated Pentlands firth. This excellent roadstead is capable of mooring from 80 to 100 sail of vessels. The town is irregularly built, containing no edifices of any note, except the church, which is an old substantial Gothic building, in good repair. But a new town, on a regular plan, is laid out on the west bank of the river, in a pleasant elevated

situation. Adjoining to the old town on the south, many elegant houses have been already built, and it is extending rapidly. The principal manufacture of the town is coarse linen cloth. There is also a straw-plaiting manufactory, which at one time employed about 400 women and girls. There is a bleachfield, a tannery, a rope-work, and two distilleries, in the neighbourhood. There are Congregational, Anti-burgher, and Baptist places of worship. Population 4945. 20 miles N. W. Wick, and 220 N. Edinburgh.

THURSO RIVER, a river of Scotland, county of Caithness, which falls into the Pentland frith at the town of Thurso. It abounds with trout and salmon.

THURSTON-MERE, a river of England, in Cumberland and Lancashire.

TIBULA FOX, a hamlet of England, in Salop, 4 miles W. by N. Newport.

TIBUR, a celebrated river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, flows to the west and south, and receiving a number of smaller streams, joins by Rome, and falls into the Mediterranean, about 15 miles below that city, in Long. 11. 8. E. Lat. 41. 47. N.

TIBURIA, a large lake in the northern part of Judea, celebrated in scripture history under the appellation of the sea of Galilee, or the sea of Tiberias.

TICAO ISLE, one of the Philippine islands, due south of the island of Luzon.

TICHBURN, a market town of England, in Southhamptonshire, near the Tichfield river. The church is a spacious fabric, the work of different ages. Besides the church, here is a charity school. Population 3633.

TICHVIN, a town of European Russia, government of Novgorod, on the Tichvinka. Population 3600.

TICINO, a considerable river of Italy, which flows into the Lago Maggiore.

TICINO, or **TRISTAN**, a considerable district in the south of Switzerland, situated between the central cantons and the frontier of Lombardy. It was formerly called the Italian bailiwick, and is a tract of mountainous territory acquired long since by the Swiss, but inhabited by Italian, and governed by temporary deputies from the respective cantons until 1815, when it was formed into an independent canton, divided into eight districts. Population 65,000.

TICHAHY, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Longt. 84. 55. E. Lat. 24. 55. N.

TICKHAMPTON, a village and parish of England, in Rutlandshire.

TICKHURST, a market town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It has a church, and the remains of an ancient castle. The church is a spacious and handsome building, with a lofty and beautiful tower. Population 1230. 4 miles N. Doncaster.

TICOMMOCOGA, a township of the United States, in Essex county, New York. Population 954.

TICOMMOCOGA, a fort of the United States, built by the French, in 1756, in Essex county,

ty, New York. It is famous in the history of the American war, and is now in ruins.

TINEWALL, a market town of England, in Derbyshire. The church is a large and handsome structure. It has also a free school. Population 1543. 22 miles N. W. Derby.

TINI, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which joins the Lynher.

TINOUX, a small river of Italy, in the Sardinian states, which falls into the Po.

TIDORE, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern seas, about 21 miles in circumference. It is situated on the west coast of Gilolo, and is three leagues south from Ternate, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is very populous. The people are principally Mahometans, and there are said to be 25 mosques on the island. Long. 127. 25. E. Lat. 0. 45. N.

TIDWELL, a hamlet of England, Devonshire.

TIESSENDORF, a town of West Prussia, 20 miles E. S. E. Danzig. Population 1400.

TIERRE, a river of Paraguay, which falls into the Parana.

TIERA'S CREEK, a small stream of the United States, which enters the Ohio.

TIOGA'S VALLEY, a post village of the United States, in Harrison county, Ohio.

TIOZIOLE, a town of Piedmont. Population 2600.

TIORE, a large river of New Granada, which falls into the Amazon, in Lat. 4. 53. S.

TIORE, an extensive province of Abyssinia, which has now communicated its name to almost all the north-eastern districts of that great country.

TIORE, a huge and celebrated river of Western Asia, flowing along the boundaries of the Turkish and Persian empires. It rises in the mountains of Armenia, about 50 miles to the north of Diarbekir, and is to the east of the source of the Euphrates. At Korna it joins the Euphrates; and the united stream falls into the Persian gulf. This river rises higher in the year, first and most remarkably in April, in consequence of the melting of the snows in the mountains of Armenia; afterwards in November, through the accumulation of the periodical rains.

TIORE, an inland town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with a large castle, and about 10,000 inhabitants. It has extensive woollen manufactures.

TIORE, East, a village and parish of England, in the county of Essex. On the bank of the Thames, in this parish, opposite Gravesend, is Tilbury fort, originally built as a kind of block-house by Henry VIII., but enlarged into a regular fortification by Charles II. 20 miles E. by S. London.

TILBURY, WEST, a parish adjoining to the above. It appears to have been an episcopal seat of Cedd, bishop of the East Saxons. It is now a small village.

TILBURY ISLAND, an island of the United States, in the Chesapeake.

TILT, a river of England, in Northumberland, which falls into the Tyne.

TILLINGTON, two hamlets of England, in Staffordshire and Herefordshire.

TILLYCOURTAY, a parish and village of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, 4 miles W. Dollar.

TILSIT, a town of Prussian Lithuania, on the Tilsa and the Niemen. The chief articles of trade are corn, wax, salt, salted provisions, hats, and leather. Its chief title to historical notice is from the treaty of peace concluded here on 1st July 1807, between France on the one hand and Prussia on the other. Population 9000. 40 miles E. S. E. Memel, and 56 E. N. E. Königsberg.

TILSON, **TILSWOOD**, **TILSTON**, and **TILSTON FERNHALL**, a village and three hamlets of England, the two first in Shropshire, the other two in Cheshire.

TILT, a rapid stream of Scotland, Perthshire. It joins the Garry near Oldcastle.

TILTS, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

TIM, a town of Russia, government of Kursk. Population 3000.

TIMAHNE, a small village of Ireland, in Queen's county, 4½ miles N. W. Dublin.

TIMAVO, a river of Italy, which falls into the bay of Trieste.

TINDLE, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

TIMICOUATU, a lake of Canada, in Cornwallis county, 32 miles in length, by the average breadth three quarters of a mile.

TIMMISKAMIA LAKES, in Lower Canada, is about 30 miles long, and 10 broad.

TINOLIN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 20 miles S. W. Dublin.

TIMOR, the southernmost, and largest of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern seas. It is 250 miles in a north-eastern direction, by from 30 to 60 in breadth. The interior part is a chain of mountains, some of which nearly equal the peak of Tenerife in elevation; whilst the shores on the south-east side are represented to be exceedingly low, and over-run with mangroves. Gold is said to be contained in the mountains; but the commerce is chiefly sandal-wood and wax. Another article of export is *heha de men*. Mountain rice is also produced, and grows on dry land, which is rather marginal. Sandal-wood, bees-wax, honey, and cloves, are exported; and rice, arrack, sugar, tea, coffee, betelnut, and the manufactures of China, with some from India and Europe, received in return. The Dutch established themselves in this island at Coepang, in 1631. Latitude of the extreme south-west point of Timor, 123 30. E. Lat. 10. 22. S.

TIMOR LANT, an island in the Eastern seas, 70 miles long, by 25 broad, between the 7th and 8th degrees of S. lat. and the 132d and 133d of E. long.

TINCHEWRA, a town of France, department of the Orne, on the Néreau. Pop. 3600.

TINTAG, one of the Ladrone islands, in the North Pacific ocean; about 42 miles in circumference, first discovered by the crew

of a Manila ship, which was cast away here in the year 1638. The author of Anson's voyage gives a most romantic description of this island, as found by the crew of the Centurion, in the year 1742. But his account is not confirmed by future voyagers, who describe it as overgrown with thick forests, entangled with underwood. There were here also all sorts of venomous reptiles and insects. The climate was also excessively hot, and the rains violent.

TINNEVELLY, an extensive district of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, 150 miles in length by 60 in breadth, occupying the south-east extremity of the peninsula, and separated from Ceylon by the gulf of Mannar. Generally speaking, this district may be called an open and level country, although it contains some woods, and several hills. The population consists chiefly of Hindoos, who retain much of their primitive customs and manners.

TINNEVELLY, the capital of the above mentioned district. It is surrounded by extensive rice fields, and on the west by rocky ground; and is unhealthy for Europeans. Long. 71. 1. E. Lat. 8. 40. N.

TINTWIN, a small river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which joins the Liddell.

TIRTA, a province of Peru. See *Tucum* and *Cachan*. The capital of the province has also the same name.

TIRREHAN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wickford, 26 miles W. Dublin.

TIRRE, a river of Spain, province of Seville, which runs into the Atlantic, to the west of the Guadalquivir, near the town of Moguer.

TIOGA, a county of the United States, on the north side of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1087.

TIOGA, a county of the United States, in New York. The area is 592 square miles, or 571,306 acres. Population, 7895.

TIOGA, a river of the United States, which joins the Alleghenian.

TIOGA, an island on the west coast of Sweden, 16 miles N. Gottingen, about 30 miles in circuit.

TIOUGAHOA, a river of the United States, which flows into the Chesapeake.

TIRUNA, called by the Mahometans *Rodoc*, noted a very extensive district of Bengal. It is situated on the eastern side of the Brahmaputra or Megna river, and between the 23d and 24th degrees of N. lat.

TIRUCAYON, a river of the United States, in Indiana, which joins the Wabash, about 420 miles from its mouth.

TIRREHAN, a county of Ireland, province of Munster, extending in a very irregular form between the King's and Queen's counties on the north, the latter county and that of Kilkenny on the east, the counties of Waterford and Cork on the south, and those of Limerick, Clare, and Galway, on the west. From the top latter counties the river Shannon forms a natural boundary; as the river Suir does from Waterford for about 16 miles

on the south. The length from north to south is 73½ miles, and its breadth 39½. It contains 832,398 acres, or 1420 square miles, including bogs, mountain, and waste. The lands of Tipperary have been always ranked amongst the most productive in Ireland. It has, however, been always a great grazing county. It has also extensive tracts of bog and mountain. To the south of a range of bog, and situated between the small town of Killeenale and the county of Kilkenny, is the coal district. To the south of this, and in the south-eastern angle of the county, is Slieve-an-an mountain. On the borders of the county of Wexford, over the town of Clughen, are the Knockmole-down mountains. Nearly parallel to these, and north of them, are the fells of Galtymore. Between these and the town of Tipperary is the lower range, called Slieve-an-an-muck; but the greatest extent of mountain crosses the county from south-west to north-east, running from the county of Limerick to the Queen's county, and completely separating the two Ormonds from the rest of the county. The high hills adjoining Limerick are called the Keepe mountains, from the highest of them. In this district are lead and copper mines, and some parts of it afford fine mill-stones. The rivers are the Suir, and its tributary streams. The western division of the county has the Shannon for its boundary, and is well watered by the streams which flow to it from the range of mountains above mentioned. Its chief towns are Clonmell, Cashel, Thscrin, Nenagh, Tipperary, and Carrick. Population estimated at 206,000.

TIPPERARY, a market town of Ireland, in the above county. It is in a ruinous condition. 57 miles S. W. Dublin.

TIPSA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, the ancient *Tipsa*, of which it still presents most extensive ruins. 25 miles S. E. Constantine.

TIRAND, a town of Italy, in the Papal line, on the Adige. Population 2700.

TIRANPOL, a town of European Russia, in the Diocesis, 5 miles E. Bender. Pop. 3000.

TIRMOOT, an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Bahar, situated principally between the 25th and 30th degrees of northern latitude. Population 2,000,000.

TIRLEMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the Geete. It has manufactures of woollens, also breweries and distilleries. Pop. 6000. 13 miles E. Brussels.

TIRRELL, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland, 2½ miles N. S. W. Penrith.

TIRY, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, and in the county of Argyll. It is about 13 miles long, and from 5 to less than 1 broad.

TISWORT, a village and parish of England, in Wilts. The church is a spacious building of great antiquity. Pop. 1123.

TITCHFIELD, a river of England, in Southamptonshire, which falls into the English channel east of Hamble.

TITICACA, a lake of South America, formerly in Peru, now in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. It is situated in the plains that lie between the two Cordilleras, in the north-western part of the province of Los Charcas. In circumference it is about 240 miles, and in some parts from 70 to 80 fathoms in depth.

TITZINGHURST, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland.

TITZICHA, a town of Moravia, 31 miles E. Olmutz. Population 1300.

TIZICHA, the central province of the kingdom of Algeria, being that in which the capital is contained. It is about 60 miles long by 40 broad.

TIZICHA, a market town and borough of England, county of Devon, at the confluence of the Axe and Loham. It consists of four principal streets, which form a quadrangle. The principal public buildings are the castle, the church, and the free grammar school. The castle stands on the west side of the town, on an eminence well adapted for defence. From the present remains, and other circumstances, it appears to have been nearly of a quadrangular form, enclosing an area of about 20 acres, and surrounded by a strong wall, 20 ft. to 25 feet in height. The church, near the castle, is a very handsome structure, dedicated to St Peter. Its length is 158 feet, and its width 62. It is the work of different and distant ages, but is not uninteresting, pretty uniform in its architecture. The south side is ornamented with much curious sculpture, particularly the porch and the adjoining chapel. Contiguous to the church is the tower, a plain stone structure, ornamented with battlements and pinnacles. The height is 116 feet. In 1553, a chapel of ease was erected, which is a neat Doric building, covered with yellow English stone. The town contains, besides several meeting-houses for dissenters, also a free grammar school and a charity school, a free English school, and various almshouses. The town-house is a handsome building, divided into various apartments. The principal town-house is a regular brick building, 61 feet in length, and 24 in breadth. Tizicha has long been famous for its woollen manufactures, especially of hosiery. The trade is present, however, almost entirely in the manufacture of serge, broads, fustians, agateen, drapings, &c. It has many members to parliament. Pop. 10,000. 14 miles N. Exeter.

TIZICHA, a post-township of the United States, in Newport county, Rhode Island. Population 2337.

TIZICHA, a low island in the South Pacific ocean, 10 miles in its longest diameter, long 144 36 W. Lat. 4 33 S.

TIZICHA, a town of Italy, 12 miles E. by N. Rome. It is delightfully situated on an eminence covered with olives and fruit trees; but its greatest attraction now, as in former ages, consists in the falls of the Teverone

(the ancient *Assa*), which glides gently through the town, till reaching the brink of a rock, over which it precipitates itself nearly 100 feet in one mass, and after boiling up in its narrow channel, rushes through a chasm of the rock into a cavern below. On the summit of the steep bank stands a beautiful temple of the Corinthian order, built in the Augustan age. Near it are the remains of another ancient temple. It has a cathedral and several churches. Pop. 14,000.

TIVY, or TOWY, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which falls into Caernarvon bay, in a large estuary.

TIXENDALE, or TIRIKENDALE, a town-ship of England, in Yorkshire.

TLAXCALA, or TLASCALA, a government of Mexico, in the intendancy of Puebla de los Angeles, which contained, in 1793, 89,177 inhabitants.

TLAXCALA, the capital of the above province, on a small river. When the Spaniards first arrived here, it is said to have contained 300,000 inhabitants. It is now so much reduced from its ancient grandeur, that it scarcely contains 3400 inhabitants, 64 miles E. Mexico. Long 93. W. Lat. 19. 30. N.

TLEMAM, or TLEMECEN, the most westerly of the three provinces into which the kingdom of Algiers is divided.

TLEMAM, or TLEMECEN, capital of the above province. It was once an important place; but having revolted, Hassan, then dey of Algiers, laid it in ruins, 320 miles N. N. W. Algiers.

TOBAGO, one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, about 95 miles in length from S. E. to N. W., and about 12 in its greatest breadth. It was first settled by the Dutch, who were expelled by the Spaniards. It was then settled by the English, to whom it was finally ceded by the treaty of 1763. The climate is temperate, the heat being allayed by the sea breeze. Its soil is of different kinds, but in general the mould is rich and black, and proper for producing in the greatest plenty whatever is raised in other parts of the West Indies. The abundance of springs upon the island contributes to its healthfulness, and its bays and creeks are so disposed as to be very convenient for all kinds of shipping. Tobacco, sugar, and every kind of plant that grows in the Antilles, and besides, like Jamaica, the greater part of those which are peculiar to Spanish Guinea and Cape de Verde. It also abounds in fruits, as figs, pineapples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, limes, plantains, bananas, grapes, guavas, tamarinds, prickly pears, pines, musk-melons, water-melons, gourds, cucumbers, pumpkins, &c. Here are likewise found peccoties, resembling swine, and didoes, guanoes, Indian rabbits, and indigenous fowls, cows, ewes, sheep, deer, goats, and rabbits, were probably introduced by the Dutch, and have multiplied exceedingly. The feathered race are in great variety.

In May 1781, the island was taken by the French. In 1793, it was retaken by the British, by whom it was retained at the peace of Amiens, and in whose possession it still remains. The value of its exports amounted in 1810 to £.70,787; that of its imports to £.290,090. Long. 60. 30. W. Lat. 11. 18. N. **TOWNSHAY,** a village of Scotland, in the island of Mull, in Argyleshire, lately built by the British society for the encouragement of fisheries, as a fishing station and seaport. It consists of about 50 houses, built with stone and lime, and covered with slate, besides about 30 huts or thatched houses.

TOWOI, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which flows near the Oural mountains. It joins the Irtysh, near Tobolsk, after a course of nearly 100 miles.

TOWOIS, the name of one of the two great governments into which Asiatic Russia is divided, forming the western part of that immense territory. The eastern is called Irkoutsk. On the W. the chain of the Oural separates this government from that of European Russia; it is bounded N. by a vast extent of the Northern ocean, broken into many deep bays, and extending from the mouth of the Ob to that of the Olenek; on the S. a frontier, consisting partly of mountains, partly of desert plains, separates it from Chinese and Independent Tartary; while on the E. a varying line divides it from Irkoutsk. This government includes the vast tracts watered by the Ob, the Irtysh, and the Yenisei; and within its bounds is contained most of the cultivated part of Asiatic Russia. From the banks of the Frozen ocean, as far as Lat. 44. N., the surface presents an aspect of the most dismal sterility. A great portion, on the other hand, of the most southerly districts, consists of valleys covered with saline lakes and marshes. The steps of Persia, and, on the contrary, which, in the eastern part of this government, occupies the middle between these two districts, is covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, and would be capable of large cultivation, if the country were the seat of industry and population. The Oural, through a great part of their life, produces iron and copper most abundantly; and in other parts there is an inexhaustible supply of various minerals, including an innumerable quantity of gold and silver. The widely extended forests and wastes of this region afford also ample opportunities of hunting. And all these natural advantages, Tobolsk enjoys under the want of a water communication, by which its surplus produce could be disposed of. By the enumeration of 1801, its fixed inhabitants did not exceed 22,423.

TOPOTON, a large city, capital of the government of the same name, and of Asiatic Russia in general, on the river Irtysh. It is composed of two parts, the high and the low town. The former is built on an elevated ridge, running parallel to the Irtysh, at a little distance; while the latter fills the

level space between it and the river. The high town contains the residence of the governor, the tribunals, public offices, and the magazine of foreign merchandise. These, with two churches and a convent, are all the edifices composed of stone; the rest are of wood. The buildings being white, and the cupolas gilded, cause them, in this high situation, to make a very fine appearance from a distance. Here was formerly the citadel or krenlin. The low town may be considered as a sort of suburb, and, with the exception of a convent, is built entirely of wood. Connected with it is a large suburb, inhabited by the Tartars. These Tartars consist of the original inhabitants of the country at the time of the conquest, mixed with some Bucharians, who have come for the purposes of trade. The other residents are in a great measure descended of exiles sent hither by the Russian government. The largest colony ever transported hither consisted of the Swedish officers made prisoners at the battle of Pultawa. Tobolsk is a great thoroughfare for that limited trade which the situation of Siberia admits of. The most important is the one carried on, by an immense extent of land and river carriage, between European Russia and the frontier of China. The merchants from Europe arrive in spring, with their commodities destined for that distant market; and at the end of summer, the boats appear returning with their cargoes to be transported to Moscow and Petersburg. Population 16,209. Long. 66. 15. E. Lat. 58. 14. N.

Tonono, a large village of Spain, province of La Mancha, noted as the scene of the adventure of Don Quixote. Population 4000. 68 miles S.E. Madrid.

Tony's CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Alleghany, 20 miles below Franklin.

Tocantins, a large river which has its head waters in the interior of Brazil, lat. 10. S. and carries its waters into the Plata.

Tocat, a large and commercial city in the interior of Asia Minor, in the pachlik of Sivas. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, in a deep valley on the banks of the Jekil Irmaik, the ancient Iris. It has manufactures of vessels of copper, kettles, candlesticks, &c. Blue sugarco and silk stuffs are also manufactured. Tocat is the centre of a very extensive inland trade to and from all parts of Asia Minor. Population 60,000. 40 miles N.W. Syria. Long. 35. 28. E. Lat. 30. 35. N.

TODARA, a village of Brazil, in Minas Novas, at the conflux of the Tigtheninhim with the Rio Grande, chiefly supported by the diamond trade. 36 miles N. E. Tejus.

Tocuro, a town of South America, in the Caracaca, province of Venezuela, near the source of the river of its name. It is built in a valley. It has a well built parish church, on which depends one chapel of ease. The inhabitants have woollen manufactures; they also trade in salt, which they bring from the

salt ponds of Coro. Population 16,209. 270 miles S. W. Caracas.

Tocuro, a river of South America, which has its rise in the vicinity of Lake Maracaibo, upwards of 60 leagues from the Caribbean sea, into which it is discharged, and 9 leagues E. of Coro.

Ton Huan, a cape on the east coast of Scotland, 5 miles S. Stonelaven.

Tonos Santos, a large and convenient bay on the coast of Brazil, and province of Bahia. It is 37 miles long from north to south, its greatest width from east to west is 27. The eastern part of the bay lies in Long. 38. 42. W. Lat. 12. 42. S.

TOKAY, a town in the north-east of Hungary, at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Theysse. It contains 4200 inhabitants, with 5 churches, for as many different sects. It has also two monasteries, and well frequented yearly fairs. This town, though small, has attained great celebrity for its wine, which is among the finest and most expensive in Europe. 114 miles E. N. E. Pest.

TOLIMA, a province in the central part of Spain, in New Castile, situated chiefly to the south of the Tagus. Its area (according to Antillon) is 9240 square miles; its population 374,000. Its surface consists partly of mountain tracts, partly of elevated and extensive plains. This province is mountainous. The Alberche, the Algodar, and the Tagus, traverse it; the northern, and the Guadiana approaches the southern part of the province. The scarcity of water is a great obstacle to the extension of tillage. But the pasturage is good, at least in particular situations: the flocks of sheep are numerous, and the wool of the best quality. Vines, silk, honey, wax, and fruits, adapted to the temperature, are the further products of this province.

TORRES, an ancient city in the interior of Spain, in New Castile, the chief town of the preceding province. It is situated on the sides and top of a steep hill, bathed by the Tagus. The vicinity of the hills, by concentrating the sun's rays, renders the heat in summer excessive. The houses are crowded, the streets narrow and steep, and though there are several public walks, they are at a distance from the centre of the town. Population 25,000, which it is evident was greater in former times, from the extent of the ruins in several parts of the town, particularly on the north side. These ruins continue to be in heaps, the rubbish being hardly ever removed. The chief attraction in Toledo is its public edifices. The Alcazar or palace is a large structure at the top of a hill, built with solidity, and decorated with statues. The cathedral is of great antiquity, the original structure having been founded in the year 630, and having served as a mosque to the Moors. There are in Toledo a number of churches, hospitals, monasteries, and convents. The hospital of St Cruz is an elegant building, of

the 15th century; that of St John, built in the 16th, is equally rich, and in a better situation. Of Roman monuments there are here only the remains of a circus, an aqueduct, and a road. The walls, though ruinous, are of less remote date, having been erected by the Moors or the kings of Castile. The university of Toledo, formerly in repute, had long lost its estimation, and was entirely suppressed in 1807. Woolens, linen, and silks, are manufactured; and the Toledo swords, so noted throughout Spain, are now made in a large building on the banks of the Tagus. The secret of tempering them is said to have been recovered, and they fetch a very high price. Toledo is a place of great antiquity, and was successively the seat of government under the Goths, the Moors, and the kings of Castile. 40 miles S. & W. Madrid.

TORRENTINO, a town of Italy, 92 miles N. N. E. Rome. Population 4000.

TORNHAY, a petty town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Rhine.

TOLLAND, a county of the United States, in Connecticut. Population 13,779.

TOLLAND, a village and township of the United States, Connecticut, 83 miles W. R. W. Boston. Population of the township, 1610.

TOLLERTON, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, near Minchinhampton.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Austrian Italy, 25 miles N. N. W. Udine. Population 8000.

TOLNA, a county in the south-west of Hungary, to the W. of the Danube. Area 1400 square miles. Pop. 150,000.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, at the confluence of the rivers Ordo and Araxes. Its iron works are on a large scale. Population 4200. 39 miles E. by S. Bilbao.

TORN, a seaport of South America, in Carthagea, 55 miles S. Carthagea. Long. 74. 30. W. Lat. 8. 32. N.

TOLUCA, a regularly built town of Mexico, in the dependency of Mexico, 24 miles S. W. Mexico.

TOLVE, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 70 miles E. Salerno. Population 3000.

TOLZ, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 miles S. Munich. Population 2100.

TOMBIGHEE, or **TOMBIGHEE**, a river of the United States, in the Alabama territory, which joins the Alabama 48 miles above the head of Mobile bay.

TOMBUCTOO, a large city of Africa, which has for many centuries been the grand resort of the interior trade of that great continent. All attempts made during 200 years by European merchants and travellers to reach it, have been completely baffled; so that we have only shreds and fragments of information, and are unable to form any distinct idea of this great emporium of Africa. According to the accounts of Leo Africanus, the city contained many shops of artisans and merchants, and particularly numerous manufacturers of cotton cloth. There were in it many persons of great opulence, particularly foreign merchants, two of whom were reckon-

ed so considerable by their wealth, that the king had given them his daughters in marriage. The king possessed an ample treasure, and held a very splendid and well regulated court. The houses of the ordinary inhabitants appear to have been built in a somewhat humble style. They were in the form of bells; the walls composed of stakes or hurdles, and the roofs of interwoven reeds. Stone, however, had been used in the construction of the principal mosque, and of the royal palace, the latter of which was designed by an artist from Granada. The city was extremely exposed to fire; and Leo, in one of his visits, had seen half of it consumed by a single conflagration. Since this period, Tombuctoo is supposed to have declined in importance; yet it continues still the chief emporium of Central Africa, and the grand medium of communication between it and the northern parts of that continent. Park, whose achievements eclipsed all those of former travellers, never was able to reach Tombuctoo. It was visited by Adams, a sailor, who, having been shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, was carried to Tombuctoo as a slave. He gives a very mean idea of the place. The king's palace, called the *kusha*, consists merely of a square space, inclosed by a mud wall, and containing eight small apartments on the ground floor. The houses of the chief citizens were built of wooden poles filled with clay and sand, and had only one story. The huts of the poorer classes consisted merely of branches of trees bent in a circle, covered with a matting of palmets, and the whole overlaid with earth. There are other accounts of it, derived from the information of the natives who have visited it, collected by travellers. It generally agrees with the other accounts received concerning this place. Its position is usually placed in about Long. 1. 20. E. Lat. 17. N.; about 1100 miles in the interior, from the mouth of the Senegal.

TOMINA, the capital of a province of the same name in South America, 55 miles E. Chuquisaca.

TOMTERRA, a county of the United States, in New York, formed in 1817, from a part of the counties of Seneca and Cayuga.

TOMTEK, a considerable city of Asiatic Russia, capital of an extensive district, on the Tom, 25 miles from its junction with the Obi. It was originally a mere wooden fort. The most considerable part of the town is built at the foot of a mountain, in the most irregular manner. The Kremlin, a fortress constructed in the 17th century, is now almost entirely in ruins. Within its circuit, however, are the cathedral church, the tribunal, the treasury, with the magazines of furs collected as tribute. The other principal edifice is the church of the resurrection; and there are two convents, the one of monks, and the other of nuns. In the centre also of the trade in brandy, or rather whisky; and habits of drunkenness are general. Besides Russians, the place contains a great number

of Tartar, Bucharian, and Kalmuck merchants. Population 11,000. Long. 84. 10. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

TONDERN, a town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, 37 miles S.W. Sleswick. Pop. 2000.

TONGARU, one of the Shetland islands.

TONT, a river of England, in Somersetshire, which runs into the Parrot.

TONGATAPU ISLAND, one of the Friendly islands, in the South Pacific ocean, first discovered by Taiman, who called it Amsterdam; seen by Captain Cook in the year 1773, and visited by him again in 1777. Tongatapu or Tonga is about 60 miles in circuit, somewhat oblong. The soil is everywhere prolific. The air is pure and wholesome, much sharper in the winter than might be expected. The island is in many parts high, the plantations, in the midst of which the principal houses are placed, being also very neatly inclosed. Of cultivated fruits, the principal are plantains, of which they have 15 different sorts or varieties; bread-fruit; two sorts of fruit found at Otaheite, and known there under the names of jambo and cevee, the latter a kind of plum; and a vast number of rhadlocks, which, however, are found as often in a natural state as planted. The only quadrupeds, besides hogs, are a few rats, and some dogs which are not natives of the place, but introduced from some left by Captain Cook. Fowls, which are of a large breed, are domesticated here. The birds are in great variety and beauty. The only noxious or disgusting animals of the reptile or insect tribe are sea-snakes, scorpions, and centipedes. The sea abounds with fish, though the variety is less than might be expected. The inhabitants usually go unarmed, but they have weapons of a very formidable nature. The manners of the lower classes are licentious in the extreme. This island was discovered 27th January 1643, by Abel Janssen Taiman, a Dutch navigator. It has since been visited by different navigators, by Captain Cook in 1773, and in 1777 by Perouse; in 1767, Captain Edwards; in 1791, M. de L'Entrecasteaux, and Flouat; in the French ships La Recherche and L'Esperance, in 1793; and by the missionary ship Duff, in 1767. Long. of the middle of the island 173. W. Lat. 21. 11. S.

TONGA, a village of England, in Kent, 14 mile E. Milton. Here are the ruins of a very ancient castle.

TOXER, two hamlets and a township of England, in Lancashire and L. Cheshire.

TOXES, Old and New, two villages of Holland, in the island of Ommelanden. Population 1400 and 600.

TOXOWAY, a village of North Brabant, 10 miles S. S. E. Bois le Duc. Pop. 300.

TOXOWAY, a town of the Netherlands, 22 miles W. S. W. Antwerp. Population nearly 1800.

TONSERS, or **TONSERS**, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Jant, 9 miles N. N. W. Liege. Pop. 4000.

TONKIN, a celebrated fortress, and capital

of a district, of the Birman empire. Long. 101. 40. E. Lat. 18. 50. N.

TONG-TOU-CHEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Szechuen. Long. 103. 2. E. Lat. 26. 28. N.

TOWNE RIVER, a river of North America, which, after a course of about 500 miles, falls into the Yellowstone.

TOUXAY CHARENTAIS, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, on the river Charente, 4 miles E. Rochefort.

TOUXAY, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Garonne. It has manufactures of woollens and cordage. Population 6000. 35 miles S. E. Bourdeaux.

TOUXEY, a town of France, department of the Yonne, on the Armançon. It contains manufactures of glass, pottery, and hats. Population 4400. 30 miles E. by N. Auxerre.

TOUXEVOLD, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, near the mouth of the Eyder. Population 2000. 46 miles E. by N. Heligoland.

TOXONU, an ancient city of the south of India, province of Mysore, celebrated for its magnificent reservoir.

TOXEN, a town of Norway, province of Agderhusia, on a bay of the Baltic, with 200 wooden houses. 43 miles S. Christiania.

TOXOVAT ISLAND, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 210. 37. E. Lat. 23. 25. S.

TOORNA, one of the Friendly islands, visible from Ansonhook, by means of its height, and a volcano, which almost constantly emitted smoke, and sometimes threw up stones.

TOORSEPOON, a town of Hindostan, province of Auringabad. It contains a number of Hindoo temples. Long. 75. 57. E. Lat. 18. 17. N.

TOURNAVA, a village of Ireland, in Tipperary, 100 miles S. W. Dublin.

TOURNAPORE, a celebrated river of the south of India. It falls into the Kiasha below Kachera.

TOURNAPORE, a city of Independent Tartary, to the north of the Great Wall, 50 miles N. Bulkh.

TOURNE, **TOURNE**, a hamlet of England, in Surrey, near London.

TORCELY, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Swale. The church is large and rather handsome. Population 638. 24 miles S. York.

TORSELOV, in Denmark, a town in the N. of Humberg, on a river of the same name. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the mines in the vicinity, of copper, iron, cobalt, and quicksilver. Population 4000. 100 miles N. N. E. Bude.

TORSTON, a market town and seaport of England, county of Devon, at the confluence of the Clyst and Exe. It consists chiefly of one long street, of irregular breadth. The church stands near the centre of the town, on a high cliff, which gives it a commanding prospect. The quay is spacious and commodious. Population 3156. 31 miles S. S. E. Exeter.

TORSTON, a township of the United

States, in Orange county, Vermont. Population 814.—Another in Lincoln county, Maine. Population 1271.

Ton, an ancient town of Arabia, situated near the head of the Red sea. Since Suez became the emporium of the Red sea, Ton has sunk into a village. Long. 33. 28. E. Lat. 28. 19. N.

TORRAY, a fine and commodious bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, 5 miles N. E. Dartmouth, and formed by two capes, called Berry Point or Head, and Bob's Nose. It forms the general rendezvous of the British navy.

TORRAY, a town and bay on the south coast of Nova Scotia.

TORCELLO, a considerable town of Austrian Italy, delegation of Venice, in the marshy district called the Lagoon. Population 9000, who are partly employed in manufactures. The climate is extremely unhealthy. 7 miles N. Venice.

TORDESILLAS, a town of Spain, province of Leon, on the Douro, over which is a very fine bridge. Population 4000. 25 miles W. S. W. Valladolid.

TORRELLA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 3 miles W. N. W. Canosa. Pop. 3300.

TORGAU, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, on the Elbe, 46 miles N. W. Dresden. It has been the scene of several sanguinary conflicts, the most remarkable of which was the victory obtained here on the 11th November 1700, over the Austrians, by Frederick II. of Prussia.

TORREJA, a river of Spain, which rises among the mountains in the province of Salamanca, and falls into the Douro on the borders of Portugal.

TORNA, the chief town of a palatinate of the same name in Hungary, 10 miles E. W. Caschau. Population 1300.

TORNEA, a small but remarkable town in the north of Finland, at the north extremity of the gulf of Bothnia. It stands on a small island in the large river Tornea, and having been built by order of government (in 1692), is regular in its streets; but the population does not exceed 700. It is a central spot for the exports and imports into a wild and very thinly peopled country. The exports consist of timber, fish, rein-deer, hides, furs, and tar; the imports, of salt, snuff, tobacco, groceries, and spirits. Long. 24. 6. 15. E. Lat. 65. 50. 50. N.

TORNEA LAPPMARK, the most northern of the six provinces of Swedish Lapland, lying between the river Tornea, Lulea Lappmark, and Norwegian Lapland.—There is a river named Tornea in Sweden, which forms the boundary between Russian and Swedish Lapland, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, below Tornea.

TORO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. Population 2400.

TORO, the name of three districts, all situated in the north of Spain.

TORO, a city of Spain, province of Leon,

and chief place of a district of the same name. It is situated on the Douro, over which it has a bridge of 22 arches. Toro is regularly built, with wide but dirty streets. It contains several churches and convents, and about 7500 inhabitants, whose chief employment is cultivating or trading in wine and corn. Linen weaving is also a branch of industry here. Here are the remains of an ancient Moorish castle, forming a square of 133 feet, with a round tower at each angle. 17 miles E. Zamora.

TORRELLA, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the river Ter.

TOROK-BETSE, or TORRISH BETSCH, a large village of Hungary, on the Theys, 28 miles N. N. E. Peterwaradin.

TOMAR, a county in the south of Hungary, including the western part of the Banat of Temeswar, lying along the east bank of the Theys, and intersected by the Bega. It forms a dead flat of 2300 square miles. Population 210,000.

TOMORAX, a town of European Russia, government of Pskov, on the Oropa. It has a cathedral, 18 parish churches, and two monasteries. Population 7000 or 8000. 245 miles S. St. Petersburg.

TOROX, a town of Spain, on the coast of Granada. Population 2800.

TORRICHEN, a decayed village of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire.

TORREAY, a village of England, in Devonshire, 124 miles S. by E. Exeter.

TORQUEMADA, a town of Spain, in Leon. Population 3500.

TORRE, a town of Piedmont. It has a population of 2100, and manufactures of silk, thread and chamois leather.

TORRE DEL GRECO, a town of Italy, at the foot of Vesuvius. Population 16,000, who are employed chiefly in fishing, navigation, and the culture of the vine. Torre del Greco was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1794, and still presents, in its scattered houses, half buried churches, and streets almost choked up with lava, a striking picture of the ravages of the volcano. 5 miles E. S. E. Naples.

TORRE DELLE MUNGATE, a town of Italy, near the foot of Vesuvius, 12 miles E. S. E. Naples. Population 3500.

TORRE DE MONCOYA, a town of Portugal, 87 miles E. Oporto. Pop. 2900.

TORRE DE CAS MALINAR, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 20 miles S. E. Orihuela.

TORRE VELHA, a fort in Portugal, at the mouth of the Tagus, 3 miles W. by S. Lisbon.

TORRENT, a town of Spain, 5 miles S. W. Valencia. Population 6400.

TORREZ VEDIAS, a very old town of Portuguese Extremadura, 25 miles N. N. W. Lisbon. Population 2300.

TORREZ XIMENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Population 4000.

TORRICELLA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. Population 3000.

TORRICELLA, a town of Italy, 10 miles N. by W. Parma.

TORRINGTON, a market town of England, county of Devon, situated on an eminence, which forms the eastern bank of the river Torridge, over which is a stone bridge of four arches. On the south side of the town are some slight vestiges of an ancient castle, the origin of which is unknown. It has some almshouses, and a charity school. It has also some manufactures of woollen. Population 2590. 10 miles S. by W. Barnstaple, 194 W. by S. London.

TORNISDALE, a village of Scotland, in the shire of Aberdeenshire.

TORRYBURN, a parish and village of Scotland, Fifeshire, 4 miles S. W. Dundee. Population of the parish 1472.

TORSHUSLA, a town of Sweden, 40 miles W. Stockholm. Population 400.

TOUSHOK, a town of European Russia, government of Iver, on the Twarza, which divides it into two parts. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and other coarse goods; also some ornamental articles, such as caps, embroidered purses, after the Turkish fashion, &c. The churches are numerous. Population 10,000. 43 miles N. W. Iver.

TORTHURWALL, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. Pop. 1200.

TORRELA, one of the Virgin islands, 114 miles long, and 34 wide. Long. 64. 40. W. Lat. 16. 27. N.

TORTONA, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian states, near the Scrivia. It has a traffic in corn and wine. Population 2000. 60 miles S. E. Turin.

TORTORICI, a town of Sicily, Val di Demona. Population 8000.

TORTOSA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro. It is divided into the old and new towns, both surrounded with walls. The population 11,000. 35 miles S. E. Saragossa.

TORTOSA, a supposed city, formerly called *Orthosa*, supposed to be built about the fifth or sixth century. It was formerly a place of great strength, of which the remains of the ancient walls still bear testimony. Nothing now remains of it, except a church, which bears marks of great antiquity. 35 miles N. Tripoli.

TORTUGA SACRA, an uninhabited island in the Caribbean sea, about 30 miles in circumference. Long. 64. 30. W. Lat. 11. 15. N.

TORTUGA, the island of the North Atlantic ocean, about 6 miles from the north coast of the island of Hispaniola, about 50 miles in circumference.

TORWORTH, a hamlet of England, in Nottinghamshire.

TOSA, a river in the north of Italy, which falls into the Lago Maggiore.

TOSA, a seaport town of Catalonia, 20 miles S. N. E. Gerona. Population 2000.

TOSCOLANO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. Population 2000.

TOSSIDE, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

TOSSE, a small but rapid river of the Swiss canton of Zurich, which falls into the Rhine.

TOTANA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 15 miles N. N. E. Lorca. Population 3900.

TOTHEA, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Pembrokeshire.

TOTTERY, a township of England, in Derbyshire, 6 miles N. W. by N. Chesterfield.

TOTTERA, a town of Russia, on the Suchona. Population 2000.

TOTTENHAM, a market town of England, in Devonshire, on the Dart. The church is a handsome structure, having a well proportioned tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles. The church contains a town-hall, and a school-house. Some remains of its ancient castle are still standing. It sends two members to parliament. The woollen trade is rapidly increasing. Population 3123. 24 miles S. E. W. Exeter.

TOTTER, or **TOTTERHAM**, a hamlet of England, in Nottinghamshire.

TOTVILLA, a town of Spain, 83 miles N. N. W. Murcia. Population 2000.

TOUVEY, a town of France, department of the Yonne. Population 1200.

TOUZ, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, on the Moselle. The cathedral is a fine edifice. Population about 7000. 14 miles W. Nancy.

TOULON, a town of France, department of the Seine and Loire, 23 miles S. S. W. Avignon. Population 10,000.

TOULON, a well known seaport in the south-east of France, department of the Var, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It is built at the foot of a ridge of lofty, and in general arid mountains, which shelter it from the north. It is surrounded with ramparts, ditches, and bastions, and defended by a fine citadel, and a number of forts and batteries, distributed on the neighbouring mountains. The town is divided into two parts, the Old and the New. The former is still built; but the New town is better built, containing the public structures erected by Louis XIV.; several straight streets, and a square or rather oblong, called the Champ de Cassille, and used for exercising the militia. Toulon has no river; but several streams descending from the neighbouring mountains supply the fountain and fountains in different parts of the town. The principal public buildings are the arsenal, the dock, or *arsenal*, and the church and hospital. Toulon has long been one of the chief stations of the French navy, being on the Mediterranean coast. It is on the coast. It has two ports, called *Grand Port* and *New Port*. The Old port is a small, but very commodious, surrounded with a bastion and quay. The New port is one of the finest in Europe, and is said to be capable of containing 300 sail of the line. The *arsenal* of Toulon is spacious, and communicates with the other port by a narrow passage. The passage by which the two ports communicate with each other is also narrow. The *arsenal*, situated along the side of the New port, is a very large edifice, well filled with arms, naval stores, and every

requisite for the equipment of vessels. Here are docks for ship-building; storehouses for timber; manufactures of canvas, cordage, ship-anchors, &c. The dry dock for the repair of ships of war, is a very interesting object. It has some trade in wine, oil, silk, and fruit of different kinds. The manufactures of the place are limited to soap, glass, hats, and caps. The tunny fishery is extensive. Population 22,000, exclusive of the workmen employed in the arsenal, who, with the addition of the galley slaves, give a farther number of 5000. It was occupied by the British in 1793, and was afterwards taken by the republicans. 30 miles S. E. Marseilles.

Toulouse, a town of France, now of the department of the Upper Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne. The buildings are here almost all of brick; even the town walls are of that material. Of the streets, a few are tolerably broad; others are winding and irregular. The squares are here, as in other French towns, very small, so that the chief embellishments of the place consist in the public promenades, the river, the quays, and the bridge over the Garonne, the last a fine structure, 810 feet in length, and 72 in breadth. Toulouse is a place of antiquity, having been a Roman station. It has a number of public edifices; a cathedral, handsome, though somewhat irregular; and a number of churches, among which that of the Cordeliers is noted for its cavern, that of St Saturnin for its relics. The town-hall is large, and its facade forms the side of the square called *Place Royale*. In one of its halls are the busts of all the eminent natives of Toulouse since the days of the Romans. The other buildings worth notice are, the residence of the archbishop, the hospital, the mint, the exchange, the theatre. In antiquities, Toulouse presents only the remains of an amphitheatre, and some traces of an aqueduct. It contains a museum, a public library, a botanical garden, and an observatory. The manufactures of this place are various, consisting of silks, woollens, leather, linen; likewise of pottery, of copper works, and a cannon foundry. It is noted for an obstinate battle fought 10th April 1814, between the British under Lord Wellington, and the French under Soult. Population 50,000. 160 miles S. E. Bourdeaux.

Tour, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 1700.

Tour la Ville, a town of France, department of La Manche. Population 3400.

Tournaix, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Population 1600.

Tournay, a large town of the Netherlands, province of Hainault. It is traversed by the Scheldt, on one side of which is a broad and handsome quay, almost the only embellishment of the town, which in general is ill built and gloomy. Its public buildings are a cathedral, the abbey of St Martin, and an hospital: it has also a lycee, a central school, and a public library. It has ma-

nufactures of carpets, stockings, caps, with woollen and cotton stuffs generally. It was formerly strongly fortified, and had one of the finest citadels in Europe, which was levelled by the French in the middle of the 18th century. Population 22,000.

Tournon, a town of France, department of the Ardèche, near the Rhone, 60 miles S. E. Lyons. Population 3500.

Tournus, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire, on the Saone. Pop. 5200.

Tours, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 2000.

Tours, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Indre and Loire, on the Loire, over which is an elegant bridge, 1400 feet in length, a little above the spot where that river is joined by the Cher. The city is of an oblong form, and lies parallel to the course of the Loire. Part of the houses are low in structure; another part is very different, having been rebuilt in a beautiful manner. This part includes the *Rue Neve*, or *Rue Royale*, a street of great elegance: the houses in it are built of stone, like those of Bath, and on a uniform plan, which in a continental town is rare. At some distance, but in the same line, is the bridge over the Cher; and as the great walk called the Mail extends in a line with the bridges and the *Rue Neve*, nothing can be finer than the entrance into Tours, either from the north or south. The smaller streets to the right and left of the *Rue Neve*, are as narrow and gloomy as in other French towns. Its metropolitan church is remarked for its lofty spires, its ingenious clock, and its library. Tours was the scene of the repulse of the Saracens by Charles Martel in 732; and in subsequent ages, its castle, built on a rock, served more than once as a place of refuge for the royal family in times of commotion. The town-hall and the theatre are good provincial buildings; the other public structures are the residence of the archbishop, the *hotel de l'intendance*, the Jesuits' college, the Benedictine abbey. Here are also a race course, a botanical garden, and a museum. The principal manufacture of Tours is of silk. The other manufactures are woollens and leather; but the trade of the town is inconsiderable. Tours is a great resort of travellers, as well from the elegance of the town as the beauty of the surrounding country. Its environs contain a greater number of neat country houses than is common in French towns. Population 22,000. 145 miles S. S. W. Paris. Long. 0. 40. 38. E. Lat. 47. 23. 46. N.

Tourves, a village of France, department of the Var, 22 miles N. Toulon. Pop. 3000.

Towcester, a handsome market town of England, in the county of Northampton, situated on two streams, over which are three bridges. The town consists chiefly of one long and very broad street. It has manufactures of lace and silk. Population 2554. 29 miles S. Northampton.

TOWERIDGE, a river of England, county of Devon. It enters the Severn at Barnstaple.

TOWLESTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

TOWNSHEND, two post townships of the United States, in Massachusetts and Vermont.

TOWTON, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 3 miles S. E. Tadcaster.

TOWYNMY, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Dowy.

TRACHENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, 24 miles N. Breslau. Pop. 2000.

TRADEWATER, a river of the United States, in Ohio.

TRAMETTA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Population 3500.

TRAI ALGAR, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, opposite to Cape Esparte, noted for a great naval victory gained 21st October 1805, by Lord Nelson, over the combined fleets of France and Spain. Long. 68. W. Lat. 36. 10. N.

TRAGARTH, a river of Wales, in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Melta.

TRAGONIST, a small uninhabited island of European Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, 2 miles from Myconi.

TRANGUERA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Population 2000.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the Traina, 30 miles W. N. W. Catania. Population 6300.

TRAJANOPOLI, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, on the Maritza. Population 15,000. 35 miles S. Adrianople.

TRALEE, a town of Ireland, county of Kerry, near a small river which discharges itself into the bay of Tralee. The jail and court-house form one side of a square, which stands in the centre of the town. There were formerly four strong castles erected in this town. The parish church is a plain and commodious structure, furnished with a neat gallery. This town was destroyed in the rebellion of 1641. Tralee sends one member to the imperial parliament. 144 miles S. W. Dublin.

TRAMEVES, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Pop. 1800.

TRAMONTI, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Population 2900.

TRAMORE, a neat, regular, well built village of Ireland, county of Waterford, situated on a broad, open, and dangerous bay in St George's channel. It is much resorted to as a bathing quarter. It has a neat assembly-room for the amusement of its numerous fashionable visitors. 80 miles S. S. W. Dublin.

TRAMUTOLA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 28 miles N. E. Policastro. Pop. 4000.

TRANCOSO, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 9 miles W. Pinhel. Pop. 2000.

TRANENT, a parish and town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. It is a straggling town, built on no regular plan. Pop. of parish 3366. 9 miles E. Edinburgh.

TRANI, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples,

on the Adriatic. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, a building adorned with marble pillars, a magnificent tower, and a variety of paintings. The principal square is handsome, and the castle has a claim to the notice of the traveller. Population 14,000. 125 miles E. by N. Naples.

TRANQUEBAR, a seaport town of India, in the Carnatic, at one of the mouths of the Caveri. It was originally a settlement of the Danes, who built a fort, the protection of which, and their own correct conduct, soon attracted population and commerce. The fort is kept in very neat order. Pop. 20,000. Long. 79. 55. E. Lat. 11. N.

TRANSYLVANIA, a large province of the Austrian empire, bounded N. and W. by Hungary, and E. and S. by European Turkey. It lies between 22. 46. and 26. 3. E. long., and between 45. 33. and 47. 37. N. lat. Its form is oblong. Area 23,700 square miles; population 1,600,000. The chief towns are, Cronstadt, containing 24,000 inhabitants; Clausenburg (the capital), 20,000; Hermannstadt, Maros Vasarhely, Vasarhely, Udvarhely, and Scheniburg. The Carpathian mountains surround Transylvania on the east, the south, and partly on the north; and as lateral chains branching off from this range, cross the country in every direction, the greatest part of it consists of alternate mountains and valleys, with few extensive plains. The principal rivers are the Maros, the Samos, and the Aluta: the Aranyos, the Lapos, the Sajo, and the two Kokels, are of inferior size. In the mountains of Transylvania are found marble, jasper, porphyry, slate, limestone, coal, sulphur, and petroleum. Rock-salt is found in many spots. This country has also mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, and even gold. In the mountains are dug up precious stones, such as topazes, chrysolites, garnets, opals, &c. Mineral springs are abundant. Wheat, oats, barley, and other corn, are the chief products of Transylvania. For maize or for vines, there is hardly sufficient heat. Manufactures and trade are extremely backward. The exports of the country are timber, metals, and a few manufactures. The imports are wool, cotton, skins, and a variety of manufactured articles from Vienna. As to religion, the followers of the Greek church, comprising the Walachians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and even Gypsies, are by far the most numerous. Next come the Catholics, among whom are ranked the Hungarians, and most of the Szeklers. Education has as yet made little progress in this country. There has been lately established at Clausenburg an academy, on a plan somewhat similar to the German universities. The large or central schools throughout the principality are only eight in number; and there are as yet only seven grammar schools.

TRAP, a village of the United States, in Frederick county, Maryland.

TRAPANI, the ancient *Drepanum*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, situated on a tongue of land projecting into the sea. It is of importance, both as a naval, military, and commercial position. It is in general better built than most towns of the island. Its streets are regular; its numerous churches, convents, and other public buildings, are in a style of considerable elegance. The harbour is good. Trapani is one of the most commercial towns in Sicily. Its exports consist chiefly of salt, soda, coral, and alabaster. Pop. 20,000. 40 miles W. Palermo.

TRAU, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, with a harbour, on the coast of the Adriatic. It stands on an islet, having on the one side the mainland, with which it is connected by a bridge, and on the other the island of Brač. Pop. 4000. 14 miles W. by N. Spalatro.

TRAVAGLIATO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. Population 2000.

TRAVANCORE, a province situated at the south-west extremity of Hindostan, between the 8th and 10th degrees of N. lat. To the north it is bounded by the territories of the Cochin rajah, on the south and west by the sea, and on the east by a range of woody mountains which divide it from the British district of Tinnevely. Its length may be estimated at 140 miles, by 40 in breadth. It produces grain, sugar, salt, pepper, cardamoms, cocoa-nuts, cassia, frankincense, and other aromatic drugs. Besides other animals, the wild buffalo, tigers, and elephants, are found in the vicinity of the woods. Its timber forests are also a valuable source of revenue.

TRAVANCORE, the ancient capital of the above mentioned province, but much decayed since the rajah removed his residence. Long. 77. 22. E. Lat. 8. 25. N.

TRAVE, a river of Denmark, which passing Lubeck, falls into the Baltic, near the small town of Travemunde.

TRAVEMUNDE, a town of Germany, at the mouth of the Trave, belonging to the city of Lubeck, to which it serves as a port. 8 miles N. E. Lubeck.

TRAUN, a river of Upper Austria, which rises in Styria, and joins the Danube.

TRAVNICKA, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 74 miles N. by E. Spalatro. Population 8000.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, on the Traun. It has extensive salt-works. Population 2500. 48 miles E. by S. Munich.

TRAUTENAU, a town of Bohemia, 72 miles E. N. E. Prague. Population 2100.

TRAZ OS MONTES, a large province occupying the north-east of Portugal, and extending in a form nearly square, having to the south the course of the Douro, to the north the Spanish province of Galicia. Area, 6500 square miles. It is a mountainous country. Corn is cultivated; also fruits of various kinds; but the great commodity is wine. The chief rivers are the Sabor, the Tua, the Caroa, and the Tamega, large

streams, flowing with rapidity from the mountains, and ill fitted for navigation. Population 350,000.

TREABHAVEN, a river of the United States, in Maryland. It joins the Choptank.

TREMA, a river of Italy, duchy of Parma, which falls into the Po above Piacenza. It is noted as the scene of Hannibal's second victory over the Romans, and was also the scene of Suwarrow's victory over the French in 1799.

TREBISOND, a fortified city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black sea. It is very ancient, and was known under the appellation of *Trippeza*. The houses are mean in their outward appearance, but comfortable within. Population 15,000. Turks, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Georgians, Mingrelians, Circussians, and Tartars. The principal exports are silk and cotton stuffs, fruit, and wine. The imports are sugar, coffee, and woollen cloths, from Constantinople; corn, salt, and iron, from the Crimea and Mingrelia. There are 18 large mosques, 8 khans, 5 baths, and 10 small Greek churches, governed by a despot or metropolitan; the besestein is a huge square structure, with two small windows on each face, probably erected by the Genoese as a powder magazine. Long. 39. 43. E. Lat. 37. 23. N.

TREBISSEN, a town of Moravia, on the Iglawa. Population 3700.

TREFFERT, a town of Prussian Saxony, on a hill near the Weria, 29 miles S. S. E. Gottingen. Population 1800.

TREFORT, a large village of France, 11 miles N. E. Bourg. Population 2300.

TREGANNOV, a town of Wales, county of Cardigan, on the Berwin, which joins the Tive a little lower down.

TREGONY, a market town and very decayed borough of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the Fal. Population 1035. 243 miles W. S. W. London.

TREGUIER, a town of France, in Brittany, department of the Côtes du Nord, 60 miles N. W. St Brieux. Population 2100.

TREGUNNO, a hamlet of England, in the parish of St Breage, near Helstone.

TREIGNAC, a small town of France, department of the Correze. Population 2000.

TREIGNY, a town of France, department of the Yonne. Population 1800.

TREISAN, a small river of Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, and falls into the Rhine.

TREISHISH, or **TREISHISHAN ISLES**, a cluster of small islands of Scotland, in the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire. Long. 6. 25. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

TRETON, a town of French Flanders, with 1000 inhabitants.

TREMADECK, a market town of Wales, in Caernarthenshire, recently built, chiefly through the efforts of Mr Madocks, who having obtained a grant from the crown, has recovered a vast tract of land from the sea. 20 miles from Caernarvon.

TREMBLADE, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Pop. 2300.

TREMENTINE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 1700.

TREMITI ISLANDS, called by the ancients *Dinnedisi Insule*, three petty islands in the Adriatic. Long. 15. 30. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

TREMOUILLE, a town of France, department of La Vendée. Population 800.

TREMSBUTTEL, a village of Denmark, 18 miles N. E. Hamburg.

TREMUDA, a river of Guatimala, which runs north.

TRENDLE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Pitminster, Somersetshire.

TRENT, a river of England, in Staffordshire, which rises from three springs to the west of Leek, and flows past Trentham, to which it gives name, and from thence to Burton in Derbyshire, when it first becomes navigable. It winds round the town of Nottingham, giving fertility to an immense range of meadows, bounded by villas, villages, and comfortable farms. After a course of nearly 200 miles, it falls into the Humber.

TRENT, a city of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Adige, not far from the borders of Italy. It stands in a small but delightful valley among the Alps. It has manufactures of silk, and cultivates vines and tobacco. The public buildings are, the palace of the archbishop; and the cathedral, a Gothic structure, not remarkable for its size or beauty. The great feature in the history of Trent is the assemblage of Catholic prelates which took place in it from all parts of Europe, in 1546. Pop. 10,000. 85 miles S. Innsbruck.

TRENTON, a handsome town of the United States, and the capital of the state of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, on the Delaware, opposite the falls, where there is a bridge across the river. It contains a state-house, a jail, two banks, an academy, two large cotton manufactories, and four churches. Population 3063. 30 miles N. E. Philadelphia. —Ed. The capital of Jones county, North Carolina, on the Trent. Population 195.—The name also of several townships.

TRENTSCHIN, the chief place of a palatinate of the same name in Hungary, 67 miles N. E. Vienna. Population 3100.

TREPORT, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine. Population 2000.

TREPTOW, OLD, a town of Pomerania, on the Tollen-see, 43 miles S. Stralsund. Population 2000.

TREPTOW AM REGA, or NEW TREPTOW, a town of Pomerania, on the Rega, 32 miles N. N. E. Stettin. Population 2400.

TRESCAW, one of the Scilly islands, situated to the west of Annet. It contains about 40 families, and is extremely fertile.

TRETS, a town of France, 20 miles N. E. Marseilles. Population 2500.

TREVENEN'S ISLAND, the southernmost of the Marquesas, in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 220. 31. E. Lat. 2. 14. S.

TREVE, a district or government of the

Prussian states, comprising the south-west part of the province of the Lower Rhine. It consists of part of the old electorate of Treves, and a small portion of the duchy of Luxemburg, along with some other petty districts in the county of Sponheim, the principality of Saarbrück, and the bishopric of Metz. Area 2430 square miles. Population 200,000.

TREVE, or **TRIEVE**, the most ancient, and one of the most celebrated cities in Germany, in the centre of a large valley lying along the Moselle. The streets are tolerably wide. The chief buildings are the elector's palace, now turned into barracks; and the church of Notre Dame, built about the year 1240, and affording a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The cathedral is remarkable only for its altars, its marble gallery, and the uncommon size of the stones with which it is built. The environs of the town abound with gardens, and present prospects not unworthy of a comparison with Switzerland. It has manufactures of woollens, cotton, and leather. One branch of industry is the building of boats for the navigation of the Moselle. There is also some export of Moselle wine. It was anciently a Roman town, and few towns are richer in Roman antiquities: coins, medals, and inscriptions, are frequently dug up. The piers of the bridge on the Moselle are the work of either the Romans or Gauls. The university of Treves was founded in 1454, and greatly extended in 1723. After 1794, it was converted by the French into a central school. Population 10,000, or, including the adjacent villages, 13,500. 70 miles W. by S. Mentz.

TREVICO, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Population 2500.

TREVISO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Sile and Piavenella, at their confluence. It is surrounded with a rampart, and tolerably well built; the streets, though irregularly laid out, are wide and well paved, and most of the houses have colonades or piazzas in front. Here is a large public square, a great number of churches, monasteries, and convents, four hospitals, a castle, and a theatre. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs; likewise in cutlery. Population 12,000. 20 miles N. by W. Venice.

TREVOUX, a town of France, department of the Ain, on the Saône, 14 miles N. Lyons. Population 2000.

TREVA, an old town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Schwalm, 30 miles E. S. W. Cassel. Population 1800.

TREAU, or **MORAWKA TREKOWA**, a town of Moravia, on the Trebawka. Pop. 8100.

TRIBOLI, or **TRIBOLI**, a town of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black sea. It contains 400 families, and has two handsome khans. 72 miles E. Trebizond.

TRICALA, anciently called **Tricon**, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 30 miles W. Larissa. Population 8000.

TRICARICO, a small town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 75 miles E. Salerno.

TRICHINOPOLY, a celebrated city and fortress of the south of India, on the Cavery, opposite the island of Seringam, famous for its magnificent Hindoo temples. From the year 1751 to 1788, Trichinopoly was several times besieged by the French and other allies, but was saved by the assistance of the British under Lawrence, and other gallant officers. It is situated on a hill or rock about 350 feet high, and was esteemed impregnable by the natives. It contains a palace, a mosque, and two temples. Long. 78. 50. E. Lat. 11. 58. N.

TRIEL, a town of France, 20 miles W. by N. Paris. Population 1900.

TRIESCH, a town of Moravia, 8 miles S. W. Iglau. Population 2000.

TRIESTE, GOVERNMENT OF, a province of the Austrian empire, containing the southern half of the kingdom of Illyria, and bordering on the Adriatic, Croatia, and the government of Laybach. Its territorial extent is 5020 square miles, and its population 540,000. The principal rivers are the Karst, the Capella, and the Meralwoditza. The Save forms the northern boundary. The rivers that run into the sea are the Isonzo and the Quieto.

TRIESTE, a circle of the government of the same name, in Illyria.

TRIESTE, a large and thriving seaport of the Austrian dominions, the capital of a district in the Illyrian territory, near the north-west extremity of the gulf of Venice. The old town stands on a hill, with a castle on the top; the new town is on level ground, intersected by a canal, and built with neatness and regularity. Trieste, like the commercial seaports of Holland or England, has good streets, and a number of commodious buildings, but few that are large or striking, except the cathedral, the church that formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and the theatre: the cathedral is an ancient, the theatre a modern building. Among the public institutions of the place are an Episcopal chapter, a school, a society of arts and sciences, a public library, a large hospital, and a lazaretto for performing quarantine. Trieste is almost the only seaport for a very large track of country, the south of Germany, the Illyrian provinces, and part of the Slavonian. Among the exports are the produce of the mines at Idria, and even of Hungary; linen, tobacco, woollens from different parts of the Austrian dominions; also printed cottons from Switzerland. The imports consist of cotton wool, hides, raisins, silk, rice, oil from the Levant; wheat, chiefly from Odessa; sugar, coffee, and other tropical products from the West Indies and Brazil. The trade of the Adriatic is conducted in barks of 30, 30, or 40 tons; these and much larger vessels enter with ease the inlet, in the form of a canal, which leads from the sea into the town, and has on each side quays for vessels to load and unload. The harbour does at Trieste are inconsiderable. Each of the trading nations of Europe has a consul here.

Ship-building is carried on with activity at Trieste. The manufactures of the place are sugar refining, the making of white lead, soap, leather, paper, and wax. At some distance from the town are salt-works. Trieste is built on or near the site of the Roman colony of Tergeste; and there are some remains of the aqueduct, which brought water to it from a distance of six miles. Population 40,000: the great majority are Catholics; but places of worship are allowed to Protestants, Greeks, and Jews; also to Arminians. 212 miles S. S. W. Vienna. Long. 12. 58. 30. E. Lat. 40. 43. N.

TRIOTO, a river of Italy, kingdom of Naples.

TRILLO, a small town of Spain, province of Madrid, on the Tagus, now a miserable village. 68 miles E. N. E. Madrid.

TRIM, chief town of the county of Eastmeath, Ireland, on the Boyne. The jail is a handsome and strong building. The town was formerly walled and defended by a strong castle. There were also many religious foundations. Here are the ruins of different friaries, and of a large castle. There is a charter school for 40 children, and a barrack built on the site of the old abbey. 20 miles S. W. Drogheda.

TRINCOMALEE, a town, fortress, and excellent harbour of Ceylon, on the north-east side of the island. The town is of greater extent than Colombo, but contains fewer houses, and much less population. The fort is very strong, and commands the principal bays, particularly the entrance to the harbour. It has also a citadel, called Fort Ostenburgh, erected on a cliff which projects into the sea. The harbour of Trincomalee, from its convenient situation, is of great consequence to a maritime power. The great expectations that were formed of this place by the British government, have, however, not been realized. Few inhabitants have been collected, provisions are scarce, and there is nothing to attract merchants to settle there. The first settlers were the Portuguese. It was taken from them by the Dutch, with whom it remained till the year 1782, when it was captured by the British; but a very inadequate garrison having been left to defend it, it was taken with great ease by the French under Admiral Suffrein, who restored it to the Dutch. In the year 1795, it was taken by the British, after a siege of three weeks; and has ever since remained in their possession. Long. 81. 23. E. Lat. 8. 31. N.

TRINESTIA, or **TRINASTI**, a small town of European Turkey, in the Morea, 22 miles S. Sparta.

TRING, a neat market town of England, in Hertfordshire. The church is a venerable Gothic structure, with a square tower. Population 3364. 23 miles W. Hertford.

TRINIDAD, an island of the Atlantic ocean, opposite the coast of Cumana, from which it is separated by the gulf of Paria, which varies in its breadth, being on an average about 75 miles. At its southern and northern ex-

tranities, however, Trinidad approaches to within 10 or 11 miles of the American land. The island is of an irregular square form, having two points stretching to the west from its north and south corners. It is 70 miles long, and 50 miles broad. It is the largest, most fertile, and most beautiful of all the Leeward Islands, and is full of forests, abounding in the finest woods. Trinidad yields cinnamon and the clove, and is capable of producing every article for the West India market, equally, if not superior in many, to any other of the Windward Islands. Its sugar is excellent; also the cocoa, indigo, and tobacco. All fruits or vegetables congenial to the tropics exist here, and even some European ones. The island has extensive wild savannahs, on which quantities of cattle, horses, and mules, are fed in common, but might be extended to exportation. The woods abound with game of different sorts, amongst which are deer, the lap or laba, the cuenca, a species of wild hog of exquisite flavour, and a variety of others of the same description. Among the feathered tribe are the wild turkey, the ramier, the parrot, &c. with which the markets are daily supplied. The lake Brea, or of pitch, is a most wonderful phenomenon; it is of considerable size, about 150 acres, and capable of supplying all the naval dock-yards of England, if not Europe. The north side of the island is a continued ridge of hilly mountains, from which abundance of the finest and clearest streams issue on both sides. Another ridge of hills commences at L'E-branche on the east side, and runs in a south-west course, called the Monserrat hills; the rivers or streams from which are distinguished by a yellow clayish colour. Various sorts of shell-fish are to be found on the coasts, including the finest lobsters, crabs, &c. as well as shrimps and prawns. The whale fishery might likewise be carried on with safety to great advantage at certain times of the year. The mornings and evenings in Trinidad are delightful, and the nights invariably cool and refreshing, although the heat is great during the day. Upon the whole, the island is undoubtedly fully as healthy as any part of the new world, and many are the instances of people arriving at extreme old age. The climate of Trinidad is less moist than that of Guiana, and not so dry as that of Cumana. During the spring, the thermometer is usually, in the day time, at 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, and during the night it falls to 60 degrees, and sometimes even to 50 degrees, in tolerably elevated spots. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus on the 31st July 1498. It was not, however, taken possession of by the Spaniards till the year 1568, when their establishment on it was preceded by the almost total destruction of the Indians. The full importance of this colony, however, was not discovered till the year 1763, when an edict was issued, inviting all traders and navigators of the nations which were at peace with Spain, to frequent

the island, placing but a few restrictions on its commerce, which could be easily eluded. In consequence of this liberal policy, new colonists crowded from Europe. The inhabitants increased so rapidly, that, though in 1763 the whole amounted only to 2703, they were estimated six years afterwards at 2151 whites, 4467 people of colour, 10,160 negroes, and 2200 Indians; total 18,018. The encouragements granted to commerce and agriculture, soon changed the face of the island; and where a short time before were only some miserable huts of fishermen, there arose in the short space of four years, a town regularly built, which became one of the most commercial in the new world, justly meriting the name of Port Spain, from the mother country. In 1797 the island capitulated to a British force under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, without any resistance. From this period till the peace of Amiens in 1802, the population increased from 18,018 to 24,239 inhabitants. The produce of sugar had also greatly increased, being almost doubled. Population in 1807, 31,000, of whom 21,000 were slaves. Trinidad has since this period remained in the hands of the British. The north-east point of the island is in Long. 60. 55. 25. W. Lat. 10. 51. N.

TRINIDAD, a city on the south side of the island of Cuba, and on the shore of a river of the same name, with a celebrated port, at which is carried on a traffic in sugar and tobacco, both of excellent quality. Long. 60. 6. W. Lat. 21. 42. N.

TRINIDAD, a city of Guatemala, province of Costa Rica, 82 miles E. S. E. Guatemala. Long. 90. 15. W. Lat. 13. 46. N.

TRINIDAD, a town of the kingdom of Guatemala, province of Sonsonate, 162 miles from Guatemala.—Also various rivers and settlements in South America.

TRINITY, or TRINIDAD, a river of Mexico, which takes its rise in Louisiana, and discharges itself into Galveston's bay, in Lat. 28. 30. N.

TRINITY, or LA TRINITE, a seaport town of the island of Martinico, with a good harbour. It is a thriving place. Long. 61. 8. W. Lat. 14. 33. N.

TRINO, a town of Piedmont, on the Po. Its only buildings worth notice are the churches. Pop. 5500. 28 miles E.N.E. Turin.

TRINOMALTA, a town and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, Long. 79. 10. E. Lat. 12. 16. N.

TRIPALL, a river of England, Northumberland. It joins the South Tyne.

TRIPERRY, a town of India, in the Carnatic, containing a celebrated Hindoo temple. Long. 79. 33. E. Lat. 13. 31. N.

TRIPOLI, an extensive territory on the northern coast of Africa, forming the most easterly of the Barbary states. It consists chiefly of a line of coast extending about 800 miles in length, or from Cape Razatin, in 11. 36. N. long. to Port Bomba in 32. 20. E. long. Its interior boundaries are, on the east

the desert of Barca, on the south Fezzan, on the west Tunis and part of the Bled el Jorre, or country of dates. The habitable part of this country consists chiefly of the coast, which for a few miles inland is almost throughout of exuberant fertility; but beyond this limit, the productive qualities of the soil entirely disappear, and the interior is occupied either with deserts of sand, or with the mountainous districts of Garian and Masulata. The Tripolitan territory includes the country colonised by the Greeks, and celebrated by them under the name of Cyrena. It formed the eastern boundary of the Carthaginian dominion, and under the last Ptolemy, surnamed Apion, was converted into a Roman province. Under this administration it flourished exceedingly, as is still attested by many splendid monuments. It was early subjected to the power of the Saracens, and shared the vicissitudes experienced by their dynasties on the Barbary coast. It was governed by Turks till 1713, when it was erected into an independent state. The track along the coast of Tripoli produces, in the utmost luxuriance, every article peculiar to the finest tropical climates. Corn is produced in great abundance; but its exportation is prohibited. The same law applies to horses and mules, the breed of which is cultivated with the greatest care. Bullocks, sheep, and poultry, are reared in immense quantities. The date tree forms the staple of all the interior and sandy tracks. In the same districts is found the lotus. Fruits, as almonds, figs, apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, grapes, and melons, are abundant, and of exquisite flavour. The vegetables also are very fine, and similar to those of Europe. The climate in general is very salubrious, the inhabitants being chiefly annoyed by the sirocco wind, which in autumn blows often for three days together. The basis of the population in Tripoli consists of a mixed race of Moors, Arabs, and Turks.

TRIPOLI, a considerable city, capital of the territory of the same name, in Northern Africa, built in a low situation, on a neck of land projecting a short distance into the sea. It is of great extent, though a large portion of the space inclosed within its walls being unoccupied, the population is not supposed to exceed 25,000. The caravanseras, mosques, houses of the foreign consuls, and of the higher ranks of the natives, are mostly built of stone, and regularly whitewashed twice a year. The lower ranks construct their houses of earth, small stones, and mortar; the height never exceeds one story. The roofs being flat, serve at once as an agreeable promenade, and as a receptacle for the rain water. Bazars or market-places occupy a considerable portion of the city, and are kept in excellent order. There is one very elegant mosque. The public baths, of which there are only two, and the caravanseras, are very spacious and convenient. The chief monument of antiquity is a superb triumphal arch,

built of fine marble, and ornamented with several bas-reliefs, inscriptions, &c. In point of tranquillity and cleanliness, Tripoli might be a model for European towns; acts of violence are never committed in the streets, and robberies are altogether unknown. This is the result of a well regulated police. The harbour is formed by a reef of rocks, running in an eastern direction from the northern extremity of the town. Tripoli is surrounded by a high wall, flanked by six bastions. There are two gates, one on the south, and the other on the east; and the batteries are mounted altogether with about 80 pieces of cannon. The castle is an irregular and extensive square pile, when viewed from the port, it has a very respectable appearance. The body of the inhabitants of Tripoli consist of Moors. One of the most singular features of Mahometan belief is the sanctity ascribed to sultans, who are seen in great numbers in the streets, or at the gates, their apparent number being greatly multiplied by the respect paid to them. The general character of the inhabitants is not entitled to praise. Revenge, avarice, treachery, and deceit, are described as predominant vices. In their intercourse with Christians, particularly, all sort of chicanery and low cunning are employed. They do not even possess the Mussulman virtue of sobriety; winehouses being public, and intoxication as common as in Britain. The prince, as usual in Mahometan countries, enjoys an authority altogether despotic. The trade of Tripoli is chiefly confined to Malta, Tunis, and the Levant. The vessels employed in it are mostly Maltese and Ottoman, with only a few belonging to Tripoli. The exports are wool of excellent quality; senna, and several other drugs, madder roots, barilla, hides, goat and sheep skins dressed, salt, and natron, ostrich feathers, gold dust, ivory, gum, dried fruit and dates, lotus berries, cassia, saffron, bullocks, sheep, and poultry. The imports are, cloths of every quality and colour, sugar, tea, coffee, spices of all sorts, woollen and Manchester stuffs, damasks, silks of various colours and descriptions, gold and silver tissues, laces and threads, cochineal, indigo, iron, hardware of all kinds, small wines, spirits, capillaire, gunpowder, cannon, muskets, pistols, sword blades, naval stores of every description, planks and beams for building ships and houses; common looking-glasses, toys, cotton threads, and Tunisian caps. Tripoli is also the centre of a considerable portion of that caravan trade which is characteristic of Africa. Caravans come generally, twice a year, bringing all the commodities of interior Africa, slaves, gold dust, pearls, ivory, ostrich feathers, saffron, drugs, senna, camel's hair, camels, mules, antelopes, &c. which are exchanged for coarse European cloths, a few silks, baregans or cloaks of the country, Tunisian caps, powder, muskets (which ought to be very light, and have long barrels), pistols scimitars, hardware, glass,

heads, toys, Venetian looking-glasses, &c. Long. 13. 18. E. Lat. 32. 54. N.

TRIPOLI, a seaport of Syria, capital of a pachalic of the same name, traversed by the small river Kadisha. It is situated at the foot of the branches of Lebanon, and along the edge of a small triangular plain, which extends between them and the sea, and terminates in a flat promontory, on which is situated the place of anchorage. The only fortification consists of the citadel, an old Saracen building, in a wretched state. The plain is entirely covered with trees, chiefly mulberry, planted in regular order, and serving for the production of silk, which forms the staple of Tripoli. The irrigation necessary for this culture, causes great unhealthiness. Tripoli enjoyed a considerable trade previous to the late war, which seriously injured it. Silk is largely exported, both raw, and in the form of handkerchiefs manufactured in the place. Soap is also made for exportation, to which may be added a few sponges, collected on the shore between Tripoli and Bairout. Long. 35. 44. E. Lat. 34. 28. N.

TRIPOLIZZA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in a narrow valley, at the foot of Mount Menalus, 22 miles S. S. W. Argos. It is irregularly built, and paved only in the middle. The houses are built of large unburnt bricks, and many of the walls are rent by the shock of earthquakes. The best buildings are the residence of the Pacha, and a wooden structure in the form of a square, with walls and gates; the khan, or place of accommodation for travellers, is a stone building; and the bazar or market-place stands in the middle of the town. There are several mosques for the Turks, and churches for the Greeks. The fortifications of the place consist of stone walls, erected by the Albanians in the latter part of the 18th century; and of a small square fort built by them on an eminence to the south-east. Population 12,000.

TRIPPOON, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, 80 miles W. by N. from Madras.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, the largest of three islands in the South Atlantic ocean, about 1600 miles from any land either to the west or north, very lofty, and about 15 miles in circumference. Long. 15. 46. W. Lat. 37. S.

TRISTE, an island on the coast of America, near the boundary of the provinces of Vera Cruz and Merida, in the lake or gulf of Terminos. It is 18 miles in circumference. Lat. 18. 20. N.

TRIVANDPATAM, a town of India, province of Travancore. Long. 76. 54. E. Lat. 8. 27. N.

TRIVENTO, a town of Italy, 60 miles N. N. E. Naples. Population 8100.

TRIVERO, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 3300.

TRIVIGLIO, a town of Austrian Italy, 20 miles E. Milan. Population 6000.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a town of Germany, 31 miles S. Stuttgart. Population 2300.

TROCHT, a town of Switzerland, canton of

Appenzel, 6 miles N. E. Appenzel. Population 2300.

TROITSE, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Orenbourg. Houses 500. Long. 55. 30. E. Lat. 54. 15. N.—Another town of Asiatic Russia; 90 miles W. of the former. Population 3000.

TROIZKE, a town of European Russia, 78 miles N. N. W. Penza. Population 3000.

TROIZKOI SERGIEV, a town of European Russia, 32 miles S. E. Moscow. It has a Greek monastery, the richest in the empire. Population 4000.

TROJA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 60 miles N. E. Naples.

TROKI, a town of European Russia, in Lithuania, 20 miles W. Wilna. Pop. 3500.

TROMSØE, an island on the north-west coast of Norway. Population 3000 to 4000.

TROMN, St., a town of the Netherlands. It has a considerable manufactory of fire-arms, and an abbey founded in the 7th century. Pop. 7300. 20 miles W. Maestricht.

TRONTO, a river of Italy, States of the Church, which falls into the Adriatic.

TROZZANO, a town of Piedmont, province of Verelli. Population 2500.

TROOX, a promontory of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 5 miles S. Irvine.

TROREA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 37 miles N. N. E. Reggio. It has manufactures of linen and damask. Population 4000.

TRORES, St., a seaport of France, department of the Var. Population 3700. 30 miles E. by N. Toulon.

TROPPAU, the capital of Austrian Silesia, at the confluence of the Oppa and Mohe. It is still surrounded with a wall, and has two public squares. It contains the ancient palace of the prince, three churches, several convents, a college, and a museum. Population 10,000. 162 miles E. Prague.—It is the name also of a principality and a circle of Austrian Silesia.

TROSACH, certain rugged and stupendous mountains of Scotland, in Perthshire, which have been greatly visited since they have been made the scene of the adventures of the Lady of the Lake.

TROTBV, a river of England, in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Wye.

TROTON, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, 9½ miles N. E. Langtown.

TROUENEND, a township of England, in Northumberland. Population 307.

TROUF HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of Banffshire.

TROUR, a village of Scotland, in Banffshire, on the sea coast, near Gardenston.

TROUTBECK, a river of England, in Cumberland. It joins the Irthing.—Another river of Westmoreland, which runs into the Eden.

TROUTBECK, **TROUTSDALE**, and **TROWAY**, three townships of England, in Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire.

TROWBRIDGE, a market town of England, in Wiltshire, on a rocky hill, near the river Were, which runs into the Avon, near Brad-

ford, and over which it has a stone bridge. It is irregularly built, handsome houses being intermixed with old and shabby looking buildings. The church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, two side aisles, with chapels attached. There are, besides, several meeting-houses for dissenters. Trowbridge contains an almshouse; a school-house, which stands in the church-yard; and it had anciently a castle, no part of which, however, is now standing. The cloths now principally manufactured are superfine broad cloths and kerseymeres. Population 8646. 10 miles S. E. Bath.

TROY, a post township of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, 48 miles S. Boston. Population 1296.

TROY, a city of the United States, and capital of Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson. It is regularly laid out, and is a well built and flourishing town. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, 2 banks, a Lancasterian school, and 5 churches for different denominations of Christians. In point of wealth and trade, it ranks the third town in New York. The Hudson is navigable for sloops to this place. Three weekly newspapers are published here. In the vicinity are flour-mills, an oil-mill, a distillery, a paper-mill, a cotton manufactory, a gun manufactory, a shovel manufactory, and 2 nail manufactories. Pop. 3395. 6 miles N. Albany.

TROY, a post township of the United States, and capital of Miami county, Ohio. —The name of various other townships.

TROYES, a large town of France, in Champagne, the capital of the department of the Aube, situated between two fine meadows on the Seine. It is ill built, the chief material being wood. It has considerable manufactures, particularly in cotton and cotton stockings. Woollen, linen, leather, and thread, are all made here, but on a smaller scale. Its chief edifices are its churches; in particular the cathedral, and the churches of St Etienne and St Urban. Its castle, now antiquated, was long the residence of the counts of Champagne. Its public mall, or walk, extends along the ramparts, and is of great length. Here are also a town-hall, a central school, a public library, and a society of arts. Pop. 27,000. 70 miles S. Rheims.

TRSTENNA, a town of Hungary, 48 miles S. by W. Cracow. Population 2700.

TRUSTACHEVSK, a town of European Russia, government of Orel. Population 3000.

TRUM, a small river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into the Spey.

TRUMBULL, a county of the United States, in the state of Ohio. Pop. 8671.

TRUN, a town of France, department of the Orne. Population 1500.

TRURO, a market town and borough of England, in the county of Cornwall, at the confluence of the two small rivers Kenvyth and St Allen, which direct their streams on each side of the town, and at the bottom unite with a branch of Plymouth harbour

commonly called Truro creek or river, and at every spring tide form a fine lake, 2 miles in length, and of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of upwards of 300 tons burden; and to this advantageous situation is chiefly to be ascribed the rapid improvement of the town. The houses are built on a regular plan, and faced with granite. Being nearly surrounded with water, the town is connected with the suburbs by short stone bridges. The church is a spacious and handsome fabric, of that elegant style of architecture which prevailed about the reign of Henry VII. It consists of two aisles of equal size, and a smaller one on the north side. The spire is of a more modern date than the main building, and is remarkably plain. Besides the church, the town contains meeting-houses for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and other sects of dissenters. The town-hall is a plain substantial building of stone. The coinage-hall, where the process of coining the tin is carried on every quarter, is a heavy ancient building. Here the parliaments of the lord warden of the stannaries, and the courts of his vice-warden, are held, for the adjudication of all matters connected with the tin trade. The latter are held regularly the first Tuesday of every month, but the former are very seldom assembled. The castle of Truro is now entirely destroyed. It has a theatre, and various charitable institutions, namely, the county infirmary, the Truro humane institution, and an hospital for ten poor housekeepers of the parish. It has a grammar school, and a central school for boys and girls, on Dr Bell's plan. The trade of Truro consists chiefly in the exportation of tin and copper ore. Here is a manufactory for converting block tin into bars and ingots. A blowing-house for refining tin has lately been erected; also, near the quay, a foundry for casting iron tubes for the mines. Here is also a pottery and a carpet manufactory on an extensive scale. Truro returns two members to parliament. Population 2712. 11 miles N. Plymouth.

TRURO, a town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, 40 miles N. by W. Halifax. —Also a post township of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts.

TRUXILLO, TORRES JULIA, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, 44 miles N. N. E. Merida. Population 4000.

TRUXILLO, a city of the Caracas, in the province of Venezuela. This was formerly a splendid and flourishing city; but was sacked and entirely ruined by the buccaners. Since this period Truxillo has revived, but not to the same extent. The spot occupied by the city is shut in by two mountains, so as to give it the shape of a coffin. It has a parish church, and a chapel of ease; also a monastery of Franciscans, and one of Dominicans. The adjacent lands produce sugar, cacao, indigo, coffee, and in general all the productions of the torrid, and some few of the tem-

perate zones. Agriculture is not the only occupation. Some raise sheep and goats; and the care they bestow in washing and carding their wool, enables them to fabricate goods from it, the sale of which is always certain and profitable. Population 7000. 105 leagues S. W. Caracas. Long. 70. 15. 30. W. Lat. 8. 33. N.

TREXILLO, a town of Guatemala, province of Honduras, 90 miles N. Valladolid. Long. 86. 8. W. Lat. 15. 51. N.

TREXILLO, the chief town of a district of Peru, at the distance of half a league from the sea, on a small river. The houses, chiefly of brick, have a very neat appearance, but are low, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. Pop. 5000. 400 miles S. Quito.

TRECHAYEV, or **CHAYEV**, a town of European Russia, 25 miles E. Mohilev. Pop. 3000.

TRECHOKANSKY, a town of European Russia, 80 miles W. Kasaan. Pop. 6000.

TRECHENIDSCHIL, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Trepignizza, 15 miles N. E. Ragusa. Population 10,000.

TRECHERIN, a town of European Russia, on the Kolva, 85 miles N. N. E. Perm. Population 2500.

TRECHERIKOW'S ISLAND, in the North Pacific ocean, observed by Vancouver in 1794. Long. 205. 4. E. Lat. 55. 49. N.

TRECHERKASK, the capital of the Don Cossacks, a well known tribe on the banks of the river Don, in European Russia. The town is surrounded on every side by water and marshes, and is overflowed every year. After the peace of 1814, the capital was removed to New Trecherkask, at the confluence of the Aksai and Turlov. The streets in the New town are wide and straight; but the houses are merely wooden huts. Population 5000. That of Old Trecherkask, formerly 15,000, is at present reduced to 10,000. 250 miles E. S. E. Ekaterinoslav.

TRECHERKASSY, a town of European Russia, government of Kiev, on the Dniester. Population 3200.

TRECHETKE, a town of Hungary, 15 miles N. Gomer. Population 3000.

TRECHOUAYEV, a town of European Russia, on the Donetz. It is surrounded by a ditch and earthen wall. Population 9000. 25 miles E. Charkov.

TREONG-MING, an island near the coast of China, in the Eastern sea, near the mouth of the Yang-tee-Kiang river, about 50 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Long. 120. 34. E. Lat. 31. 38. N.

TUA, a river of Portugal, which falls into the Douro.

TUAM, a large, populous, and well built town of Ireland, county of Galway, consisting of four main streets, which diverge nearly at right angles from the market-house. The archiepiscopal palace is a spacious venerable structure. The cathedral is a neat, but not very extensive edifice, adorned with costly spire and steeples. The Biscan school-house is a very handsome building.

The linen manufacture is extending in this neighbourhood. 17 miles N. N. E. Galway.

TUAKHMORE, a neat little village of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry.

TUAMBERG, a town of Germany, kingdom of Wirttemberg, on the Neckar, 50 miles E. Strasburg. It has woollen manufactures; but the chief income of the place is derived from the university. Population 6000.

TUCKERVILLAGE, a post village of the United States, in Wayne county, Georgia.

TUCKERTON, a post village of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey.

TUCUMAN, a province and government of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, bounded N. E. by Chichas and Lipas in Charcas; N. W. and W. by Atacama; W. and S. W. by Cuvo or Cujor; and S. E. by the Pampas or territories inhabited by the Indians. Its extent is from Lat. 32. to 33. 10. S.; its length is 370 leagues; and its breadth 190 leagues from east to west.

TUCUMAN, or **SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN**, the capital of the above province, situated in a pleasant plain, and containing a cathedral, a convent of Franciscans, one of La Merced, and a college, which was built by the Jesuits. It has a trade in mules, in oxen for the travelling waggons, and in the waggons themselves. 1170 miles in a direct line from Lima, and 200 E. Copiapo. Long. 64. 36. W. Lat. 26. 40. S.

TUDELLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, at the confluence of the Quillon and the Ebro. A fine bridge, beautiful walks, and an advantageous situation, give it a picturesque appearance; but the look of the interior is spoiled by the narrowness of the streets. Population 7300. 45 miles S. Pampluna.

TUDELLA, a town of Spain, on the Douro, 5 miles E. Valladolid. Population 2000.

TVER, one of the central governments of European Russia, lying between the governments of Moscow and Novgorod, and extending from 56. to 58. 40. N. lat. and from 32. 20. to 33. of E. long. Area 24,100 square miles. Population 1,000,000. The principal rivers are the Volga, the Dwina, the Mota, the Tverza, the Mologa, and the Meduevitza.

TVER, a city of European Russia, the capital of a government, and an archbishop's see, at the confluence of the Tverza, the Volga, and the Tnaka, which divide the town into four parts, united by three bridges, the one over the Volga being of boats; that it may be removed during winter. Tver having in 1763 been consumed by fire, was rebuilt on a prescribed model, and, in consequence, is the most regular city in the empire, after St. Petersburg and Moscow. The houses are of brick, stuccoed white, and have an elegant appearance. There are also several handsome squares. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, which is old, and in the Gothic style; the palace, the courts of justice, the government offices, and the hospital. The seminaries consist of one for the clergy; another for education in classics,

history, and philosophy; and a separate school for youths of rank. The manufactures of Tver are various, comprising linen, wax, leather, candles, and hardware. Population 20,000. 100 miles N. N. W. Moscow. Long. 35. 57. 23. E. Lat. 56. 51. 44. N.

TURBAN, a town of Spain, 45 miles N. W. Valencia. Population 2500.

TURBATO, one of the branches of the river Savanilla, which joins the Keowee.

TULA, a government or province in the interior of Russia, to the south of Moscow. It extends from 52. to 55. of N. lat. and has a surface of nearly 12,000 square miles, with a population of 950,000.

TULA, a town of European Russia, and the capital of the above government, at the confluence of the Tulpia and the Upa. It is called the Sheffield of Russia. Here is a cannon foundry, and a government manufacture of small arms. In the town there are about 600 workshops of smiths and others, for making fire-arms and cutlery for private use. There are also tanneries, breweries, and soap-works. There are several bridges, some of wood, some of stone, over the river, which connect one part of the town with the other. The public buildings are the churches, the residence of the bishop, the courts of justice, and the hospitals; there are also several seminaries. Pop. 40,000. 115 miles S. Moscow. Long. 37. 1. 34. E. Lat. 54. 11. 40. N.

TULA, a town of Mexico, Intendency of Mexico, 14 miles N. N. W. Mexico, containing 280 Indian families.

TULLAMORE, a neat and well built town of Ireland, in King's county, and nearly divided into two portions by a river of the same name. It owes its present thriving condition to the munificent liberality of Lord Charleville, who converted a straggling group of thatched cabins into stately streets. The linen manufacture has been introduced. The barracks are spacious and handsome. The Grand canal runs close by the town. 46 miles W. S. W. Dublin.

TULLE, a town of France, capital of the department of the Correze, at the confluence of the Correze and Solane. It is badly built, having crooked and angular streets, and no public buildings, except its churches and hospital. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and paper; also of brandy, chocolate, and liquors. Pop. 3000. 42 miles S. E. Limoges.

TULLINS, a town of France, department of the Isere, 15 miles N. W. Grenoble. Population 1000.

TULLOW, a town of Ireland, county of Carlow, on the Slaney, over which is a bridge of six arches. At the foot of the bridge are the ruins of an old abbey. Here is a neat church, and a good market-house. 47½ miles S. S. W. Dublin.

TULUMBO, a town of the Caraccas, in Venezuela, 2 leagues from Maracay. It is quite modern, and well built. It has a handsome church, and many neat private buildings. Population 5000.

TULN, a town of Lower Austria, near the Tula, 14 miles W. N. W. Vienna. Population 1500.

TULPEHOCKER, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs east into the Schuylkill.

TULAZ, once a place of importance in Ireland, now a miserable hamlet.

TUMBAZ, a town of Peru, province of Piura, on the Rio Tumbes. Houses 70. 280 miles N. Truxillo. Long. 80. 2. W. Lat. 3. 6. S.

TUMBEK, an abundant river of the same province and kingdom, which rises in the Andes, and falls into the gulf of Guayaquil.

TUMENSK, a district of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, with a capital of the same name, on the Tura, at its confluence with the Tumonka. It has nine churches, a convent, and nunnery. Houses 200. Long. 100. 14. E. Lat. 57. N.

TUMROOK, a town of Bengal, on the Ropnarain river. It is a flourishing town, and the station of the superintendent of the salt manufacture of the district. Long. 88. 2. E. Lat. 23. 17. N.

TUMSEY, a large river of Scotland, Perthshire, which issues from Loch Mannoeh, and falls into the Tay at Logierait.

TUNBRIDGE, a market town of England, county of Kent, on the river Tun, one of the five branches into which the Medway here divides itself, and over each of which is a stone bridge. The town consists chiefly of one long and wide street. The church is a large and handsome fabric. The free grammar school is also a capacious structure. Many charitable bequests have been made to the town by different persons. The remains of Tunbridge castle stand on the south-west side of the town. They consist principally of an entrance gateway, flanked by round towers, and tolerably perfect, and the artificial mount on which the keep stood. Pop. 7400. 14 miles S. S. W. Maidstone.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town of England, in Kent, or rather the appellation given to a series of scattered villages or dwellings within five or six miles from the town of Tunbridge, immediately bordering on Sussex, and which owe their origin and importance to the celebrated mineral waters in the vicinity. They are situated in the three parishes of Tunbridge, Frant, and Speldhurst, and consist of four divisions, Mount Ephraim, Mount Pleasant, Mount Zion, and the Wells properly so called. The village is nearly two miles in length by one in breadth, and of late years the buildings have been rapidly increasing, many persons of rank and respectability having houses here for occasional or constant residence. The accommodations for visitants have been much improved, and the population is decidedly on the increase. During the last two reigns, the wells were frequently visited by different branches of the royal family. The new bath-house is a handsome edifice, lately erected over the wells, and containing hot and cold baths of the water. The parades, usually called the Upper

and Lower walks, run parallel to each other, and are much frequented. On the right stands one set of the public rooms, opposite to which a new orchestra was built by the Jady of the manor, in which a band of music plays during the season, three times a day; and also the libraries, &c. with many neat little shops for the sale of jewellery, perfumery, and Tunbridge ware. On the left is the theatre, the lower set of assembly rooms, with several lodging-houses. It has also a chapel, and a charity school for boys and girls. The trade of Tunbridge Wells consists chiefly in the manufacture of a variety of toys in wood of different kinds, such as tea-chests, dressing-boxes of different kinds, children's toys, punch-ladles, snuff-boxes, and other articles.

TUNOURAUA, a large river of South America, which has its rise in Peru, and pours itself into the Amazon by an immense mouth, below the village of St Regis.

TUNOUAKA, a wandering native race of Asiatic Russia, who cover nearly the whole south-eastern portion of that vast territory. They are first found on the banks of the Yenisei, whence they extend all the way eastward to the sea of Okhotsk.

TUNOUAKA, the name of 3 large rivers of Asiatic Russia, all tributaries to the Yenisei.

TUNISIA, a considerable territory of Northern Africa, forming one of the most powerful of the Barbary states. It consists chiefly of a large peninsula, stretching into the Mediterranean in a north-easterly direction, and coming within less than a hundred miles of the coast of Sicily. The whole extent is about 600 miles. The cultivated part reaches from 200 to 250 miles into the interior, till it terminates with the chain of Atlas, and the vast dry plains of the *Bled el Jercede*. There are few countries more highly favoured as to natural beauty and fertility. It is watered by the noble river *Mejeridiah*. The tracks to the south called *Bled el Jercede*, or the country of dates, though not presenting the same rich and verdant aspect as those on the sea coast, yield in plenty, not only the date, but grain of different kinds, and contain a number of large villages. The mountains near Tunis contain mines of silver, copper, and lead; and there is one of quicksilver near *Porto Turina*; but these sources of national wealth are not turned to any account. Tunis was anciently the seat of Carthage. It then fell under the Roman power, was conquered by the Vandals, and afterwards by the Saracens. In 1574, Tunis, after being occupied by the troops of the emperor Charles V. was again annexed to the Turkish empire. It was governed for some time by its viceroys, called *deys*; but the people, or rather the soldiery, soon acquired the privilege of electing their own *dey*; and that officer may now be considered entirely independent of the Porte.

TUNIS, a large city of Barbary, capital of the territory of the same name. It is situa-

ted at the bottom of a bay, on a plain, surrounded on all sides, except on the east, by considerable heights, and is encircled by lakes and marshes, yet it is not unhealthy. It is supposed to contain 12,000 houses, and 120,000 inhabitants. Of these, 30,000 are Jews, and about 1500 Christians, of whom 1000 consider themselves the subjects of France. Tunis is built in the most irregular manner, and the streets so extremely narrow and filthy, that they can with difficulty be passed through. It is by no means a strong place. The citadel is much out of repair, and commanded by the neighbouring heights; there is also a rising ground on the north of the town, which commands both it and *El Bardo*, the fortified palace of the bey, two miles west of Tunis. This city is by no means distinguished by magnificent edifices: there is, however, one great mosque, and a number of smaller ones; and near the centre of the city is a piazza of vast extent, said to have formerly contained 3000 shops for the sale of woollen and linen manufactures. The finest structure, however, is the new palace, just built for the bey; this is very magnificent, in the Gothic or Saracenic style. The Moorish houses, according to the custom of Barbary, are only one story high, with flat roofs, and cisterns for the purpose of collecting the rain water. The city, however, is well supplied from a neighbouring spring, which is conveyed into it by a very fine aqueduct, built in the time of Charles V. Besides the mosques, there are a few colleges and schools. The police was never so well regulated as at present; and Christians may now walk the streets without the least fear of being insulted. Six miles to the west is the *Goletta*, the celebrated harbour and citadel of Tunis, and the great naval and commercial depot of that state. A basin has been formed here, sufficiently spacious to receive all the vessels of war and merchant ships belonging to Tunis. A large lake, separated from the sea by a very narrow isthmus, extends from Tunis to the *Goletta*. About four miles north of the *Goletta* is *Cape Carthage*, forming a high promontory stretching into the sea, on which that celebrated city was built. A more magnificent view cannot be conceived, than is commanded by it, of the vast and beautiful plain of Tunis, bounded at the distance of about 50 miles, with an amphitheatre of lofty mountains. The monarch of Tunis bears the title of bey, and enjoys the same absolute power as the other Barbary sovereigns. The mode of administration, the character and different classes of the inhabitants, are the same as at Tripoli, Algiers, and the other cities of Barbary. Tunis, however, is comparatively civilized and tolerant, and its sovereigns have been peculiarly zealous in their encouragement of trade. This city, accordingly, exports considerable quantities of grain, which is its great staple, and which is absurdly prohibited in the other Barbary states; also olive oil, wool, soap,

and a considerable quantity of sponge. Orchilla weed is collected in considerable quantity, amid the ruins of Carthage. The caravans from Tombuctoo furnish the Tunisian merchants with gold dust, ivory, and ostrich feathers. The imports into Tunis consist of all kinds of European manufactures, colonial produce, and East India cottons. Long. 10. 30. E. Lat. 36. 44. N.

TUNIS, BAY OF, a large bay of the Mediterranean, comprehending a coast of 120 miles, in the most interior part of which is the city of Tunis. Fleets of any magnitude can find shelter throughout the year.

TUNJA, a town of New Granada, province of Santa Fe. Population 400. 60 miles N. E. Santa Fe. Long. 72. 56. W. Lat. 5. 5. N.

TUNKAT, a city of Independent Tartary, near the banks of the Sirr or Jaxartes, 250 miles N. E. Samarcand.

TUNQUIN, or **TONGKIN**, a large kingdom of Eastern Asia, bordering on the Chinese provinces of Quancee and Yunnan, and separating that empire from Cochinchina and Cambodia. It surrounds a large gulf of the Chinese sea, at the mouth of which is the island of Hainan. The frontier to the north and west consists of mountains of considerable height, the breezes from which, and from the sea, preserve always a tolerable degree of coolness. The central part of the country consists of a vast alluvial plain, traversed by numerous rivers, chiefly tributaries to the great one called Saigong, which flows through the whole breadth of Tunquin, and on which all the principal towns are situated. It produces rice; also potatoes, yams, and other roots. The usual tropical fruits abound. The tea tree is almost as common as in China. The name of Tunquin having the name of the kingdom, and called also Cachao or Kesho, is situated on the western bank of the great river, about 80 miles above its junction with the sea. It is said by one traveller to be equal in extent to Paris, and by another to contain only 48,000 inhabitants. The trade of Tunquin cannot be viewed as considerable. Scarcely any part of it is carried on by the natives themselves, but almost the whole by merchants from China and Siam. The attempts made by European merchants to establish an intercourse, have been transient and unsuccessful. The chief commodities to be got in Tunquin are silks and lacquered ware; also gold, earthenware, drugs, Chinese paper, dyeing woods, musk, rhubarb, tortoise shell, ginger, and cassia. They will take very few European commodities. The little broad cloth accepted of must be red, black, grass green, or blue. They take also pepper, saffron, ginger, chintz, guns, and some few other commodities.

TUNSTALL, the name of various hamlets, townships, and parishes, in England.

TURA, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which, after a course of about 200 miles, falls into the Tobol.

TURBET, or **TARQUT**, a city of Khorasan,

in Persia, 50 miles N. E. Turshoon. Population 18,000.

TURCOING, a town of French Flanders, 6 miles N. N. W. Lille. It has manufactures of cotton, nankeens, satins, mixed woollen and silk stuffs. Population 11,000.

TURKINE, a town of France, department of the Correz. Population 1800.

TURON, a river of Wales, county of Montgomery, which falls into the Tanat.

TURONK, a river of Wales, county of Carmarthen. It runs into the Cothey.

TURIN, a large city in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, the capital and seat of the Sardinian monarchy, in a beautiful plain, on the Po, which here receives the waters of the Dora Ripuaria. The town is of an oblong form; its circumference about four miles. Its citadel and other fortifications were demolished by the French after the battle of Marengo. The entrance of the city from the west has an air of elegance which announces the seat of royalty; and the interior aspect of the town is elegant: its streets in general wide and straight, intersecting each other at right angles, and running in direct lines from one extremity of the city to the other. Several of them have at the sides arcades or piazzas. The principal square, near the centre of the town, ranks, both for its size and beauty, among the elegant squares of Europe. On one of its sides stands the royal palace; in the centre is the structure erected by the dukes of Savoy, and commonly called the Castello Reale. On three of the sides of the square are arcades, as in the *palais royal* at Paris. The Piazza di St. Carlo, though smaller, is entitled to notice, its façades being uniform, and its two longer sides having arcades supported by pillars. There are various public walks in the vicinity, much frequented. The materials of the public buildings are sufficiently rich, consisting of marble of every vein and colour. The cathedral is an old Gothic edifice, remarkable for nothing but its marble cupola. The church of Corpus Domini is very richly ornamented. Other churches claim attention only from their size, their pillars, or the variety of marble employed in their construction. The royal palace, situated in the central square, consists of three wings, surrounded by a court; its galleries contain a number of paintings of the Italian and Flemish schools. The Castello Reale and Palazzo Carignano, are both buildings of interest. The university contains a court surrounded with arcades, the whole covered with inscriptions and antique bas reliefs. The opera, or principal theatre, is of great size, and may be compared to Drury-Lane. In hospitals Turin is richly endowed. The city gates, four in number, were demolished by the French after 1796. The university was instituted in the beginning of the 16th century. Turin contains also a school for youths of rank, a lyceum, a seminary for the education of clergymen, and agricultural and veterinary schools. The

manufactures of the place comprise woollens, cotton, leather, and stoneware; also silk stuffs, damask, and velvet. The smaller articles made here are liquors, chocolate, works in marble, wood, and wax; in one of the suburbs is a government manufactory of saltpetre and gunpowder; at some distance a government manufactory of tobacco and snuff; also paper-mills on a large scale. The foundation of Turin is of very remote date, Hannibal having found on its site a town, which he sacked. It was successively occupied during the last war by the French and Austrians, and remained in possession of Bonaparte till 1814. Pop. 90,000. 75 miles W. S. W. Milan.

TURINAK, a town of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, on the Tura. Population 4000.

TURKISTAN, the name often given to an extensive region of Central Asia, the original or acquired seat of the great Tartar race called Turks or Torks.

TURKEY, a well-known empire, extending over the south-east of Europe and the contiguous parts of Asia and Africa; bounded W. by the Adriatic, and E. by Persia. It occupies a track of country extending from Long. 16. to 50. E. and from Lat. 23. to 43. N. It is divided into Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia.

TURKEY IN EUROPE is bounded N. by the southern limits of the Russian and Austrian dominions, E. by the Black sea and the Bosphorus, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Adriatic. It is in length 370 miles; its breadth, in general less than half its length, is great only in Lat. 43. where its territory projects to the westward in Bosnia and Croatia. Area 200,000 square miles; population 10,000,000. Of this number, so inadequate to the advantages of the country in soil and climate, it is computed that little more than a third are Turks and Tartars; the rest are Christians of one or other denomination, principally of the Greek church. The chief towns are—Constantinople, containing 400,000 inhabitants; Philippopolis, 30,000; Eski Zaora, 30,000; Gallipoli, 17,000; Sophia, 50,000; Ciumla, 30,000; Rustachuk, 24,000; Widdin, 20,000; Nicopolis, 20,000; Nisibria, 20,000; Scopia, 8,000; Scraglia, 65,000; Belgrade, 16,000; Bucharest, 60,000; Jassi, 15,000; and Bender, 10,000. Turkey in Europe comprehends many tracts of country familiar to the readers of ancient history; Greece in the south; Macedonia, Epirus, and Thrace, in the centre; with Macedonia, part of Dacia, Pannonia, and Illyria, in the north. A division of more recent date, and the one currently used in maps and books of travels, is into the Morea, Livadia, Albania, Romania, Bulgaria, Wallachia, Moldavia, Servia, and Bosnia. These divisions are not, however, officially recognised by the Turks, who divide the whole of their European possessions into two beglerbeg-ships, Rum-ili, or Rumania, and Bosnia, under which they comprehend Servia,

Croatia, and their different acquisitions to the westward. Several districts, however, are not included in these divisions, viz. Constantinople and Adrianople, with their respective territories, Candia (Crete), with various islands in the Archipelago. The subdivision of the beglerbeg-ships is into sanjacks. Turkey in Europe is in general a mountainous country. It is traversed from east to west by a long chain, the eastern half of which is the ancient Hæmus. This great range is connected with the Carpathians by a chain which, running northward, separates Servia from Bulgaria. On the south side it sends out two secondary ranges, one of which traverses Albania, while the other, longer in its course, extends through the whole of Greece, and terminates in the extremity of the Morea. In soil and climate the Turkish dominions are highly favoured. The soil consists in many parts of a rich mould. The climate, warmer in general than in the south of France, is highly favourable to production. The great rivers in the north of Turkey, after the Danube, are the Pruth, the Sereth, the Aluta, the Morava, and the Save, all tributary to that great river. Other rivers, inferior to these, run northward from Hæmus ridge into the Danube. On the south side of that great range the outlet is the Archipelago; and the principal rivers that flow into it are the Marizza and the Vardar, the *Hæmus* and the *Strymon* of the ancients. Of the rivers in the west of Turkey, the principal are the Drino, the Naranta, the Viesza; in Albania, the largest is the Achelous. The lakes in Turkey are not considerable. The products of Greece, and of the maritime districts of Turkey in Europe, are sufficiently known; with the mineralogy and botany of the interior we are almost as little acquainted as with those of the wilds of America. In regard to fruit, chestnuts, apples, and pears, are found only in the northern provinces. The southern produce oranges, raisins, olives, figs, and almonds. The grape succeeds in almost every part of the empire; the pomegranate and the sugar cane only in its southern and warmest districts. Wheat, maize, rice, cotton, silk, and tobacco, are all natural to this country. Cattle and horses are reared in almost every part of the empire. The goat is a useful animal in the mountains; the ass and mule are like those of Italy. The government of Turkey is despotic, the power of the sultan being only virtually restrained by the ordinances of the Koran, and the decisions of the uléma and the mufti, and also by certain usages. But neither these ordinances nor usages protect property of individuals in the service of the state. To this the sultan is heir in the eye of the law, and may exercise his power over their lives and properties without any dread of general discontent. He may even delegate this dangerous authority to the vizier, the sanjak, and other functionaries. The grand

vizir, or prime minister, is by his office commander of the forces. The divan, or cabinet council, was formerly composed of six pachas, of the first character for experience; but Selim III. changed its constitution, and it is now limited to the mufti, the vizir, and the kizla bey, who is the lieutenant of the vizir, and through whose hands all papers pass before coming into those of his superior. Another minister is the reis effendi, whose office corresponds in part to that of the chancellor, in part to that of the secretary for foreign affairs in Britain. The pachas or governors of provinces are charged not only with the civil and military, but, by a strange mixture of powers, act as farmers-general of the revenue for their respective provinces. A waywode is merely the governor of a provincial town, or of one of the districts which do not belong to any pachalic. The sangiac beys are the governors of districts under the pachas, and invested, like them, with both civil and military functions. There is in Turkey hardly any hereditary nobility, and very little distinction of rank, but what arises from holding a public office. Yet the eunuchs and scribes who can trace their genealogy to Mahomet, like the descendants of the celebrated vizirs, Ibrahim Khan Oglou, and Achmed Kimpri, enjoy certain privileges. The ulena are a numerous and respectable body, whose functions consist in expounding the Koran, and in applying its injunctions to the circumstances of the times. They thus combine the character of clergy and lawyers, having at their head the grand mufti, whose decrees are considered by the public as the voice of inspiration, though necessarily accommodated to the will of the court. The imams or priests are a body altogether inferior to, and distinct from, the ulena, their duty being merely to perform public worship in the mosques; but every law promulgated by the sultan, must be sanctioned by an act of approbation from the mufti, who, in addition to other functions, has that of presenting annually to the sultan a list of persons to fill the two high judicial stations of kadileskar of Europe and kadileskar of Asia. These officers remain in place only a year, but have the nomination of the kadi or inferior judges of the empire. The grand vizir is the official head of the administration of justice. An appeal from a lower to a higher jurisdiction is unknown in this country; and in case of fine, imprisonment, and even of death, a decision is frequently obtained only by bribery. The Christians and Jews remain more at the mercy of the executive branch than their Turkish fellow subjects. In Constantinople there exists a check on the officers of government, but in a provincial town their authority is in a manner unlimited, and is generally exercised without any regard to justice. The religion of the Turks is that of Mahomet, of the sect of Omar. The rule of their faith is the Koran, an

incongruous mixture of sound and absurd doctrines, of grave and of trifling precepts. Their fusts are frequent and rigorous; the injunctions in the principal one (the Ramadan) being to taste neither food nor drink while the sun remains above the horizon. The lower ranks of the Turks are almost devoid of education; learning is confined to law and theology, which have here a close connection; for the lawyer must be skilled in the Koran; the divine learned in the law. They have colleges, at which youths intended for these professions are educated, and receive degrees. In philosophy and literature, the Turks have made little progress. In the arts, whether useful or ornamental, they are equally backward; nor are they better acquainted with navigation, engineering, fortification, or the art of casting iron. The public revenue of Turkey is derived partly from a capitation tax on Christians and Jews, partly from duties on tobacco and other articles of consumption. The amount of the whole is about 1,3,000,000 sterling, and the objects to which it is applied are the army, the navy, the fortifications, and a part of the household of the sultan. The private revenue of the emperor is derived from certain taxes on the mines, from the sale of public offices, from a duty of 10 per cent. on all legacies, and from the inheritance of the estates of the servants of government, or of persons who die without heirs; from fines, confiscations, and presents, whether from subjects or from foreign governments. The Turkish army is composed of a variety of troops; first of a kind of feudal corps, commanded by agas, who hold certain lands by the tenure of military service. The Sipahis are in general the sons of the rich Turks, the expectants of the vacant charges of the agas. The Janissaries, a corps originally formed of Christians and prisoners of war, now consist entirely of Mahometans. They seldom keep in the field so many as 100,000 men. The Turkish navy is inconsiderable, and seldom, even in time of war, amounts to 15 or 16 sail of the line. Their vessels are navigated chiefly by Greeks or Algerines. The earliest notice of Turks or Turkmen in history, is about the year 300, when, issuing from an obscure retreat, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia called from them Turcomania. They afterwards extended their conquests over the adjacent parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, occupying Syria, Egypt, and eventually the territory that remained to the Greek emperors. In 1452, Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. The Morea and the islands were afterwards overrun. The Turks have been engaged in frequent wars with the Austrians, and more lately with the Russians, in which their ill regulated valour has been obliged to yield to the superiority of European tactics. Over many of their remoter provinces they hold their authority very loosely. The Greeks have openly revolted against their authority; and are now

maintaining a successful struggle, to all appearance, for their independence.

TURKEY IN ASIA.—Amid the falling fortunes of the empire, its dominions in Asia have been greatly circumscribed, though not quite in an equal degree as on the other frontier. Its boundary to the eastward has been formed by a varying line among the mountain of Armenia and Kurdistan, and the river courses of the Euphrates and Tigris. Bagdad and Bassora scarcely own the supremacy of the Porte; and the mountain districts are occupied by a number of petty and warlike chieftains. Western Arabia might at one time be considered almost as a Turkish province. The holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and the ports on the Red sea as far as Mocha, were occupied with garrisons. The devoted force of Turkey, with the growth of Wahabite power, have put a complete period to her empire in Arabia. She cannot now even send an armed caravan to Mecca. Asiatic Turkey is therefore reduced to Asia Minor and Syria, including Palestine.

TURKEY, AFRICAN.—At present this power can scarcely be said to have any footing in Africa. Mahommed Ali, who annihilated the power of the Mamelukes, has now set up an independent government, which the Porte appears to have little prospect of being able to shake.

TURKEY-FOOT, a post village of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Population 975. —The name of various other creeks and townships.

TURKHEIM, a town of France, 3 miles W. Colmar. Population 2000.

TURKHEIM, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Population 3100.

TURK'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands among the Bahamas, the largest situated in Long. 71. 0. W. Lat. 21. 30. N.

TURINO, a village of South America, province of Tunja, containing 1000 housekeepers and 600 Indians.

TURNAU, a town of Bohemia, 44 miles N. N. E. Prague. Population 3800.

TURNAGO, a town of European Turkey, in the north of Greece. Population 3000.

TURNHAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, on the road to Brentford.

TURNHOUT, a well built town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. It has manufactures of coarse linen. Population 11,000. 24 miles E. by N. Antwerp.

TURRIFF, a town of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, on a rivulet, about one mile above its confluence with the Dorrer. The principal manufacture is that of linen yarn, thread, brown linens, and coarse stockings. Population 922. 11 miles S. Banff.

TURSUZ, a considerable city of Kurdistan, in Persia, situated on the borders of the Great Salt Desert. It imports indigo and other drugs, wool, cloth, and rice. The chief export is iron. 160 miles W. N. W. Herat.

TURTLE CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania.—Also one in Geor-

gia.—There are also several islands of this name in the Eastern and other seas.

TUWRY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 9 miles from Dublin.

TUSCANY, a grand duchy of Italy, in the central part of the peninsula, extending from 43. 14 to 44. 12 of N. lat. Its physical boundaries are, on one side the Appennines, on the other the part of the Mediterranean called the Tuscan or Tyrrhenian sea. The chief towns are, Florence (the capital), 76,000 inhabitants; Leghorn, 50,000; Sienna, Pisa, Arezzo, Cortona, Piombino, and Porto Ferrajo. In Tuscany, as in most other parts of Italy, the face of the country is pleasantly diversified with hill, valley, and plain. The Appennines entering at its northern extremity, traverse it in a south-east direction. Besides the principal chain of the Appennines, there are several smaller ranges extending in different directions, and declining in height as they approach the sea. The only considerable rivers are the Arno, the Ombrone, and the Chiana. There are various other inferior streams. Tuscany is protected from extreme heat by the Appennines on the north and east, and by the Mediterranean on the west. Some parts of the low country are, however, liable to excessive heat. The sky is serene, the winter is severe only in the high lying tracks, and the country is healthy. The soil in the greater part of the Tuscan territory is a rich alluvial mould. The chief objects of culture are wheat, maize, beans, peas, and a variety of vegetables; also clover and other artificial grasses. The fruits are vines, olives, oranges, lemons, and figs. Rice is raised in marshy districts, particularly on level tracks adjoining the sea. The wine of Tuscany is in general good. The annual produce of olive oil is 100,000 casks. Raw silk is also exported. Pasturage in this warm climate is good. The breed of horses is wretched; that of mules, asses, goats, and swine, is tolerably good. The breed of horned cattle is, as in Lombardy, kept up by regular importations from Switzerland. Sheep are numerous in the mountainous districts, but their wool is in general coarse. The island of Elba contains iron mines. On the main land of Tuscany are found in particular spots mines of copper, lead, and quicksilver: in the Appennines are marble, alabaster, crystal, and rock salt. In manufactures Tuscany is no longer conspicuous. Its principal article is silk, made into a variety of articles—ribbons, stockings, gloves, as well as light and heavy stuffs; next come laces, and on a smaller scale woollens, with straw hats, perfumed essences, and liquors. Leghorn is the principal port. The territorial divisions of Tuscany are into the three provinces of Florence, Pisa, and Sienna. The form of the government is monarchical. The seat of government is at Florence. Tuscany is familiar to the readers of ancient history under the names of Etruria and Tyrrhenia. It was overrun by the bar-

barians in the fifth century. Held at first as a duchy and fief of Lombardy, it was afterwards ruled by the family of the Medici, and on their extinction, by a younger branch of the family of Austria. It was declared by Bonaparte an integral part of the French empire; but on his downfall in 1814, it was restored to the archduke Ferdinand. Area 6500 square miles. Population 1,200,000.

TUSCARAWAS, a county of the United States, in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1351.

TUSCARORA CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

TUTANA, or **TOTANA**, a mean looking town of Spain, in Murcia, with 8000 inhabitants, who form no exception in their mode of life to the general apathy and indolence of the Murcians. The public buildings are a church, a monastery, and an hospital; the last poor and insignificant. 18 miles E. N. E. Lora.

TUTINERY, or **STURTESBURY**, a market town of England, Staffordshire, on the Dove, over which is a stone bridge of nine arches. It is noted for its ancient castle, one of the most famous in England, but now in a ruinous condition. The unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was confined for some time in this castle. There was also a priory for monks of the Benedictine order. Scarcely a vestige of the ancient building now remains. The parish church, a large massive building, constitutes a portion of the old priory church. The town contains an excellent free school; also a meeting-house for dissenters. The principal business of the inhabitants consists in wool-combing. Population 1444. 15 miles E. Stafford.

TXETORD, a market town of England, in Nottinghamshire, 13 miles N. by W. Newark. Population 979.

TEXTILA, an Indian village of Mexico, in the intendancy of Vera Cruz.

TY, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, on a rising ground, at the foot of which flows the Minho. It is surrounded by good ramparts, and has a citadel. Population 1000.

TUY, a river of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, which falls into the ocean 30 leagues E. of the port of Guaira.

TWEED, a large river of Scotland, which rises in Peebles-shire. It takes a course nearly north-east, being augmented by a number of small streams. A few miles below this town it leaves Roxburghshire, and forms for many miles the boundary between England and Berwickshire, until it falls into the German ocean at the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

TWEEDEN, a small river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which joins the Liddel.

TWICKENHAM, a village of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, between Islington and Toddington. It is adorned with many handsome seats and villas, the principal of which was that of the celebrated Pope. Of late years the village has been considerably extended. The church, rebuilt some years ago by the contributions of the inha-

bitants, is a fine Gothic building. It is the burying place of Pope and his parents. Here is also a charity school for clothing and educating 50 boys. Population 4200. 11 miles S. W. London.

TWIGGS, a county of the United States, in Georgia. Population 3409.

TWISTON and **TWISTON**, two hamlets of England, in Lincoln and Gloucestershires.

TWITAM, a hamlet of England, Kent.

TWIZEL, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles S. W. by S. Morpeth.

TWO LICK CREEK, a river of the United States, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

TWY, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish channel.

TWYFORD, the name of various hamlets of England.

TYREE, an island near the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah.

TYGON, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which joins Broad river.

TYGON'S CREEK, two rivers of the United States, in Kentucky and Louisiana.

TYKOCIN, a town of Poland, on the Narw, 17 miles W. Bialystok. Pop. 2500.

TYNDLESTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 4325.

TYLER, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Virginia, formed in 1814, from a part of Ohio county.

TYSSY, a small old village of Ireland, in Armagh, 60 miles N. N. W. Dublin.

TYNE, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises in the county of Melrothian, and after a N. E. course of nearly 30 miles, falls into the sea 2 miles N. Dunbar.

TYNE, a considerable river of England, the chief river of Northumberlandshire. It consists of two branches, which unite near Nether Warden, above Hexham, and form a large river, which flowing to Newcastle, enters the German ocean by the estuary of Tyne-mouth.

TYNEMOUTH, a village of England, in Northumberlandshire, at the mouth of the river Tyne, about a mile below North Shields. It is chiefly noted for its ancient castle and priory, situated on a high rock, and inaccessible from the sea. Little remains of this ancient bulwark, except a strong gateway, the approach to which has been lately flanked with bastions. The monastery was within the castle, and it still presents many elegant remains of architecture. Tyne-mouth, from its exposed situation, is extremely bleak and uncomfortable in the winter season, but is much resorted to for sea-bathing during the summer. Good lodgings may be procured, and commodious baths have been erected within these few years; and there are delightful walks in the neighbourhood. Population 9456. 6 miles E. Newcastle.

TYRE, or **SOUR**, a seaport of Syria, which derives now its only importance from its occupying the site of the most celebrated commercial city of antiquity. Longitude 30. E. Lat. 33. 10. N.

TYRNA, a town of Hungary, on the river Tyrna, in a fertile but rather unhealthy district. It has an academy, a seminary for priests, and a school for young noblemen. Population 5100. 25 miles N.N.E. Presburg.

TYROL, a large province of the Austrian empire, bounded by Bavaria, Salzburg, Carinthia, Austrian Italy, and Switzerland, and lying between Long. 10. 2. and 12. 20. E. and Lat. 45. 46. and 47. 46. N. Its form approaches to the circular, but its boundary line is marked by frequent projections and indentations. Its area is about 11,000 square miles; its population about 720,000. It is divided into seven districts or circles. Of all the countries of Europe, Tyrol is the most exclusively mountainous. These mountains, with their ramifications, divide Tyrol into more than 20 vallies, the most remarkable of which are the three which contain the largest rivers, the Inn, the Eysach, and the Adige. The climate of Tyrol, in consequence of the height of the mountains, is cold, not only in winter, but in spring; in summer the vallies are hot, particularly when open to the south. In minerals Tyrol is doubtless rich, every species of ore, from gold to coal, having been found there. The only mines that have as yet been worked with advantage, are those of salt, iron, copper, and calamine. Mineral springs are abundant, there being no less than 60 in different parts of the country. Its agricultural produce is scanty, and corn is imported, in exchange for the wine and silk raised in the southern vallies. Flax, hemp, and tobacco, are also produced. It has few manufactures. Among the wild animals is the chamois, the Alpine goat, and the marmotte. The principal towns are Roveredo, containing 10,000 inhabitants; Inspruck, 12,000; Trent, 10,000; Schwatz, Botzen,

Ala, Hall, and Fergina. By the treaty of Presburg (January, 1805) Tyrol was ceded to Bavaria. In 1815 the country was restored to Austria.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded N.E. by Londonderry, E. by Long. Forest, S.E. by Anagh, S. by Monaghan, S.W. by Fermanagh, and W. by Donegal. It contains 35 parishes, is about 43 Irish miles in length, and from 14 to 33 in breadth. A great portion of it is rough and mountainous; in many parts the soil is rich and fertile, and equally calculated for tillage or for pasture. The principal rivers are, the Blackwater; the Foyle, known also by the names of the Cammon and the Mourne; the Mounterlouny and Drinna rivers, the Fentona, the Owenreagh, the Longfield, the Derg, and Fin; besides numerous streamlets, which descend from the mountains. The other rivers are the Farnan and the Cookestown. The linen manufacture is in a most flourishing condition through the whole extent of the district.

TYRONE, several townships of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

TYRRELL, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Population 2364.

TYRRELL'S PASS, a neat small village of Ireland, county of Westmeath.

TYSMENKA, a small town of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of Russia. Population 3000.

TZSCHOPPAU, a small town of Saxony, on the Tzschoppau, 33 miles W.S.W. Dresden. Population 4000.

TZSCHOPPAU, a river of Germany, in Saxony, which joins the Elbe.

TZULIM, a river of Asiatic Russia, which runs through the province of Kolivan, and falls into the Yenisei.

U.

URAY, a large and copious river of Peru. Its mouth is in Lat. 11. 57. S.

URAVE, a river of France, department of the Lower Alps. It joins the Durance.

UREDA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It has manufactures of common woollen stuffs. It contains a number of religious houses, having eleven churches, great and small, several monasteries, and a large hospital. Population 16,000. 50 miles N.N.E. Granada.

UERLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Baden. Population 2400.

UCAYALI, a large and navigable river of South America, which enters the Amazons by the south side, in Lat. 4. 25. S.

UCITA, a river of Guiana, which enters the Ventuari.

UCKER, a river of Brandenburg, which falls into the Frische-Haff in Pomerania.

UCKENADT, a town of the Prussian states, government of Cologne. Pop. 2100.

UCKER MARK, that part of the electorate of Brandenburg which bordered on Pomerania, between the Oder and the duchy of Mecklenburg. It now forms the north-east part of the government of Potsdam.

UCKERMUNDE, a town of Pomerania, on the Ucker, 31 miles N.W. Stettin. Population 1800.

UDA, the name of two rivers in Asiatic Russia. The first falls into the sea of Okhotsk; the second falls into the Tunguska.

UDDEVALLA, a town of Sweden, province of Bahus, on both sides of a deep bay. It has a convenient harbour. Its manufactures are chiefly of corlage and iron articles. Population 4000. 205 miles W.S.W. Stockholm.

UNDINGSTONE, a small village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 7 miles S.E. Glasgow.

UNDESHOUT, a village of North Brabant, 15 miles E. Breda. Population 1700.

UDINA, a delegation or district of Austrian

Italy, government of Venice. Area 2900 square miles. Population 270,000.

UDINA, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, on the Lisonzo. It contains a cathedral, with several churches and convents. The best houses are decorated with fine paintings. Silk is reared in the neighbourhood, and forms, along with some woolen stuffs, and the liquors made from the fruits of the country, the chief branches of trade. In the mountains of the territory of Udina are quarries of marble, and minerals of various descriptions. Population 17,000. 58 miles N. E. Venice.

UDINSK, GREAT AND SMALL, the name of two towns of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia, the former on the Uda. It is well fortified, and contains large magazines. Houses 100. Long. 107. 20. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. The latter, Nijnei-Udinsk, is a very small town, containing only a church and 10 houses.

UDVARNELY, the chief town of a district in Transylvania. Here are large tanneries. It also trades largely in honey and tobacco. Population 6000. 78 miles S. E. Clausenburg.

ULZEN, a town of Germany, in Hanover, 22 miles S. Lüneburg. Pop. 2000.

ULVERHOP, a market town and parish of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1561.

ULWIND, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire.

ULIE, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeen-shire. It falls into the sea at Peterhead.

ULITSCH, a town of European Russia, government of Jaroslaw, on the Volga. It has manufactures of leather, soap, and paper. Pop. 5500. 95 miles W. by S. Jaroslaw.

ULTHORPE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

ULST, NORTH, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, lying between the district of Harris on the north, and Benbecula on the south, from which last it is separated by a strand, dry at low water. It is of a very irregular shape, being 16 miles long and 14 miles in breadth. Area 118 square miles, including several fresh-water lakes. The general aspect is cheerless and gloomy. The crops cultivated are bear, oats, potatoes, and some rye. Kelp is made to the extent of more than 1200 tons yearly. Pop. 4971.

ULST, SOUTH, also one of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, lying in the district called the Long Island, between the isles of Benbecula on the north, and Barra on the south. It is 19 miles long, and is in some places nine miles broad. Area 127 square miles. The general aspect is mountainous and barren. The inhabitants manufacture 1100 tons of kelp annually. Population 6038.

USZANJA, or KONIGSBERG, a town of Hungary, on the Gran, 67 miles N. N. W. Budu. Population 3800.

USZELI, or SATORALLYA, a town of Hungary, on the Ronyu. It is celebrated for its wine. Pop. 6600. 21 miles N. N. E. Tokay.

UKRAINE, an extensive country in the

south-east of Russian Poland, which, since the late division of the Russian empire, forms the four governments of Kiev, Podolia, Poltava, and Charkov. This country is situated between the 48th and 53d degrees of north latitude, and is subject, in summer, to great heat, and in winter to intense cold. In fertility it is not surpassed by any country in Europe. Wheat, oats, barley, and other products, are raised with comparatively little labour, and the pastures are in many parts of great luxuriance. Fruits are also abundant, and the kermes, or Polish cochineal, forms one of the products of Ukraine. The chief town is Kiev, once the capital of the Russian dominions in their circumscribed state. The river Dnieper intersects the country in a winding direction, and affords a channel for the conveyance of products to the Black sea, in which Odessa, situated between the mouths of the Dnieper and Dniester, forms the principal outlet.

ULÉABORU, an extensive province to the north of Finland, and extending along the south coast of the gulf of Bothnia. After being long subject to Sweden, it forms, since 1809, a circle of the Russian province or government of Abo; but it extends also into Lapland, occupying the country between 63. 30. and 67. N. lat. The population is thinly scattered, the chief part of the surface being covered with forests, marshes, and rocks. See *Bothnia, Finland, and Sweden*.

ULÉABORU, capital of the preceding province, on a peninsula where the river Ulea falls into the gulf of Bothnia. Its chief trade is the export of tar, pitch, salt fish, and salt butter. Population 3500. Long. 25. 23. E. Lat. 63. 40. N.

ULEY, a populous village and parish of England, in Gloucestershire, 105 miles W. London. Population 2653.

ULIETEA, one of the Society islands in the South Pacific ocean. The south extremity lies in Long. 181. 20. W. Lat. 16. 55. S.

ULLAROE, a village of Scotland, on the west coast of Ross-shire, 61 miles W. by N. Inverness, situated on Loch Broom. It is one of the fishing stations belonging to the British Society.

ULLAROE, a small river of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which falls into Loch Broom.

ULLINGTON and ULLOCK, two hamlets of England, in Gloucestershire and Cumberland.

ULM, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Danube, at its confluence with the Blau, which flows through the town. It is an antique place, consisting of crooked streets, and of houses in the old German style. Here is a large Gothic church, or Münster, about 416 feet in length, and 160 in breadth. Several other churches are entitled to notice; and the secular buildings are the town-house, the arsenal, the theatre, the barracks, and the hospital. The manufacture of linen is still considerable. It was here that, in 1495, the errors of Mack, and the combinations of Bonaparte, led to the surrender of an Austrian

army; and it has frequently been the scene of great military events. Population 15,000. 44 miles S. E. Stuttgart.

ULRICAHALL, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. Population 800.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, containing the northern counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan.

ULSTER, a county of the United States, in New York, bounded N. by Greene county, E. by Hudson, S. by Orange county, S. W. by Sullivan county, and N. W. by Delaware county. Pop. in 1810, 26,576.

ULSWATER, a lake of England, partly in Westmoreland, and partly in Cumberland, 8 miles in length.

ULUA, JUAN DEL, an island of Mexico, in the bay of Vera Cruz. A very strong fortress, called the castle of St. Juan d'Ulúa, now covers nearly the whole rock. It contains a giratory light-house of great utility in so dangerous a navigation as the channel of Vera Cruz is at all times. Lat. 15. 40. N.

ULVA, a small island of the Hebrides. Population 200 or 300.

ULVERSTON, an ancient market town of England, county of Lancaster, at the distance of about a mile from an arm of the bay of Morecambe, called Leven Sands. The town has greatly improved in appearance within the last 50 years. The church, almost wholly rebuilt in 1804, is a plain, neat structure; has three aisles, and a square tower. In this town is a small theatre, an assembly-room, and a public subscription library; also a clerical library. The principal trade of this place is in iron-ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, blue slate, wheat, oats, barley, and beans. The manufactures carried on are cotton, check, canvas, and hats. Population 4315. 18 miles N. N. W. Lancaster.

UNAN, a town of European Russia, government of Kiev. Population 2600.

UNHAGGÖ, a lake of the United States, in New Hampshire and Maine, 18 miles long, and, where widest, 10 broad.

UNBRIATICO, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the small river Lipuda. It is rarely visited by travellers. Population 10,000. 42 miles N. N. W. Squillacè.

UMEA, a seaport of Sweden, in West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Umea. It has a good harbour, and its traffic is in wood and fish. Population 1000. Long. 29. 4. E. Lat. 63. 49. 46. N.

UMMERAPPOORA, the present capital of the Birman empire, on the shores of a romantic lake, near the Irrawaddy river. The city is divided into four distinct quarters, each of which is governed by its own officer; and no town in Europe can boast of a better police. The circumference of the city is about two miles. Population 150,000. Long. 96. 7. E. Lat. 21. 64. N.

UMSTADT, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 miles E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2500.

UNADILLA, a river of the United States, in New York. It joins the Susquehanna.

UNARE, a river of South America, which divides the government of the Caracas from the province of Cumana.

UNGHVAR, a town of Hungary, capital of a palatinate of the same name, 62 miles N. by E. Debreczin. Population 5000.

UNIKEN, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black sea, the ancient *Enoe*. It is situated on a bay, with a range of finely wooded mountains behind. The inhabitants are wealthy, consisting of Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, who carry on a considerable trade with Constantinople and the Crimea. The exports are cotton stuffs from Tocat and Diarbekir, fruits, and wine; the imports, corn and oil from the Crimea; coffee, sugar, and European manufactures from Constantinople. 40 miles E. Samsoon.

UNION, four post villages of the United States, in the state of New York.—Also the name of various townships.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. These comprehend an extensive portion of North America; bounded N., since the acquisition of the Floridas in 1819, by the gulf of Mexico; E. by New Brunswick and the Atlantic ocean; W. by the territory inhabited by the Indians, although, with the exception of Louisiana, there are few settlers to the west of the Mississippi; and N. and N. W. by the river St. Lawrence, and a line drawn through the middle of lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and along the northern shore of Lake Superior, whence it is prolonged westward into the desert territory of the Indians. In the Michigan territory the settlers, however, are not numerous; and in the North-west territory, bounded N. by Lake Superior, and W. by Lake Michigan, population has scarcely begun. The following is the topographical division of the United States:—*States*—Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois. *Territories*—Alabama, Michigan, North-western, Missouri; District of Columbia. Area 2,407,698 square miles. The country is intersected in almost its whole length by the great chain of mountains called the Allegheny or Appalachian mountains, which extend 900 miles in length, from near the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the confines of Georgia, and are about 200 miles in breadth. They run nearly parallel to the shore of the Atlantic ocean, at the distance of from 80 to 130 miles. They are for the most part not above 2500 feet high. On the western side of the Allegheny chain, the country is spread out into that vast valley which is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the west, and which is from 1000 to 1500 miles in breadth. The great river the Mississippi, which runs generally in a direction from north to south,

and falls into the gulf of Mexico, is the common channel through which all the waters of this vast valley flow out into the ocean. The Rocky mountains rise to an elevation of 9000 feet. The distance to the Mississippi being greater from the Rocky mountains than from the Alleghenes, the rivers to which they give rise have a greater distance to run before they reach the common recipient; and the rapidity of their descent being modified by this circumstance, they are equally navigable with those streams which issue from the lower range of the Allegheny mountains to join the Mississippi. For 250 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, the country is a perfect flat, and it afterwards rises by a gradual ascent. In consequence of this favourable configuration of the ground, vessels may ascend by the course of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Allegheny rivers, an inclined plane of 2400 miles, to an elevation of 1200 or 1400 feet, without the help either of canals or locks. The following are the chief rivers which flow into the Atlantic:—The Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke, Cape Fear, Pedee, Santee, Savannah, Altamaha. The following flow into the gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi, and its tributaries:—Appalachicola, Alabama, Tombigbee, Mississippi, Red river, Arkansas, White river, Ohio, Illinois, Moines, Tennessee, Cumberland, Wabash, Missouri, from its source to the Gulf of Mexico, Osage, Grand, Kansas, Platte, Yellowstone, Big Horn, and Quachitta. The following are to the west of the Rocky mountains:—Columbia, Multnomah, Lewis river, and Clark's river. With regard to soil, the territory of the United States may be classed under five general divisions. 1. That of the New England states, beyond the Hudson, where the Allegheny spread out into a broken hilly country. The soil here is in general rocky, has but little depth, is barren in many places, and better adapted for pasture than tillage. 2. The sandy soil of the sea shore, commencing from Long Island, and extending to the Mississippi, with a breadth varying from 30 to 100 miles. This tract, from the Potomac southward, approaches to a horizontal plain, very little raised above the sea, traversed through its whole breadth by the tide-water at the mouths of the great rivers. The surface, which consists of sea sand, is scarcely capable of cultivation, and produces nothing but pines, except on the banks of rivers, and in marshy spots, where rice is raised. 3. The land from the upper margin of the sandy tract to the foot of the mountains, from 10 to 200 miles in breadth, the soil of which is generally formed from the alluvion of the mountains and the decomposition of the primitive rocks beneath the surface. This tract is fertile, and generally well adapted for tillage. 4. The valleys between the ridges of the Alleghenes, the soil of which

is various, but rather richer than that of the tract last mentioned. 5. The extensive region west of the Alleghenes, which is bottomed on limestone, is well watered, inexhaustibly productive, and contains, perhaps, as large a proportion of first rate soil as any country in the world. In a country so extensive there is a considerable diversity in the agricultural productions. The north-eastern states form a good grazing country, and beef, pork, butter, and cheese, are among their principal productions. Maize, or Indian corn, an indigenous American plant, is cultivated from Maine to Louisiana, but succeeds best in the middle and western states. The maple grows in all the states, but thrives best in the middle and western states. Wheat is also cultivated from one extremity of the Union to the other. The cultivation of tobacco begins in Maryland, about the parallel of 39 or 40 degrees, and continues through all the southern states, and partially through the western states, particularly Kentucky and Tennessee. Cotton and rice are the great staples of all the southern states, from North Carolina to Tennessee, and the leading export of the Union. The sugarcane grows in low and warm situations, as high as the latitude of 33 degrees. Oats, rye, and barley, are raised in all the northern, and in the upper districts of the southern states. The vine can be raised as far north as Pennsylvania, and grows spontaneously in most of the southern and western states. Hops also grow naturally in the middle and western states. Indigo was formerly cultivated as an article of export in the southern states, but has been generally abandoned. The mulberry tree grows spontaneously; and the trials made formerly, shew the practicability of establishing the manufacture of silk to any extent required. Great exertions have also been made to improve the breeds of domestic animals, and Pennsylvania particularly distinguished for the size and beauty of its horses and horned cattle. The United States have been not less favoured in their mineral riches, than in the fertility of their soil. Copper, iron, coal, lime, and salt, productions of primary necessity, exist in great abundance; as also lead, which is chiefly procured from Missouri, where the supply appears to be inexhaustible. Mercury is said to be found in Kentucky, and silver in several parts of the Union, but neither probably in quantities to be worked with advantage. The supply of coal is, perhaps, equal to that of any country in the world. The coal formation is believed to extend on the western side of the mountains, from Lake Ontario to the river Tombigbee, a distance of 800 or 900 miles. Limestone, gypsum, and slate, abound in many parts. Nitre, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, furnish quantities more than sufficient for the consumption of the whole states. Salt is imported or obtained from the sea, on the eastern side of the mountains; on the western

side it is procured from salt springs, which are so numerous, and so copious in their produce, all over the western states and the Missouri territory, that it is believed a salt formation accompanies the great coal formation from Lake Ontario to the river Tombigbee, extending westward, perhaps, to the Rocky mountains. The climate of the United States is exceedingly favourable for the production of fruits, which abound throughout its whole extent. In the northern states, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, currants, gooseberries, plums, &c. are produced in great abundance. Towards the south, the fruits which flourish best are pears, pomegranates, and water-melons; the latter in particular grow to an enormous size, and are superior perhaps to any in the world. Other fruits are figs, apricots, nut-rings, olives, almonds, oranges, lemons, lime, and citron, which are abundantly produced in the southern states. In the pine barrens grapes grow to a great size, and possess an excellent flavour. The climate of the United States has the disadvantage of being liable to great extremes both of heat and cold; and the influence of cold is felt much further south than in the countries of the continent. In the north-eastern states, such as Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, the cold is intense for three or four months. At Brunswick, in Maine, the greatest cold in January was 30 degrees below zero. In summer the heat is very intense during five or six weeks; and in low confined situations is nearly equal to that of the African coast, the thermometer rising 100 degrees in the shade. In the more southern states the cold in winter is extreme; the thermometer in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, &c. falling in winter below zero, and rising in summer to nearly 100. The winter is, however, of shorter duration. In Virginia the cold in winter brings down the thermometer to six degrees, and in summer it rises to 96, and 98. In Georgia, &c. it ranges between 77 and 100 degrees; and still farther south, even in Louisiana, the winter is occasionally severe. It has been generally thought that the climate to the west of the Alleghany mountains was more temperate than in the eastern declivity; but from recent observations this seems doubtful. Lewis and Clark, when they were on their journey to the source of the Missouri, wintered on the Mississippi to the west of the Alleghany mountains, and they experienced an unusual degree of cold, fully equal to what takes place in the same latitude to the east of this mountain range. On the other hand, the same travellers experienced on the coast of the Pacific ocean, where they wintered also, a much milder climate than if they had been in the same latitude farther to the east. The quantity of rain which falls in the United States, is greater than in Europe; but there are not so many rainy days. The animals found in the interior of the United States are the

bear, distinguished into the different species of black, brown, and grizzly. These are mostly carnivorous, of great strength, and very ferocious. The other animals are, the deer of various species; the antelope, seen by Lewis and Clark; the wolf, which is very fierce; the fox, the martin, the weasel, the badger, the ermine, and the pole-cat; also a species of panther, very destructive to domestic animals, when hungry attacking large cattle, seizing them by the throat with its mouth, throwing them on its back, and running to the woods with incredible swiftness. There are numerous other animals of prey, namely, the mountain cat, the wild cat of various species, the Virginia opossum, the beaver, the otter, the squirrel of different species, the porcupine, the fox, the rabbit, the hare, &c.

The commerce of the United States, with the exception of occasional intervals of stagnation, chiefly from war, has been regularly increasing since the first establishment of the colonies, and now forms an important part of the general commerce of the world. The value of the exports from the United States amounted—

In 1790, to 20,265,156 dollars.

1796, to 67,364,697

1802, to 74,353,100

1807, to 154,344,160

1813, to 17,850,997

1814, to 6,927,441

1817, to 87,671,660

The following were the principal articles of export in 1817—Cotton, wheat, flour, and biscuit; tobacco, lumber, rice, pot and pearl ashes, Indian corn and meal, dried and pickled fish, beef, tallow, hides, live cattle, skins and tanned, and rice, pork, bacon, &c. horses and mules, naval stores, flax seed, whale oil (common) and bone, spermaceti oil and candles, butter and cheese. The industry of the United States, which has been long turned to manufactures, now produces almost all the more necessary articles of domestic use, and many of the finer manufactures. The mechanical trades are everywhere carried on; and in many branches of industry, manufactures have been established on an extensive scale, which are extremely flourishing, and fully supply the home consumption. Clothing and furniture has long been manufactured, both for use and ornament; and in the great staples of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, iron, glass, &c. manufactures have been established, which have fairly taken root, and which will be daily improving. The shipping of the United States has increased with their commerce. The following is an account of the tonnage at different periods, from 1790:—

In 1790, 400,640

1800, 942,413

1810, 1,494,788

1816, 1,372,218

The American trade is spread over all parts of the world. The public revenues of

the United States arise chiefly from duties on the importation of foreign men, hardware, from the post-office, and from the sale of the public lands. There were, besides those sources of revenue, during the war, other duties laid on all goods and wares manufactured within the United States. The debt of the United States amounted in 1791 to 74,125,596 dollars; in 1800 it was reduced to 48,154,189; but, owing to the war, in 1817, to 112,107,000; and in 1818 was again reduced to 80,004,800. The revenue of the United States in 1821 was estimated at 16,119,000 dollars; and the expenditure in 1822 at less than 15,000,000 of dollars. The American navy, previous to the late war with Great Britain, was in a very inefficient state. In 1818 it consisted of three 74s; five 44 gun frigates; three 36s; two 32s; one 20; ten 16s; besides several of 16, 14, 12, and smaller ones; four 74s on the stocks, and others smaller. Navy-yards are established at Portsmouth, Charleston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk. The United States have a military academy at West Point, New York, and extensive establishments for the manufacture of arms at Springfield in Massachusetts, and at Harper's Ferry in Virginia. The United States, while they have each separate and independent legislatures for the administration of local concerns, are ruled in all matters of imperial policy, by two houses of legislature, the senate and the house of representatives, to which delegates are sent from all the different members of the American confederacy. The senate consists of two members from each state, chosen by the local legislature for six years; while the house of representatives is chosen by the people for two years. The right of voting is in some of the states universal, in others it is restricted to such as pay a certain amount of taxes, or rent a tenement of a certain value. Another great and essential distinction of the American government is, that the first magistrate of the state is chosen every fifth year for this great office, by the free and unbiased voice of the people. In the European governments, it is not supposed safe to allow the prize of sovereignty to be contested by rival candidates; and the highest rank and power in the state is accordingly fixed in one family, by the principle of hereditary right; but the American constitution recognises no claim but that of merit; and the highest office of first magistrate in the republic, is given accordingly to him who is the most worthy of it. An able and wise government is the necessary result of this popular choice, and the vigour thus infused at the source, naturally pervades all the inferior parts of the system. In the United States there is no national establishment of religion, every one being left to support that form of religion which is agreeable to him, by his own voluntary contributions. Nor are there any exclusive tests to be taken, as qualifications for political ac-

cess, every American citizen, of whatever religious profession, being capable of holding any office in the state. The great body of the people profess the Christian religion, and are divided into all the various sects and denominations to which the Christian religion has given rise. It is one great principle of the American government to give every possible degree of encouragement to the diffusion among its subjects of literature and science, well aware that it is among an enlightened people that the popular institutions of a free government can take root and flourish. In all the vacant lands which have been surveyed and offered for sale, an express reservation is made by the state, of a certain proportion of every township, for the endowment of schools and colleges, where the rising generation may have ample opportunities of instruction. There are, accordingly, in all parts of the United States, universities for the instruction of youth, as well as schools and other inferior seminaries. Considerable libraries have also been accumulated for the great end of public instruction. In the United States the progress of population is much quicker than in the old and long settled countries of Europe. The fertile and unoccupied countries which lie westward, afford an ample expanse, on which the overflowing population may freely spread itself. In 1790 the population of the United States amounted to 3,929,396, including 697,097 slaves; in 1800 to 5,306,006, including 896,840 slaves; in 1810 to 7,239,003, including 1,191,301 slaves. According to an act of the legislature, the population of the United States must be enumerated every 10 years. It now amounts to above 10,000,000. The principal towns are, New York, containing, in 1810, 90,373 inhabitants; Philadelphia, 92,247; Baltimore, 46,555; Boston, 33,250; Charleston, 24,711; New Orleans, 17,242; Salem, 12,613; Providence, 10,071; Richmond, 9,35; Albany, 9356; Norfolk, 9103; Washington, 8208; Newark, 8008; Newport, 7007; Newburyport, 7037; Alexandria, 7227; Portland, 7109; New Haven, 6967; Portsmouth, 6984; Nantucket, 6807; New Brunswick, 6312; Hartford, 6003; Gloucester, 5943; Marblehead, 5900; New Bedford, 5751; Peterburgh, 5600; Lancaster, 5405; and Savannah, 5195. In the United States, the circulation is carried on in a great degree by a paper currency. The number of banks throughout the United States is computed to amount to above 400. In 1816 the present United States' bank was established, with a capital of 25,000,000 dollars. The principal bank is at Philadelphia; and there are branches throughout the country. The colonisation of North America originated either in the religious persecutions carried on in England against the Puritans and other sectaries, or in the visionary schemes of adventurers, who set out to the new world in quest of settlements. It was the former

cause which peopled the colony of Virginia; and it was from the latter that the colonies of New England drew their origin; and these, the one in the south and the other in the north, may be considered as the original and parent colonies. They struggled long with the hardships and difficulties incident to all new establishments on remote and barbarous shores; and at times they were so much reduced by sickness and disease, and the attacks of the Indians, that it was resolved to abandon the settlement of the country as impracticable. All these impediments, however, being gradually overcome by patient perseverance and industry, the colonies at last began to flourish, and to increase both in wealth and population. They continued to make a rapid progress in improvement, and in all the arts of civil life; and at the peace of 1763, they had risen to a state of great prosperity. It was about this period that they became involved in disputes with the mother country. These disputes increased, until they produced a war, which was terminated by the peace of 1762, when Great Britain acknowledged her former colonies as an independent power, under the title of the United States. After an interval of considerable agitation, the American army was disbanded, and the articles of the American constitution agreed upon. Under this constitution the United States continued to flourish, until they were again involved in the late wars that raged between Great Britain and France, and at last took up arms for the vindication of their rights as a neutral power. This war was terminated in 1814, after the general peace which had taken place among the European powers.

UNITY, a township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 83 miles N. W. Boston. Population 1044.

UNKEI, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 25 miles S. S. E. Cologne.

UNNA, a considerable river of European Turkey, which falls into the Save at Cazbeza.

UNNA, a town of Prussian Westphalia. Population 2400.

UNST, the most northern of the Shetland Isles, being situated in 61. 12. N. lat. From south to north it is about 10 miles long, and in some places 7 miles broad. Area 40 square miles. The general aspect is diversified into hill and dale, with several small lakes; and the arable land is disposed in strips by the shore. Altogether it amounts to about 1875 acres, under crops of bear, black oats, and potatoes. The ling, cod, and tusk fishery, is prosecuted by the inhabitants; and they make about 10 tons of kelp annually. The exports, besides the fish and the kelp, are butter, beef, tallow, and a considerable quantity of soft and warm woollen stockings; the imports chiefly tea, sugar, and wines. Unst forms a parish of itself, which, in 1831, contained 300 inhabitants.

UNSTRUT, a river of Germany, which joins the Saale.

UNTERBEN, a town and bailiwick of the Swiss canton of Bern, on the Aar, 23 miles S. S. W. Lucerne.

UNTERWALDEN, a canton almost in the centre of Switzerland, to the east of Bern, and south of Lucerne. It is one of the smallest in the republic, containing only 300 square miles, with 22,000 inhabitants. It consists of four valleys, covered with meadows and pasture lands, and surrounded by the lofty Alps, which rise to various heights, from 3000 to 10,000 feet. Pasture being the chief occupation, the exports consist of cattle, hides, cheese, butter, tallow; the imports of corn, wine, and various manufactures, there being hardly a weaver, hatter, or potter in the canton.

UPHOE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Lavendon, Buckinghamshire.

UPHOLLAND, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles from Wigan.

UPLAND, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire.

UPLAND, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

UPLAND, a province of Middle Sweden, bounded by the gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic, the lake of Malar, and Westmannland. It consists of an extensive plain, little elevated above the level of the sea, and in general fertile. Area 500 English square miles; population 230,000.

UPLEADON, two hamlets of England, in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire.

UPLEATHAM, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

UPPINGHAM, a neat and well built market town of England, in Rutlandshire. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. There is an hospital and a free school. Population 1630. 6 miles S. Oakham.

UPSAL, an ancient town of Sweden, province of Uppland. It is situated on the small river Sala, which divides it into two parts, and communicates with the lake of Malar. Most of the private houses are of wood; but the public buildings are of stone or brick. The cathedral is a large structure. The university of Upsal was founded in the 13th century. The other objects worthy of attention are the observatory, the botanical garden, the cabinets of natural history and mineralogy, the royal castle and gardens, and the residence of the archbishop. Population 5000. 35 miles N. Stockholm.

UPSALA, in Sweden, formerly the chief town of the province of Uppland, now an considerable place. 3 miles N. Upsal.

UPSALL, **UPSALL CASTLE**, **UPSHAM**, and **UPSLAND**, hamlets of England, Upsall in Essex; the others in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

UPSTAXEY, a hamlet of England, county of Kent, on the river Stour.

UPPROX, the name of various townships, parishes, and hamlets, in England.

UPTON UPON SEVERN, a neat and well built market town of England, in Worcestershire, on

the Severn, over which there is a stone bridge of six arches. The church, built in 1758, is a handsome structure, with a square tower. There is a charity school for 16 girls. Population 2318. 10 miles S. Worcester.

UPWALTMAN, a village of England, in the county of Sussex, near Chichester.

URACH, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, on the Enns. Population 1700.

URANA, a river of South America, which runs into the Caribbean sea.

URANA, a post township of the United States, and capital of Champaign county, Ohio. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, &c. Houses 120.

URBANA, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Virginia.

URNINO, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, capital of the delegation of the same name. Population 4800. 40 miles N. by W. Ancona.

URCHAY, a river of Scotland, which falls into Loch Awe.

URDINGEN, a small fortified town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Rhine. Population 2200.

URK, or YOUNG, a river of England, in Yorkshire, one of the head branches of the Ouse.

URJEL, a strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre. It has manufactures of linen and cotton. Population 3200. 78 miles N. N. W. Barcelona.

UR, a canton in the central part of Switzerland, bounded N. by the canton of Unterwalden, E. by the country of the Grisons. Its superficial extent is 640 square miles; population 14,000, being thinly scattered amidst bleak and barren mountains, some of which attain an elevation of 8000, 9000, or 10,000 feet.

URIDON, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, near Chippenham.

URJE, a considerable river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Don at the royal burgh of Inverury.

URNASCH, a large village and commune of Switzerland, canton of Appenzel, on the Urnsch. Population 2600.

URRIS, URRIS and LOWES, two villages of Switzerland, canton of the Valais.

URR, or ORR, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcubrightshire, which enters the Solway frith.

URRIS, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which runs into the Slaney.

URSEL, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Population 2100.

URUGUAY, a province or extent of country of South America, bounded N. by the province of Guaira in the government of Paraguay, S. by the mouth of the river La Plata, E. by the province and captainship of Rey in Brazil, and W. by the river Parana. Its length from north-east to south-west is somewhat more than 300 leagues, and its width from east to west about 130, although in some parts it is narrower. It is divided by the river of its name into east and west.

URUGUAY, a large, abundant, and navigable river of the province and government of Paraguay. It rises in lat. 26. 30. S., and collecting various other streams, traverses a vast extent of country to the south-east. Its length, in a direct line from its source to its mouth, is more than 620 miles, and it receives the waters of the Papiri, Ibicuiti, Tembey, Tibiquari, Ibicapiti, Negro, and others, as far as lat. 34. S. It enters the river La Plata, near Buenos Ayres, to the west-north-west of the colony of Sacramento, being joined a little below this place by the immense tributary stream of the Parana, which serves also to swell the river La Plata.

URUMEA, an extensive lake of Aderbiljan, in Persia, about 500 miles in circuit.

URUMEA, a very ancient city of Persia, on the south-western bank of the lake to which it gives name. 90 miles S. S. W. Tabreez.

URAN, a fishing village of Scotland, Forfarshire, 3 miles S. W. Montrose.

URKHOE, an island of Prussia, in Pomerania, formed by the Baltic and several inland waters, in particular the Great and Little Haff. Area 160 square miles. Population between 11,000 and 12,000.

URHANT, or ORHANT, a small island on the north-west coast of France, department of Finisterre, 10 miles in circuit, with a surface of 16 square miles. Population 1700.

URUSCHAI, an inland town of European Turkey, in Rumania, 70 miles S. S. W. Belgrade. Population 6000.

URK, a market and borough town of England, in Monmouthshire, on the Urk, at its confluence with the Birdlin. The remains of the castle stand on an abrupt eminence to the east of the river. The church was originally built cruciform, in the manner of a cathedral; but the building has since undergone many alterations. Urk has no trade, and only a small manufactory of Japan or Postypool ware. Population 989. 14 miles S. W. Monmouth.

UR, a river which rises in Wales, in Brecknockshire, and enters the Bristol channel.

URMAN, a town of European Russia, government of Tambov, on the Uman. Population 2500.

URMEL, a town of France, department of the Creuse, 40 miles E. by N. Uzerche. Population 3100.

URASOLIE, a town of European Russia, government of Simbirsk, on the Umolka.

URATITZ, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 2000.

URATZ, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich. Population 3200.

URATICA (the ancient *Eumimo*), a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily. It is fertile in wine, olives, and cotton; also in wheat. Population 1300. 43 miles N. Palermo.

URTING, VOLGA, or THE GREAT, a city of European Russia, government of Volodga, at the confluence of the Suchona and the Jug, which unite here, and form the Dwina. It

has two cathedrals, and a number of churches or chapels, but most of its houses are of wood. It is a mart of the trade between the frozen regions of the north and the temperate provinces in the south. Its principal traffic is in corn and furs; also in fish, and in the furs and tea of China. Population 12,000. 410 mi S. E. St. Petersburg.

U'RU'RU, a town of European Russia, on the Volga, 118 miles E. Novgorod. Population 2000.

U'WONAN, GREAT and LITTLE, adjoining hamlets of England, county of Durham.

UTAWAS RIVER, a river in North America, which forms the boundary between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and falls into the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Montreal.

UTER, a town of Italy, province of Nicosia, 18 miles E. by N. Nicosia. Pop. 1800.

UTICA, a port village of the United States, in Oneida county, New York, on the Mohawk. It is handsomely laid out, and well built, and contains five churches, an academy, a free school, a court-house, three banks, six manufacturing offices, several manufactories, and has an extensive trade. Population 1700. 53 miles W. by N. Albany.

UTIEL, a town of Spain, province of La Mancha, 58 miles S. E. Cuenca. Pop. 4000.

UTRECHT, one of the Dutch provinces, bounded W. by Holland, N. by the Zuyder Zee, and E. by Gelderland. Its surface is level, with the exception of the south quarter. It affords good pasture. Area 490 square miles. Population 110,000.

UTRECHT, a well known city of the Netherlands, and capital of the preceding province, on a branch of the Rhine called the Old Rhine, by which it is divided into two parts. The position of Utrecht is healthy. Nothing can surpass the beauty of the approaches to the town, particularly that from Amsterdam, which consists of a broad avenue, bordered with rows of trees. Utrecht is surrounded with an earthen mound and moat: it is of a form nearly square, and, exclusive of the suburbs, it is about three miles in circuit. Its aspect is antique. The houses are built chiefly of brick. The streets are of a tolerable width, and intersected by canals. Of the public edifices, the most remarkable is the cathedral, a considerable part of which is now in ruins, but the tower still remains entire. Its height is said to be 464 feet. The other churches are numerous. The town-house is a good structure. The

other objects worthy of notice are the charitable establishments, hospitals, &c. The beautiful public walk called the Mall, outside the walls, is upwards of a mile in length, and bordered with a triple row of trees. The park is likewise a very agreeable walk. The university of Utrecht was founded in 1629, and has professors in the classical languages, mathematics, medicine, divinity, and law. It has a library, an anatomical theatre, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. The town likewise possesses a gallery of paintings, schools for the fine arts, and several valuable private libraries and other collections. It is remarkable as the place where, in 1713, was concluded the well known treaty of peace between the allies and French. Population 35,000. 16 miles S. E. Amsterdam.

UTRINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a very steep eminence, the foot of which shows the Carbonel. It has two churches, and eight monasteries or religious houses. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a citadel. Pop. 9000. 14 miles E. S. E. Seville.

UTTOXETER, a market town of England, in Staffordshire, near the river Dove, over which is a noble stone bridge. It is well built, having a market-place in the centre, with three streets branching from it. Uttoxeter and its vicinity, particularly the latter, abound with iron forges. The church is an ancient edifice. Population of parish 4652. 13 miles N. E. Stafford.

UXBRIDGE, a township of England, on the Coln, Middlesex. The town consists of one street, nearly a mile in length. The church or chapel of ease is a good building; near it is a very commodious market-house. In the neighbourhood are many corn-mills, giving a great supply of flour to the metropolis. Population 2750. 16 miles from London.

UXBRIDGE, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 49 miles S. W. Boston. Population 1404.

UXO, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 33 miles N. by E. Valencia. Population 2800.

U'LA, two small pasture islands in Shetland.

U'EL, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Population 1700.

U'ELACRE, a town of France, department of the Correz. Population 2400.

U'ERS, a town of France, department of the Gard. 12 miles N. Nimes. Pop. 6400.

U'ERNAL, a town of Switzerland, not far from the eastern extremity of the lake of Zurich, 23 miles S. E. Zurich.

V.

VA, a river of New Granada, which enters the Guaviare.

VAA, a town of France, department of the Marne. Population 1600.

VABRES DE SEVERALS, a town of France, department of the Tarn. Population 1700.

VACH, a town of Germany, on the Werra. Population 1500.

VACNE, or Cow's Island, an island ten miles long, about 12 miles from the south coast of Hispaniola.

VACNEY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Cranley, county of Surrey.

VADONCHET, a town of the south of India, province of Alabar. Long. 75. 45. E. Lat. 11. 34. N.

VADO, a town of Italy, in Genoa, 27 miles W. by S. Genoa. Population 3040.

VAILL, a manufacturing place of the Netherlands, 8 miles W. Aix la Chapelle. Population 2500.

VAINKY, a town of France, department of the Vosges. Population 1800.

VAIRRIESEN, a town of Germany, on the Elbe, 11 miles N. W. Stutgard. Pop. 2790.

VAILLAC, a small inland town of France, department of the Lot. Population 2000.

VATSON, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse, near the small river Auzeze. Population 2200.

VAT DE PENWAY, a town of Spain, province of La Mancha. It has manufactures of wool in stuffs and soap. Population 8000. 90 miles S. E. Toledo.

Vaudsa, a canton in the south of Switzerland, bounded by the cantons of Uri, Bern, and Friburg, and in another direction by Solothurn and the lake of Geneva. It lies in the direction of north-east and south-west, and is of an oblong form, its length being about 100 miles, and its medium breadth from 25 to 36. It is the largest valley in Switzerland, watered in its whole extent by the Rhone, and bordered on the north, as on the south, by the loftiest mountains in Europe. Pop. 11,000. The capital is the small town of Sion.

VALPARI, a town of European Russia, government of Novgorod, on a beautiful and romantic lake, 170 miles S. S. E. Petersburg. Population 3100.

VALDEMORO, a town of Spain, 13 miles S. Madrid. Population 2800.

VALDIVIA, a province of Chili, on the sea coast, on both sides of the great river Valdivia.

VALDIVIA, the capital of the above province, a celebrated city, and strong fortress, on the river of its name, 3 leagues from the sea. It was founded in the year 1551, by the conqueror Pedro de Valdivia, who gave it his name, and obtained immense sums of gold from its vicinity. In 1590 it was taken and plundered by the Araucanians, the native inhabitants of the country. It was again rebuilt and fortified by the Spaniards. It has since suffered severely from fire, which has twice almost entirely destroyed it. The harbour is situated in a beautiful bay, formed by the river, and is the safest, the strongest from its natural position, and the most capacious of any of the ports in the South sea. The town contains a college built by the Jesuits, several convents, a parochial church, and a royal hospital. 103 miles S. La Concepcion. Long. 86. 5. W. Lat. 40. 5. S.

VALDIVIA, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, at the above place.

VALEDIA, a small seaport of the province of Dugessella, in Morocco, with a spacious natural harbour, now of little importance.

VALENCA, a small town and fortress of Portugal, on the Minho, 50 miles N. Oporto. Population 1000.

VALENCAY, a town of France, department of the Indre. Population 2500.

VALENCE, a town of France, department of the Drome, on the Rhone. It is old, ill built, and irregular, with narrow, winding, and dirty streets. The cathedral is an ancient building; but neither it nor the episcopal palace are distinguished for their architecture. The case is otherwise with the Gothic facade of an old castle at this place, which is said to be one of the finest specimens of that style in France. Its manufactures comprise silk, cotton, and leather. Population 8000. 12 miles S. W. Grenoble.

VALENCE D'AUDOUIN, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 2200.

VALENCIA, a large province in the east of Spain, extending in an oblong form from north to south with the sea on one side, and the Castilian provinces on the other. It lies between 1 to 37. 52. and 40. 50. N., and is in length no less than 250 miles, but its breadth seldom exceeds 50. Its area is about 8000 square miles; its population is stated at nearly 1,200,000. Valencia contains in some parts a number of mountains, but in others its surface is composed of plains and fertile valleys. It is watered by three great rivers, the Xucar, the Segura, and the Guadalquivir; also by the Muriedro, the Palemona, and the Megares. The temperature of the province is mild. In minerals, with the exception of iron, this province is not particularly rich. The products are grapes, olives, figs, mulze, wheat, wine, silk, flax, hemp, rice, &c.

VALENCIA, a large city in the east of Spain, the capital of the above province, 3 miles from the sea, in an open plain, on the Guadalquivir. It is still surrounded by a rampart, and made a considerable resistance to the French in the latter part of 1811. Its citadel is small and ill fortified, and does not even command the town. Population 100,000 in the city, and between 15,000 and 18,000 in the villages and environs. The interior, far from meriting the eulogium of Mariana, or the flattering epithet of Valencia la Bella, consists of narrow and winding streets, crossed by a multiplicity of lanes, in many of which there is no thoroughfare. Of the different public walks, the chief is that which extends along the banks of the river. Valencia contains a number of churches and convents, with several hospitals. It has a great number of public buildings, less remarkable for elegance than for antiquity and profuse decoration. The ancient palace, called El Real, is now the residence of the captain-general. The cathedral is a large but irregular Gothic building. The other remarkable structures are, a Moorish mosque; a church built

for Christian worship in the time of the Goths; and several modern edifices, such as the college of Pio Quinto, the convent of the Carmelites, the lodge or place of meeting for the commercial court, the custom-house, the college of the patrimch, &c. The university of this city was founded in 1470, and is on an extensive scale, but the course of study is antiquated. Of manufactures, the only extensive one is of silk; but there are, on a small scale, fabrics of leather, woollens, cordage, and lace. In 1811 it was attacked by Suchet, and, after a vigorous siege and bombardment, it surrendered in January 1812. 170 miles E. S. E. Madrid.

VALENCIA, a city of South America, government of the Caraccas, and province of Venezuela, situated half a league west of the lake of the same name. The houses are in general low and irregular, though some of the streets are broad and well built. The parish church, and a handsome square in which it stands, form the principal ornaments of the city. In 1801, a church was built in the east extremity of the town. The inhabitants are commercial and industrious. Valencia, with the towns of Victoria and Barquisimeto, suffered very much from the earthquake which overthrew Caraccas. La Guayra, Merida, and several villages, on the 26th of March 1812. Pop. 8000. 77 miles S. W. Caraccas. Long. 61. 15. W. Lat. 10. 9. N.

VALENCIA, a beautiful lake of South America, in the government of Caraccas, and province of Venezuela, which stretches 13 leagues from E. N. E. to W. S. W., and its greatest breadth is 4. It has an oblong form, and is 1 league from Valencia, in a valley surrounded with mountains.

VALENCIA DE ALICANTARA, a small but strong town of Spain, in Estremadura.

VALENCIENNES, a fortified town of French Flanders, on the Scheldt. The form of the town is circular; its streets are narrow and crooked. The public square, the church of Notre Dame, the town-hall, the artillery-house, are deserving of attention. The chief manufactures are lace of great fineness; cambric, gauze, and linen stuffs. It was often taken and retaken during the revolutionary war. Pop. 17,000. 27 miles S. E. Lille.

VALENCIENNES, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps. Population 3400.

VALENTIA, an island in the Atlantic, near the south-west coast of Ireland, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, south of Dingle bay.

VALENTIA ISLAND, an island off the coast of Abyssinia, about 25 miles long, and from 2 to 6 broad.

VALENTIGNY, a town of France, on the Garonne, 55 miles S. W. Toulouse. Population 1000.

VALENZA, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, on an eminence near the Po. It contains several churches and other good things. Pop. 7000. 40 miles E. by S. Turin.

VALENZA, a town of Spain, province of - Population 3700.

VALENTY, St., a seaport of France, on the Somme, near its mouth, 50 miles N. W. Amiens. Population 3200.

VALENTY EN CAUX, St., a town of France, department of the Lower Seine, on the shores of the Channel. Population 5000. 33 miles N. by W. Rouen.

VALENTY, a town of France, 14 miles S. E. Nantes. Population 3100.

VALETTA, LA, the capital of the island of Malta, stands on the east side of the island, in Long. 14. 30. 45. E. Lat. 35. 53. 4. N. It consists of five parts, which are distinguished by particular names, and are often considered as separate towns: 1st, Citta Nuova, or La Valetta properly so called, built in 1666. It is situated on the side of a hill which runs out into the sea, forming a peninsula; and, besides its own fortifications, is defended by the castles of St Elmo, Ricasoli, and Floriana. 2d, Citta Vittoriosa, situated on a small tongue of land between two harbours called Marza and Marza Murzet, with a fort at the extremity, which defends the entrance into both. 3d, Senjcia, or the Isle of St Michael, also situated on a peninsula, and separated from Citta Vittoriosa by a canal called Porto delle Galere. 4th, Barmola, a small place of about 700 houses, situated in front of Senjcia, and surrounded by, 5th, Cottonera, which forms a kind of suburb to it. This last contains the castle of Santa Margaretha. Of these, Citta Nuova, Barmola, and Cottonera, contain in all about 23,000 inhabitants; Citta Vittoriosa about 4000, and Senjcia between 4000 and 5000. The situation of La Valetta is one of the finest in the world: the appearance of the town from the sea is beautiful, and the interior corresponds. The streets are regular, and well paved with lava. The quays and other public places contain large, and in some respects elegant buildings. The great drawback on La Valetta, until of late, was the want of cleanliness in the streets. Malta abounds in churches; and its capital contains no less than 20, great and small, exclusive of the cathedral. The other public buildings are, the residence of the grand master, now occupied by his successor, the governor of the island; the house in which the knights of the seven different nations composing the order of Malta had their respective halls of meeting. Next to these come the town-house, the Castellania, where the courts of justice are held, the arsenal, and a building situated in Citta Vittoriosa, formerly occupied by the Inquisition; The Jesuits' college, formerly taught by that order, is still a seminary, and serves for the education of Catholic clergy; but part of the building is converted to very different purposes, viz. an exchange and small theatre. The library of the knights amounts to 40,000 volumes. Charitable institutions, connected as they were with the objects of the order, were long on a liberal footing at La Valetta. The hospital of St John received between 100 and 300

patients. But the funds for the support of this institution were seized by the French, and the building was afterwards given by the British government, to the medical department of the civil staff. Here are also three other hospitals. La Valetta is, from its excellent harbour, of great importance as a naval station and a place of trade. On the south side of Città Nuova is one of the finest bays in the world. This beautiful basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, and each capable of containing a number of vessels. The entrance is hardly a quarter of a mile wide, and is commanded on each side by very strong batteries. It is also fronted by a quadruple battery. In the centre is a small island, on which is a lazaretto and a castle. The harbour on the other side would be highly prized in any other part of the world, but is here used for fishing vessels and ships performing quarantine. The fortifications of the town of La Valetta are also of extraordinary strength. The trade of La Valetta is very considerable, partly as an entrepot for intercourse with the Barbary ports, partly as an intermediate station for the Indian Isles and the Levant. Since 1817 it has been, like Gibraltar, entitled to carry on mercantile intercourse with the East Indies.

VAREZZO, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, on the Minchia, 14 miles N. Mantua. Population 4000.

VALGRANO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 1600.

VALKEI, a town of European Russia, on the Masha. It has five churches. Population 9300. 27 miles W. by S. Charkov.

VALLADOLID, an inland province of Spain, forming part of the kingdom of Leon, and lying between 41. 10. and 42. 30. of N. lat. This province lies in general high, and its soil is sandy and barren. It is traversed by the Duero, which is joined by the Pisuegra, the Esla, the Arlancon, and other rivers. Area 3400 square miles. Population 100,000.

VALLADOLID, an ancient city in the interior of Spain, in Leon, on the Esgueva, which divides it into two, and on the larger stream of the Pisuegra, which bathes its walls. It was formerly a town of great importance; but at present half finished edifices are almost the only indication of its ancient splendour. The streets are dirty, and many of the houses in decay. There are, however, two squares, one of which, the Plaza Mayor, contains some good buildings. The cathedral, begun by Philip II. has never been finished. The monastery of San Benito is a handsome building; and the church of St Paul contains some good sculptures and paintings. The town has six gates, one large bridge, and a number of small ones; also several churches and hospitals. The manufactures are silks, coarse woollens, and earthenware. Population 20,000. 100 miles N. N. W. Madrid.

VALLADOLID, one of the twelve intendancies into which the kingdom of Mexico is now divided, bounded N. by the Rio de Lerma,

which, farther east, takes the name of the Rio Grande de Santiago; on the E. and N. E. it joins the intendancy of Mexico, N. the intendancy of Guanajuato, and W. that of Guadalajara. The greatest length of this province, in a direction from south-south-east to north-north-east, is 78 leagues. It is washed by the Pacific ocean for an extent of coast of more than 38 leagues. Situated on the western declivity of the cordillera of Anahuac, intersected with hills and delightful valleys, which exhibit to the eye of the traveller an uncommon appearance under the torrid zone, that of extensive and well watered meadows, the province of Valladolid in general enjoys a mild and temperate climate, exceedingly favourable to the health of the inhabitants. In extent Valladolid is nearly equal to Ireland. It contains three cities, three towns, 263 villages, 205 parishes, and 326 farms. The imperfect enumeration of 1793 gave a total population of 209,314, of whom about 80,000 were whites, and 120,000 Indians. Population in 1803, 376,100.

VALLADOLID, or **MICHUACAN**, an episcopal city of Mexico, and capital of the intendancy of Valladolid, on a river well stored with fish, near the west side of a lake, about 120 miles west of Mexico. It is adorned with a fine cathedral, and some handsome houses of rich Spaniards. It is elevated 6396 feet; and at this height, and under 19. 42. of latitude, snow has been seen to fall in its streets. Population 18,000.

VALLADOLID, a small town of Mexico, province of Merida or Yucatan.

VALLATA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Population 3800.

VALLE DE MAIZE, EL, a town of Mexico, province of San Luis Potosi. It has a large square, with extensive well built edifices, and some handsome churches.

VALLE ROTONDA, a town of Italy, 30 miles N. N. W. Capua. Population 2800.

VALLE E SPIO, a town of Italy, in Naples. Population 2400.

VALLENDAM, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, government of Coblenz, near the Rhine. Population 2500.

VALLERAUGUE, a town of France, 40 miles N. W. Nimes. Population 3200.

VALLIERE, ST., a town of France, department of the Rhone, on the Rhone. Population 1600.

VALLIQUIERVILLE, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine. Pop 1700.

VALLOIRES, a town of Savoy, province of Maurienne. Population 1900.

VALLON, a town of France, department of the Ardèche. Population 1800.

VALLORBE, or **VAL D'ORBE**, a village of Switzerland, Pays de Vaud. Pop 2700.

VALLS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has a church and an infirmary, with several monasteries and poor-houses. Population 9000. 8 miles N. Tarragona.

VALMY, a village of France, department of the Marne, 8 miles W. by S. St Menchould.

VALOGNES, a town of France, in Normandy, in a valley on the small river Merderet. It contains an hospital, with several churches. Several Roman relics have been found here. The manufactures are woollens, linen, leather, glass, and pottery. Population 7000. 10 miles S. E. Cherbourg.

VALPARAISO, a city and port of Chili, province of Quillota, on a bay in the South Pacific ocean. It was formerly a very small village; but in process of time, the excellence of the harbour drew many foreign vessels to it, and the merchants built themselves houses, since which it has gradually increased, and is now large and populous. Valparaiso has a parish church, a convent of Franciscans, and one of Augustines, but very few monks; and the churches of the convents are small and badly built. It is inhabited chiefly by whites, mestizoes, and mulattoes. 225 miles N. Concepcion. Long. 71. 44. 30. W. Lat. 33. 2. 38. S.

VALPERGA, a town of Piedmont, 16 miles N. Turin. Population 3500.

VARENAS, a town of France, 32 miles N. E. Avignon. Population 3000.

VALS, a town of France, department of the Ardeche. Population 2000.

VALTELINE, a lordship of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, now forming the greater part of the delegation or district of Sondrio. Area 1270 square miles. Population 81,000. It consists of a long valley, traversed by the Adda.

VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, 14 miles S. Badajoz. Population 1800.

VAN, a large and fortified city of Turkish Armenia, situated on a lake of the same name. It is surrounded with a good wall and a deep ditch, and has four gates. To the north of the city, on a high and perpendicular rock, stands the castle. This city is well built; the houses of stone and tile; the streets spacious and well paved. Population 50,000, two-thirds of which are Turks, and the remainder Kurds and Armenians. 160 miles S. E. Erzerum.

VANDAL, a small river of England, in Surrey, which runs into the Thames.

VANDERLIN ISLAND, one of Pellew's group of islands, on the coast of New Holland, gulf of Carpentaria.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, an island in the Southern ocean, separated from New Holland by a navigable canal called Bass's straits. The country was first discovered by Tasman in 1633. In 1773 it was visited by Captain Furneaux, and by Captain Cook in 1777; since which period it has been visited by different navigators. Among others, Bruni D'Entrecasteaux, the French rear-admiral, made the coast of Van Diemen's Land in 1792, and afterwards revisited it in 1793. This coast was afterwards visited by Lieutenants Bass and Flinders, who made a more ample survey of it, and also of the coasts of New Holland, than had ever been attempted by any preceding navigator. Since this

period, several colonies have been sent from the original establishment made by the British at Port Jackson, to this island. In 1804 Hobart's Town was founded about 9 miles up the Derwent; and another settlement, namely, Launceston, was founded about 30 miles from the mouth of Port Dalrymple, and 130 miles in a straight line from Hobart's Town. Van Diemen's Land is situated between 40. 42. and 43. 43. S. lat., and between 145. 31. and 148. 22. E. long. It has not so discouraging and repulsive an appearance from the coast as New Holland. Many fine tracts of land are found on the very borders of the sea, and the interior is almost invariably possessed of a soil admirably adapted to all the purposes of civilised man. This island is upon the whole mountainous, and consequently abounds in streams. Of these, the Derwent, Huon, and Tamar, rank in the first class. There is perhaps no island in the world of the same size which can boast of so many fine harbours: the best are the Derwent, Port D'Arcy, Macquarie harbour, Port Dalrymple, and Oyster bay. There is almost a perfect resemblance between the animals and vegetables found here and in New Holland. In the animals, in particular, there is scarcely any variation. The native dog, indeed, is unknown here; but there is an animal of the panther tribe in its stead, which, though not found in such numbers as the native dog is in New Holland, commits dreadful havoc among the flocks. Kangaroos are most abundant. In the feathered tribes of the two islands, there is scarcely any diversity; of this the wattle bird, which is about the size of a snipe, and considered a very great delicacy, is the only instance that can be cited. The climate is equally healthy, and much more congenial to the European constitution than that of Port Jackson. In this island, as in New Holland, there is every diversity of soil; but certainly, in proportion to the surface of the two countries, this contains comparatively much less of an indifferent quality. The Indian corn, or maize, is not cultivated here, the climate being too cold. Barley and oats, however, arrive at great perfection. The wheat is of much superior description to the wheat grown in any of the districts at Port Jackson. The fruits reared here are the apple, currant, gooseberry, and indeed all the fruits not suited to a warm climate. The two settlements on this island are in a very bad state of defence, having but two companies of troops for the garrison and protection of them both. They have consequently been subjected for many years past, by a handful of runaway convicts, who have endangered the person and property of every one who has cyphered himself hostile to their enormities. These wretches are known in the colony by the name of bush-rangers. The British colonies in Van Diemen's Land have of late received a great accession of settlers from Great Britain. According to the last accounts, they

were gradually improving, and assuming more and more the appearance of a civilized community. From an account of a tour of inspection by Governor Macquarie, it appears that in July 1821, the population of the island amounted to 6372, exclusive of the civil and military officers; and that it contained 22,838 head of horned cattle, 182,408 sheep, 421 horses, and 10,683 acres of land in cultivation.

VANDOEUVRE, a town of France, department of the Aube, 22 miles E. S. E. Troyes. Population 1700.

VANDERVALE, a town of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. It has 20 log-houses, and some salt-works.

VANNES, a town of France, in Brittany, the chief place of the department of the Morbihan, at the bottom of a bay, interspersed with islets, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea. Its houses are old fashioned, and its streets narrow, with the exception of two. The only public buildings are the cathedral, the hospital, the old castle, and the churches. The only manufacture is of coarse woollens. Population 11,000. 70 miles W. by N. Nantes.

VANS, a town of France, department of the Ardèche. Population 1700.

VAR, a river of France, which falls into the Mediterranean not far from Antibes.

VAR, a department of France, forming the south-east extremity of the kingdom, and bordered by the country of Nice on the east, by the Mediterranean on the south, and by a part of the Alps on the north. Branches of these mountains extend into the north and north-east divisions of this department; so that it is in general rugged and uneven, the only extensive levels being along the coast. The rivers are the Var, Verdon, Esteron, and Artubi, along with a number of smaller streams. The climate varies according to elevation. This department forms part of Provence. Area 2900 square miles. Population 225,000. It contains no town of consequence except Toulon.

VARADES, a town of France, near the Loire, 8 miles E. Ancenis. Pop. 3000.

VARELLO, a town of Italy, in the Piedmontese states, at the confluence of the Mastellone with the Sesia, 87 miles N. N. E. Turin. Population 3300.

VARALLVA, SRENYER, a town of Hungary, on the Sazonyer. Population 3000.

VARANAN, (the *Arins* of the ancients), a large river of European Turkey, which falls into the gulf of Salonica.

VAREL, a town of Germany, 17 miles N. Oldenburg. Population 2600.

VARETTE, a town of France, on the Allier. Population 2100.

VARENNES, a town of France, department of the Meuse, on the Aire, 160 miles E. N. E. Paris. Population 1500.

VARENNE, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne. Population 1300.

VARENT, St., a town of France, department of the Two Seines. Population 1200.

VARESE, a town of Austrian Italy, department of Milan, on the Verbano, 27 miles W. N. W. Milan. Population 7000.

VARINAN, a province of the Caracass, bounded N. by the provinces of Maracáibo and Venemela, E. by the plains of Caracass and the Orinoco, W. by Merida and New Granada, and S. by Juan de los Rios, or Casanare.

VARINAR, capital of the above province, about 500 miles S. E. Caracass. It has one parish church and an hospital. Population 6000. Lat. 7. 40 N.

VARNA, a large town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, at the bottom of a bay of the Black sea, at the mouth of the river Varna. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by an old castle, with massive towers. It has twelve mosques, and 150 Greek churches. Pop. 16,000, composed of Greeks, Turks, and Armenians. Its harbour is large and commodious. 150 miles N. by W. Constantinople.

VARNITZA, a small town of Lower Moldavia, near Bender.

VARS, a town of France, 6 miles N. Angoulême. Population 1700.

VARZY, a town of France, department of the Nièvre. Population 2100.

VAR, a hamlet of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, a very short distance to the north of Villa de Principe. It was visited by Mr Mawe in 1800.

VAS ANTON, an island of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco.

VASARIELLY, a town of Hungary, county of Csongrad, 21 miles S. S. E. Csongrad. Population 6000.

VAREUX, a river of the United States, in the state of the Illinois, which falls into the Mississippi some distance above Cape Girardeau.

VASALBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine, on the Kennebeck. Population 2003.

VASELOWER, a town of France, in Alsace, 14 miles W. by N. Strasbourg. Pop. 3600.

VASSY, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne. Population 2200.

VASAY, a town of France, department of Calvados. Population 3200.

VASTO, or **VASTO D'ANNONE**, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the coast of the Adriatic. Pop. 6000.

VATAN, a town of France, department of the Indre. Population 2000.

VATHI, a seaport of the Ionian republic, the chief place of the island of Ithaca. It occupies the site of the ancient capital of Ithaca. Population 3000.

VATHI, or **VANTI**, a seaport of the island of Samos. Houses 500.

VAVAO, or **VAVOU**, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. of the western point. 16. 31. S.

VAVETRE, a department in the south-east of France, in Provence, bounded on the south by the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Area 1400 square miles; popu-

lation about 210,000. Its surface in the north-east is mountainous, being traversed by branches of the Alps. The principal rivers are the Rhone and the Durance.

VAUCOUILLERS, a town of France, department of the Meuse, on the Meuse. Population 2200.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a canton in the west of Switzerland, bounded on the west by France, on the south by the lake of Geneva, while on the north it includes part of the lake of Neuchâtel. Area 1500 square miles; population 150,000. It is in general less mountainous than other parts of Switzerland, consisting of beautiful valleys and plains, intersected by small cultivated hills. The valleys and plains are appropriated to the culture of corn; the eminences and hills to that of vines.

VAUDÉMONT, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, 22 miles S. S. W. Nancy.

VAUDENRAY, a town of France, 9 miles S. W. Lyons. Population 2100.

VAGNARD, a town of France, 3 miles from Paris. Population 2800.

VAILLY, a town of France, department of La Creuse. Population 2300.

VALLMARCUS, a large and well built village of Switzerland, canton of Neuchâtel, 11 miles S. W. Neuchâtel.

VALLVILL, a town of France, department of the Gard, 22 miles E. by N. Montpellier. Population 3100.

VAUXHALL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Lambeth, county of Surrey. It contains several extensive manufactures of pottery, stone, patent shot, and several distilleries; and here is the celebrated Vauxhall gardens.

VECHER, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 33 miles W. Breda. Population 3000.

VECHT, an arm of the Rhine, which separates from that river near Utrecht, and falls into the Zuyder Zee.

VECHTE, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Zuyder Zee.

VEDER, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 3000.

VEENDAM, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. Population 5500.

VEENENDAEL, a village of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, 20 miles E. by S. Utrecht. Population 2000.

VEERE, or **TER VEERE**, (in English *Camper*) a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the north-east side of the island of Walcheren. It has a good arsenal and town-house. Population 1500. 4 miles N. N. E. Middleburg.

VEGA, CONCEPCION DE LA, an ancient city and bishopric of St Domingo, in the north-east part of the island of St Domingo, near the head of Yuna river, which empties into the bay of Samana. It contains, with its district, 4000 inhabitants.

VEGETE, a town of Spain, province of Se-

villa, between Cadiz and Gibraltar, 37 miles S. S. E. Cadiz.

VEGERSACK, a town of Germany, 10 miles N. W. Bremen. Population 1600.

VZELIA, an island in the Adriatic, at the north-west corner of the gulf of Quarnero, now belonging to Austria, and included in the government of Trieste, circle of Fiume. Area 210 square miles; population 16,000.

VEGLIA, the chief town of the above island, 22 miles S. S. E. Fiume. Pop. 1300.

VEGLIANO, a petty town of Piedmont, 11 miles N. Turin.

VELT, ST., a village of Austria, 5 miles W. Vienna, near Schonbrun.

VELBERT, a village and parish of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, 14 miles E. N. E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 5200.

VELENRYD, a river of Wales, in Merionethshire, which falls into the Irish sea.

VELEZ, a city of New Granada, in the province of Tunja, on the river Sarez. It has a very handsome church, besides two convents. Pop. 2500. 68 miles N. Santa Fe.

VELEZ MALAGA, a town of Spain, in Granada. It stands on the slope of a high hill, amidst vineyards and plantations. Population 16,000 till 1804, when nearly half that number were carried off by the dreadful fever which ravaged Cadiz, Malaga, and other parts of the south of Spain. 14 miles N. E. Malaga.

VELEZ GARCIBOLIO, a town of Spain, province of Granada, 23 miles W. by S. Lorca. Population 7800.

VELIKJA LOKI, a town of European Russia, government of Pakov. Population 3500.

VELIKOJE, a village of European Russia, government of Jaroslavl. Population 3000.

VELISH, a town of European Russia, government of Vitepsk. Population 4000.

VELLETRI, a town of Italy, States of the Church. The streets are narrow and dirty. There are, however, several detached buildings entitled to notice, such as the *palazzo Ginetti*, with its elegant front, and the *palazzo Borgh*, with its fine collection of paintings and antiques. The town-house is a good building. Population 12,000. 30 miles S. E. Rome.

VELLORE, a celebrated town and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. It is very strongly fortified. After the capture of Seringapatam in 1799, Vellore was fixed on for the place of confinement or residence of the family of Tippeo Sultan. On the 10th of July 1806, a very serious mutiny took place among the garrison, composed principally of native troops. Long. 79. 13. E. Lat. 12. 55. N.

VELLOUT, a town of the south of India, 18 miles from Madras.

VENARNO, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 43 miles N. by W. Naples. Population 2800.

VENAISIN, a district in the south-east of France, between Provence and Dauphiny. In 1793 it was incorporated with France.

and now forms part of the department of Vaucluse.

VENANGO, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Pennsylvania. Population 3000.

VENARTE, St., a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 2100.

VENASCA, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 2400.

VENCE, a town of France, department of the Var. Population 2700.

VENDEE, a department in the west of France, comprising a part of Poitou, and bounded E. by the department of the Deux Sevres, and W. by the Atlantic. Area 2600 square miles. Its surface is almost entirely level, and it is divided into three parts, the wood, the marsh, and the plain. The principal rivers are the two Sevres, the Vendee, and the Aulise; but the general interconnections of the department are by small canals and ditches. It is noted for its resistance to the republican army in 1793, 1794, and 1795. Population 270,000.

VENDEE, a river of France, which falls into the Sevre Noiretoise.

VENDOME, a town of France, capital of the department of the Loir and Cher, on the Loir. It contains several churches, an hospital, and the remains of a once magnificent castle. Pop. 8000. 30 miles N. E. Tours.

VENEDUKHA, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, about 20 miles from the coast of Italy.

VENEV, a town of European Russia, government of Tula, on the Venevka. Population 2400.

VENEZUELA, a province of the captain-generalship of the Caracas, bounded N. by the Caribbean sea, W. by Maracalbo and Varinas, and S. by the great plains of Varinas and the Orinoco. The soil is fertile, and yields in abundance all the products of the West Indies, besides many others, which those islands do not possess. The climate is modified according to the situation of its districts in the mountains, on the coast, or in the plains. On the coast and in the plains, a scorching heat prevails, accompanied in the latter with deluges of rain. In the mountain valleys the air is in general pure and mild, and in some elevated parts even cold. The plains which stretch to the Orinoco are inhabited solely by herds of cattle, tended by assassins, who are as nearly in a state of nature as the beasts they guard. The lake of Valencia, a beautiful sheet of water, and of great extent, is the principal lake. The principal rivers are the Guayas, Tocuyo, Arica, Yacuary, and the Tuy. The rivers which flow to the Orinoco, are the Apure, with its tributaries, the Guarico, the Manacapa, the Portuguesa, the Iguaque, the Cachirama, and several others.

VENEZIA, a large and celebrated city in the north-east of Italy, situated near the northern extremity of the Adriatic. It is built on an island, or rather collection of small islands, separated from the mainland

by shallows, of a depth of 3, 4, 5, or 6 feet. Its domes and spires, its churches and public buildings, appear to the spectator, particularly in approaching by sea, to float on the surface of the waves. This appearance is particularly striking at night, when the town is lighted. The length of the city is somewhat more than two miles, its breadth a mile and a half, its circuit six miles; so that its form, without being either square or circular, is compact. It is divided into two parts, nearly equal, by a great canal which winds through its whole length in a serpentine form. This canal is above 100 feet in width, and increased on one part by a bridge of a single arch, the celebrated Rialto. Every part almost of the town is intersected by smaller canals, navigated by gondolas, or by small barks. Exclusive of the general division into North and South by the great canal, Venice is separated for the purpose of police, into six parts. The aspect of Venice is stately, and even magnificent. In regard to the streets, it will hardly be credited, that their breadth is in general only four, five, or six feet; in many places still less. The only exception is in the street called the Merceria, from 12 to 20 feet broad, near the centre of the town, and containing shops of all kinds. The only open place entitled to the name of square is the Piazza di San Marco, an oblong of 280 feet in length, by nearly 100 in breadth, bordered by several handsome buildings. Of these, the principal are the churches of St Marco and Geminiano; the palace formerly occupied by the dogs; and the building fronted in the Grecian style, called the Procureria. This small but elegant square is bordered by arcades, containing elegant shops and coffee-rooms, which, when lighted at night, have a splendid appearance. It is the centre of gaiety and amusement; the sort of foreigners, and of loungers of every description. The Piazzetta is a smaller opening, leading from the square of St Marco to the sea, and having on the one side the palace of the doge, on the other the public library, with its pillars of granite. This spot presents, from the concourse of people, an animated and interesting scene. The only other open spaces in the city are in the front of some of the churches, and at each end of the Rialto. From the extreme narrowness of the streets, the houses are in general gloomy, and in the inside are miserably deficient in accommodation; that, and the enjoyment of good air, being sacrificed, that space may be found for magnificent statues, and other works of art. The general height is three or four stories. The churches are, with some exceptions, in the Gothic style. That of St Martin, Mark, or Marco, at one end of the Piazza di San Marco, is so loaded with ornaments, as to bear some resemblance to an eastern pagoda. Its Mosaics are surpassed only by those of St Peter at Rome. Its paintings are numerous and splendid. It is on the portico facing the piazza, that the

Venetians once more see the bronze horses which, during 18 years (from 1797 to 1815), crowned the triumphal arch in the *Place du Carrousel* at Paris. The church of Santa Maria della Salute, the work of Palladio, is an elegant structure, open to the great canal, and built outside and in, of marble, with a moderate share of ornament. The church of *l'Ascensione* is also an elegant building. The cathedral of Venice is built of Istrian marble. The church of St George is remarkable for its front of marble and its cupola; that of St Giovanni and St Paolo is a large Gothic edifice, surmounted by a cupola. Of the palaces and other public structures, the most conspicuous is the palace of the doges. It is an ancient fabric, in the Gothic style, vast in its extent, and venerable in its appearance. Of the other palaces or mansions of the great families, the most conspicuous are those of Giustiniani, Tiepolo, Balbi, Cornaro, &c. all more remarkable for their size, than for elegance or symmetry. The arsenal of Venice is a commodious, and even a magnificent building, situated on an island near the eastern end of the city. It is defended by a rampart, as well as by the surrounding water; and has before its gates two great pillars, with the two gigantic lions in granite, which stood formerly on the Pireus at Athens. The Rialto consists of one great arch, of 90 feet span, equally remarkable by its height, its boldness, and solidity. It is wholly of marble, and is ascended at each end by a flight of steps. The public library stands in a fine marble structure, near the square of St Mark. Adjoining it is the mint, also an elegant building, with arcades. On the great canal, not far from the Rialto, stands the *Fondaco di Tedeschi*, long a depot for the goods of German merchants, now the council-house of the city. Of theatres, Venice has no less than eight great and small; but several of them are open only during the carnival. The hospitals and prisons of Venice are not on a good footing, the apartments being ill contrived, and in general devoid of a free circulation of air. The commercial greatness of Venice dates, like that of Bruges, Antwerp, and Pisa, from the middle ages. Since the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, it has gradually diminished; at present the mercantile transactions are less active than those of Trieste, and are confined to intercourse with the Levant and other parts of the Mediterranean; to the import of hardware, linen, and other manufactures from the north of Europe; of East and West India goods, direct or through the medium of Malta; and finally, of salt fish from Newfoundland or England, for the use of the Catholics, during fast days and The manufactures of Venice, if not alive in any one branch, are of considerable diversity: they consist of woollens, naves, canvases, and ropes; gold and silver stuff, velvet, and silk stockings; and of lace. There are others also of less consequence, such as

imitations of pearls and other precious stones; ornamental glass works, jewellery, and wax work. Printing is carried on here more extensively than in any other town in Italy. Venice cannot boast of many literary institutions. It is, however, the seat of an academy of the fine arts, of an *atheneum*, or seminary forming a medium between a great school and an university. It contains also a navigation school, and a female establishment called the *conservatoire*; the *Rio de Pietà*, where education is given gratuitously to more than 100 young women. The public library of Venice is extensive; and there are a number of private collections of curiosities and objects of art. Population 130,000; in former times it is said to have been more. The foundation of Venice was laid in 421 as a place of refuge during the invasion of Italy by Attila. The government was at first a democracy; but towards the middle of the 13th century (about 1247), it became a settled aristocracy. Venice was overturned in 1797. It remained subject to Austria till 1805, when, after the battle of Austerlitz, it was annexed to the French kingdom of Italy; but in 1814, it returned definitively under the power of Austria. 160 miles E. Milan, 246 N. Rome. Long. of St Marco, 12. 20. 39. E. Lat. 45. 25. 32. N.

VENZLOO, a strong town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Maese. It is conveniently situated for trade, having a commodious little port, and forming a depot for the merchandise from all the countries bordering on the Maese and the Rhine. It has some fine manufactures. Population 5000. 40 miles N. N. E. Maestricht.

VENLOON, or **LOON**, or **ZAND**, a town of North Brabant, 12 miles W. by N. Breda. Population 3500.

VENNINGEN, a small town of the Davaian circle of the Rhine, near Spire. Pop. 800.

VENNINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Salop, near Shrewsbury.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, on the river Ofanto, 86 miles N. Naples. Population 3500.

VENT, a river of England, in Cumberland, which falls into the South Tyne.

VENIZIE, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Population 2000.

VENYRON, a hamlet of England, in the Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire.

VENTRAI, an abundant river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco, in Lat. 4. 30. N.

VENZONZ, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Tagliamento, 15 miles N. N. W. Udine.

VENZA, a market of Spain, in Granada, 40 miles S. by W. Laga. Population 5000.

VIXIA CAYZ, a province or intendancy of Mexico, situated under the tropics, and extending along the Mexican gulf, from the Rio Bandera (or de los Lagartos) to the great river of Pecos, including a very considerable part of the eastern coast of New Spain. Its length, from the bay of Terrisnos near the island of Carmen, to the small

port of Tampico, is 210 leagues; while its breadth is only in general from 25 to 28 leagues. It is bounded E. by the peninsula of Yucatan; W. by the intendancies of Oaxaca, Puebla, and Mexico; and N. by the colony of New Santander. There are few regions in the New continent where the traveler is more struck with the assemblage of the most opposite climates, than in this province. All the western part of the intendancy of Vera Cruz forms the declivity of the Cordillera of Anahuac. In the space of a day the inhabitants descend from the regions of eternal snow, to the plains in the vicinity of the sea, where the most suffocating heat prevails. The province of Vera Cruz produces the myrtle, the cocoa, tobacco of an excellent quality; cotton, celebrated for its fineness and whiteness; sugar, indigo, &c. The intendancy of Vera Cruz contains within its limits two colossal summits, of which one, the volcano of Orizaba, is, after the Popocatepetl, the most elevated mountain of New Spain. The other summit, the Cofre de Perote, according to the measurement of Humboldt, is nearly 1312 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriffe. It has no metallic mines of any importance. Pop. 156,000.

VERA CRUZ, the grand seaport of Mexico, or New Spain, and the residence of the intendant of the province. It fronts the sea in a semicircle, and is inclosed with a simple wall or parapet, six feet high, and three feet broad, surmounted by a wooden palisade in great decay. On the shore to the south-east and north-west, are two redoubts, with some cannon to defend the port, which is not commodious, being merely a bad anchorage among shallows. Opposite Vera Cruz, at the distance of 400 fathoms, is an islet, on which stands the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, which is fortified with 300 pieces of cannon. Vera Cruz is one of the most considerable places for trade in the Spanish dominions, being the centre of European and West Indian commerce. The city is beautifully and regularly built. It is situated in an arid plain, on which the north winds, which blow with dreadful impetuosity from October till April, have formed hills of moving sand. These contribute very much, by the reverberation of the sun's rays, and by the high temperature which they acquire during the summer months, to increase the suffocating heat of the atmosphere. All the edifices of Vera Cruz are constructed of materials drawn from the bottom of the ocean; for no rock is to be procured in the environs of the city, although a good limestone has now begun to be brought from Compechy. In 1784, a project was formed for conducting part of the fine river of Xamapa to the port of Vera Cruz. On this undertaking large sums have been expended; yet notwithstanding this, the waters of the Xamapa are still more than 12 miles distant from the town of Vera Cruz. In the present state of things, the construction of this aqueduct is esti-

mated to cost from L.208,000 to L.250,000. The habitual population, without including the militia and scattering people, is 18,000. The chief disadvantage of Vera Cruz is its unhealthy situation and climate. It is considered as the principal seat of the yellow fever, which prevails all over the eastern coast of New Spain, and to which thousands of Europeans landing during the hot season, fall victims. The quantity of rain which falls annually at this port amounts to 73 inches, which, joined to the heat of the climate, is extremely favourable to the progress of disease. The ascent from this city into the interior of the country, which is an elevated plain more than 8000 feet above the level of the sea, being through difficult and narrow roads, the merchants of Vera Cruz have lately set on foot the construction of a most magnificent causeway, which is to be continued into the interior as far as Mexico, a distance of more than 290 miles west, 150 miles E. S. E. Puebla. Long. 100. 40. 15. W. Lat. 19. 11. 52. N.

VERA PAZ, a province of Guatemala, bounded N. by the provinces of Chiapa and Yucatan; E. by Honduras and the bay or gulf of Honduras; S. by Guatemala; and W. by the same and Chiapa. It is about 120 miles in length, and 74 in extreme breadth. The country is rough and broken, full of deep ravines, with a plain, which is half a league in extent, and covered with thick and impenetrable woods. Half of this province is of a mild and benign temperature, and the other half is hot, and abounding in mosquitoes of various kinds. The rains here continue nine months in the year. The trade consists chiefly in drugs, cotton, cacao, honey, wool, &c.

VERA PAZ, the chief town of the above province, on the Rio Cohan, which falls into the gulf or lake of Dulce. 600 miles S. E. Mexico. Long. 91. 14. W. Lat. 15. 50. N.

VERAGUA, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, bounded N. by the Caribbean sea; E. by the province of Darien in South America, which is separated from Veragua by the ridge of Canatagua; W. by Costa Rica; and S. by the great Pacific ocean. Veragua is a mountainous, rugged country, covered with vast forests, beautifully interspersed with luxuriant and fertile valleys, wherein are found various estates and grazing farms, well stocked with cattle, from the abundance of excellent pastures. It rains almost continually in this country; and by this constant moisture, the heat of the climate, which is very great, is mitigated. Thunder storms, accompanied with frightful lightning, occur very frequently; and during these storms the torrents rush with such impetuous and overwhelming force into the valleys, from the surrounding mountains, that the country is impassable during the winter season.

VERAGUA, St. Jago de, the capital of the above province, is a handsome town, situated in a moist and warm climate. Its inhabitants are partly Spaniards, partly mulattoes.

VERDE, a town of Hungary, 40 miles N. N. E. Presburg. Population 3000.

VERCELLI, a town of Italy, capital of a Piedmontese district of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Cervo and Sesia. It has a spacious market-place and several good buildings. The cathedral is one of the best in Piedmont; and there are three other churches entitled to the attention of the traveller, as well as the hospital, with its gardens and museum. It has 16,000 inhabitants, who spin and weave silk. 40 miles E. N. E. Turin.

VIRCHALIA, a town in the western frontier of Siberia, the first which occurs after passing the great chain of the Ourals, the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia. It forms, therefore, the custom-house of Siberia; and an impost of 10 per cent. is levied on all goods passing through it. It has 450 houses, four churches, and two convents. Near it are extensive mines. 120 miles N. Cathamburg. Long. 60. 14. E. Lat. 53. 45. N.

VERCHNEY-LOMOV, a town of European Russia, government of Penza, 60 miles W. by N. Penza. Population 4400.

VINDAS NOVAS, a village in the north of Portugal, 4 miles N. E. Oporto.

VLEDI, CAPE, a considerable cape of Africa, stretching out into the Atlantic, and forming the most westerly point of that continent. — It is the name also of various islands and capes on the coast of South America.

VIRDE, ISLANDS OF CAPE, a group situated in the Atlantic, about 80 miles west of the cape, on the coast of Africa, whence they derive their name. It consists of ten islands, of which the largest are, St Jago, St Antonio, and St Nicholas; the small, Mayo, Bona Vista, Sal, St Vincent, St Lucia, Brava, and Fogo. The large islands rise in the interior into very lofty mountains, from which they derive a copious supply of water. Fogo also, as its name expresses, is composed of a very formidable volcano, in a state of perpetual activity. The rest of the smaller islands, though rocky, are destitute of very considerable elevations, and are thus at once deprived of good water, and rendered highly unproductive. The only product for which their arid and stony soil is well adapted, is that of cotton. They also produce an excellent breed of mules and asses; great numbers of which are conveyed to the West Indies. The best parts of the islands are fruitful in Indian corn, which forms the staple food of the inhabitants. They have a good supply of fruits, as oranges, guavas, coconuts, limes, plantains, pine apples, and tamarinds. There is no want of cattle: the rocks are frequented by numerous goats, the skins of which form an article of exportation. Poultry also thrive in a remarkable degree. Turtles are caught so plentifully on the shores, that cargoes of them are sent to America. But the most valuable product of the islands is sea salt, the formation of which Mayo is pe-

culiarly well adapted. The Cape de Verde islands have been subject to the crown of Portugal ever since their first discovery. At present, the Portuguese inhabitants are few, and very poor; and the negro and mulatto natives have become in a great measure independent. A governor-general, however, resides on the island of St Jago, at Porto Praya.

VERDE, RIO, a river of South America, which joins the Paraguay above Assumption.

VERDEN, the chief town of a district of the same name, in Hanover, on the Aller, 63 miles S. W. Hamburg. Population 3600.

VERDON, a river of France, department of the Lower Alps. It joins the Durance.

VERDUN, a town of France, department of the Meuse. It is traversed by the Meuse, which has extensive meadows along its banks. Verdun, though not in general a neat town, contains some good buildings, both public and private. It is well known as the place where the English were detained in France after the rupture of 1803. It has manufactures of woollen and leather. Population 9000. 35 miles W. Metz.

VERDUS, a town of France, on the Garonne, 20 miles N. W. Toulouse. Pop. 3500.

VERE, a river of England, in Herefordshire, which falls into the Coln.

VEREJA, a town of European Russia, government of Moscow, on the Protva. It deals in leather, corn, cattle, tallow, honey, wax, peltry, and linen. Population 6000. 60 miles W. & W. Moscow.

VERFILL, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne, 12 miles N. E. Toulouse. Population 2200.

VERGARA, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa. It has manufactures of steel. Pop. 4000. 24 miles S. W. St Sebastian.

VERGATO, a town of Italy, 18 miles S. W. Bologna. Population 2600.

VERGREENE, a city of the United States, in Addison county, Vermont, on the Otter creek. It contains a woollen manufactory, extensive clothiers' works, iron-works, &c. Population 635. 26 miles S. Burlington.

VERIA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedon, a few miles from the coast of the gulf of Salonica. It has manufactures of cotton and cotton thread. Population 9000, mostly Greeks. 48 miles S. Salonica.

VERMAYOT, a town of France, department of the Yonne, 15 miles S. E. Auxerre. Population 2300.

VERNEJA, a river of Quito, province of Quisno and Macas. It joins the San Miguel.

VERTEJAS, a river of Brazil, in Rio Grande, which enters the Atlantic.

VERVINO, or **RED RIVER**, a river of South America, vicinaty of Buenos Ayres. It rises in Tarija, and joins the Paraguay.

VERMILLON, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which discharges itself into Vermilion bay, in the gulf of Mexico.

VERMILLION RIVER, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into

the Orange. In Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie. Also a tributary of the Illinois river, which it joins 150 miles from the Mississippi.

VERMONT, one of the United States, situated between 42. 44 and 45. of N. lat., and 71. 38 and 72. 27. E. long. from Washington, is a mountainous and inland country. The boundary line that separates it from Canada on the north is 90 miles long, and from Massachusetts on the south, 40 miles. It has New York on the west, and New Hampshire on the east; and its mean length from north to south is 137 miles. Area 10,237 square miles. It is divided into the following 13 counties:—Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Orange, Orleans, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. Pop. 217,914. The Green mountains, from 10 to 15 miles in breadth, traverse the whole length of this state. These mountains begin in the province of Canada; from thence they extend through the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and terminate within a few miles of the sea coast. They run nearly parallel with the course of Connecticut river, and are intersected by numerous vallies, the soil of which is deep, rich, and loamy. Adjoining the rivers are fine plains and meadows; and between the banks of Lake Champlain and the mountains, is a valuable tract of arable land, extending 100 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The whole surface in its natural state is thickly wooded. All the streams and rivers of Vermont have their origin among the Green mountains. About thirty-five of them have an easterly direction, and fall into Connecticut river. About twenty-five run westerly, and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain. Two or three running in the same direction, fall into Hudson's river. In the north-easterly parts of the state, there are four or five streams which have a northerly direction, and run into the Lake Metaphremagog; from thence through the river St Francis, they are emptied into the river St Lawrence. The most considerable streams on the west side of the Green mountains are Otter creek, Onion river, the river Lamolle, and Michicouli. On the east side of the Green mountains are Wantastiquick, or West river, White river, and Pousoomstick. The river Connecticut, into which these rivers fall, forms the eastern boundary of the state. Lake Champlain is the largest collection of water in this part of the United States. The climate is healthy, but subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The snow lies from the middle of December to the middle of March, during which period it is customary to travel in sledges. The weather during this season is generally fair and constant, and rain seldom falls, though hail is not unfrequent. The extreme heat is 94 degrees of Fahrenheit; the extreme cold 27 below zero, the mean heat 45½. Iron ore

exists in great abundance on the west side of the Green mountains, and near Lake Champlain. There are ores of lead at Thetford; and at Sunderland of copper, and of ochre red and yellow. Jasper of a beautiful red colour has been lately discovered. Porcelain clay is found, which retains its white colour in the fire; also soapstone, slate, whinstone, clay for bricks, pipe-clay, and mill-stones, and marl in several places. There are some lead and copper mines. There are 12 paper-mills in the state. Among the most considerable manufacturing towns are Middlebury, Bennington, Brattleborough, Burlington, and Montpelier. Large quantities of maple sugar are made in this state for home consumption, and some for exportation. There are two chalybeate springs. The forest trees are in great variety. Dr Williams, in his judicious account of this state, enumerates thirty-six species of quadrupeds, of which the most remarkable are the bear, black-cat, wild-cat, catamount, deer; fox, red, grey, cross, and black; hare, martin, ermine, mole, mouse, porcupine, rabbit, racoon, skunk; squirrel, grey, black, red, striped, and flying; weasel, wolf, and wood-chuck. In the rivers, ponds, and lakes, are the beaver, mink, muskrat, and otter. They also abound with fish. The soil is well adapted to wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, peas, flax, hemp, and culinary plants. Potatoes thrive well without manure. The natural pasture is excellent. The manufactures which have been begun in this state are not considerable. Distilleries of spirituous liquors have multiplied to an almost incredible extent. Cider and beer are also made; but these wholesome beverages are not in general use. The most extensive brewery of porter is at Middlebury. The wild grape is used at table as a dessert, and a pleasant beverage is made of the gooseberry and raspberry. Ginseng, which grows in great plenty and perfection, is a valuable article of commerce. Pot and pearl ashes, and yellow ochre, are also manufactured. The exports consist of grain, flour, bar iron, nails, pot and pearl ashes, live cattle, horses, beef, pork, cheese and butter, lumber, peltry, and flax, which are sent to Montreal in Canada, and, by the cheapest river communication, to the cities and towns of New York, Portland, Hartford, and Boston. Flocks of cows and sheep are driven to the neighbouring states. The articles of import are rum, wines, brandy, gin, tea, coffee, and articles of British manufacture, such as coarse linens and woollens. Montpelier is the seat of government. The other most considerable towns are Burlington, Middlebury, Windsor, Brattleborough, and Bennington. There is no bank at present in this state. There are two colleges in Vermont, one at Burlington, and the other at Middlebury; and several academies have been established. The legislative power is vested in a house of representatives. Every

town has the right to send one representative. The executive power is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, and 12 councillors. The first settlements began about the year 1724; and in 1760 a number of towns were already formed by emigrants from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The value of the exports from Vermont amounted, in 1799, to 20,480 dollars; in 1803 to 117,450; in 1806 to 103,773; in 1810 to 432,031; in 1812 to 135,647; and in 1816 to 322,394. Population in 1790, 63,580, including 271 free blacks; in 1800, 154,465, blacks 657; and in 1810, 217,395, blacks 750.

VERNANTE, a town of Italy, 11 miles S. Coni. Population 2700.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, department of the Eure, on the Arve. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, and druggs. Population 5300. 18 miles W. Droux.

VERNON, a town of France, department of the Eure, on the Seine, 28 miles S. by F. Rouen. Population 4000.

VERNON, a post township of the United States, in Oneida county, New York, 17 miles W. Utica. Population 1519.—The name of several other townships.

VERNOUX, a town of France, department of the Ardèche. Population 2200.

VEROCRA, a town of Slavonia, on the Drave, 63 miles W. N. W. Essek.

VEROLA-ALGHISE, a town of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, on the Savorola. Population 3000.

VEROLANO, a town of Italy, in Piedmonts. Population 4000.

VERON, a small town in the interior of France, department of the Yonne, with 900 inhabitants. 6 miles S. Sens.

VERONA, a delegation or province of Austrian Italy, government of Venice. Area 1330 square miles; population 285,000.

VERONA, the capital of the above province. The Adige, descending from Tyrol, flows with a full and rapid stream through the city, dividing it into two unequal parts. The form of the city is irregular, its circuit about 8 miles. It retains its former fortification of a moat and earthen mound, and has also two castles on high ground, with a third on the plain; but it is not at present capable of standing a siege. The Adige is here crossed by four different bridges of stone, which connect the respective divisions of the city. Verona has five gates, of which one called Porta del Paglio, is of elegant architecture. The interior of Verona does not correspond with the beauty of its position, several of the streets being narrow and dirty; others, however, are spacious and well paved. The houses, though built in general in an antique style, are of good appearance, from the quantity of marble employed in their construction; a consequence of the abundant quarries in the neighbourhood. Verona contains a cathedral and a number of churches, noted for their paintings; and their

architecture. The church of St Zeno is remarkable for its facade, its vast portal, and the rows of marble columns which support its roof. The town-house has in the outside niches containing busts of statues of the distinguished natives of Verona.—Pliny the elder, Vitruvius, Catullus, and Cornelius Nepos. The building called the royal palace has never been completed. The Palazzo Bevilacqua, the oldest building in Verona, the Palazzo Canossa, admired for its front, and the museum of the academy, for its portico, with its peristyle of large Ionic columns, are worthy of note. Of all the monuments of Verona, the most interesting is the Roman amphitheatre, situated in the spacious square called the Piazza del Bra. This is one of the most magnificent remains of Roman architecture that has descended to modern times. The arena, situated in the centre, and of an oval form, is 220 feet in length, in breadth 136. The seats, rising in successive ranges from the arena, as well as the different passages, the stair-cases and galleries of communication, remain entire. The whole consists of vast blocks of marble, and forms a most solid mass, resting on a double row of masonry vaults, which, in former ages, were appropriated to the custody of the lions, tigers, and other wild beasts. The Academia Philharmonica, and the Philod., contain a number of ancient monuments, not only in Greek and Latin, but in the Punic and Egyptian languages. It has a lyceum or great school, a classical school, and an academy of painting. Here is a public library, and several private collections. Its principal manufacture is that of silk. The lesser manufactures are woollens, leather, gloves, and shoes. The date of the foundation of Verona is not known; but Julius Cæsar established a colony here. On the decline of the empire, it experienced the fate of the other towns in the north of Italy. In 1814, on the overthrow of Bonaparte, it fell into the hands of Austria. Pop. 45,000. 30 miles N. E. Mantua. Long. 11. 1. 15. E. Lat. 45. 35. 7. N.

VERONA, a post township of the United States, in Oneida county, New York, 30 miles W. Utica. Population 1014.

VERSAILLER, a well known town of France, 12 miles W. by S. Paris, and long the residence of the court. In 1668 it was little more than a village, with a hunting lodge for the royal family, when Louis XIV., pleased with the situation, and desirous of residing out of Paris, began to erect a splendid palace, which it required 13 years to build. Though uninhabited since 1789, it retains almost all its beauty. The situation of the palace is on a gradually rising ground. Its front and wings are built of polished stone, ornamented with statues, and a colonnade of the Doric order in the centre. The interior is equally grand and beautiful, the great hall being above 220 feet in length, with costly decorations in marble, painting,

and gilding. It is approached by three great avenues, each lined with a double row of trees, and leading respectively from Paris, St Cloud, and Sceaux. Versailles having, from its situation, little water, it was necessary to bring a supply from a distance, by machinery. This was executed on a grand scale; and no city or royal residence can boast a greater display of reservoirs, fountains, and canals. The spacious park and gardens situated behind the palace, contain parterres, jets d'eau, cascades, and thickets in pleasant variety; also a magnificent orangery. In a retired spot are the two trianons, seats to which the king and queen retired, when desirous to lay aside their rank and state. Its streets cross each other at right angles. The old town contains the principal church, and the greater proportion of elegant buildings. A manufacture of firearms has been established here. Clocks and watches are also made; and the spinning and weaving of cotton, as well as the bleaching of linen, are carried on on a small scale; and since 1814 the chief benefit to the place has arisen from the visits and residence of English families. Versailles has a cathedral, with eight churches. It has a high school, several private seminaries of education, a valuable library, a cabinet of natural history, and a botanical garden. Population 30,000.

VERAILESSA, a town of the United States, and capital of Woodford county, Kentucky. Houses 100. Population 483. 13 miles S. W. Lexington.

VERETE, a town of Hungary, county of Temesvar. It has a school for the followers of the Greek church. Wine, rice, and silk, are cultivated in the environs. It has a manufacture of silk. Population 5000.

VERETION, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 2000.

VEREY BAY, or **GREEN BAY**, a bay of the Atlantic ocean, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the north coast. Long. 63. 54. W. Lat. 46. N.

VERTE RIVIERE, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St Lawrence.

VERTEUIL, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 1800.

VERTOU, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Population 4000. 4 miles S. E. Nantes.

VERTUS, a town of France, department of the Marne. Population 2600. 13 miles S. E. Epemay.

VERVA, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, with 1600 inhabitants. 30 miles N. E. Turin.

VERVASEN, a town of the Netherlands, on the Weerde. It has extensive manufactures of woollens; also dye, soap, vitriol, and aquafortis works. Population 10,000. 13 miles E. by S. Liège.

VERVISA, a town of France, in Champagne, 25 miles N. N. E. Laon. Pop. 3000.

VERZY, a town of France, department of the Marne, with 1600 inhabitants.

VBLOUL, a town of France, department of

the Upper Saone, near the Durance. The town stands in a fertile district. Population 6000. 23 miles N. by E. Besancon.

VERASMOONSK, a town of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Mologa. Pop. 2000. 190 miles N. Moscow.

VEUVIE, a mountain in the south of Italy, about 5 miles S. S. E. Naples, celebrated for its volcanic eruptions. It rises in a gentle swell from the bay of Naples, to an elevation of nearly 3700 feet. The view from its summit is very beautiful, including Naples, with its bay, its islands, and its promontories, as well as the delightful scenery of the Campagna Felice. To the west the prospect loses itself in the immensity of the sea; to the east it extends far into the interior, until bounded by the Apennines. The upper part of the mountain is torn by a series of convulsions, and strewed with its own fragments; the part next in the descent is mixed with dried lava, extending in wide black lines over its surface; while the lower part of the mountain, as if danger were far remote, is covered with villages and country seats, with fields of maize, groves of fruit-trees, and other luxuriant productions, all displaying the great fertility given by the ashes to the soil. The summit of the mountain is in the form of a cone, and consists of masses of burned earth, ashes, and sand, thrown out in the course of ages by the volcano. The crater is extensive, nearly a mile and a half in circumference, but has not above 300 feet of depth or descent from the ridge. After the eruption of 1794, the cone lost much of its elevation; a portion of it, after being shaken, and even raised, by the convulsion, sinking down into the crater, and almost filling up the cavity. The fire raging in the hollow of the mountain, having thus lost its upward vent, poured out the lava from its side, which rolled down the declivity all the way to the sea. The total number of great eruptions on record is above 30, reckoning from the celebrated one of A. D. 79, which proved destructive to Herculaneum. One of the latest, though not most formidable eruptions, took place in the end of the summer of 1819.

VEVRAIN, a town of Hungary, 43 miles S. S. W. Raab. It has a cathedral. Population 4500.

VEVAY, a bailiwick and well built town of the Swiss canton of the Pays de Vaud, on the lake of Geneva. Population 3800. 10 miles E. Lausanne.

VEVAY, a post township of the United States, and capital of Switzerland county, Indiana, on the Ohio. It contains a courthouse, a jail, and had, in 1817, about 90 dwelling-houses.

VEVRES, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps. Population 1800.

VEYZE, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 2300.

VEZELAY, a town of France, department

of the Yonne, 25 miles S. by E. Auxerre. Population 1600.

VEREILLI, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, 13 miles S. W. Lunerville. Population 3000.

VIANA, a considerable town of Portugal, province of Entre Dours e Minho, on the Lima. It contains 8000 inhabitants, chiefly occupied in navigation, fishing, and the sale of wine. 42 miles N. by W. Oporto.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 4 miles N. E. Logrono. Population 3400.

VIANNOSO, a seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Lucca. Population 2000. 16 miles N. by W. Leghorn.

VIASMA, a town in the interior of European Russia, in the province of Smolensko, at the junction of the rivers Vlasma and Bobri. It has 6000 or 7000 inhabitants, and numerous tanneries. It was the scene of partial engagements between the French and Russians in 1812. 115 miles E. by N. Smolensko.

VIATKA, a large government or province in the east of European Russia, bounded N. E. by the government of Perm, and S. by that of Kasan. It extends from 56. to 61. N. lat.; has an area of 47,000 square miles; and a population of 1,100,000. Of this great tract of country, several thousand square miles are occupied by hills and marshes, or by immense forests. The navigable rivers are the Kama, the Viatka, the Urichoma, and the Peschma. This government is divided into 10 circles.

VIATKA, the capital of the above government, at the confluence of the rivers Viatka and Chinoooka. It contains 3500 inhabitants, who send to Archangel large quantities of country produce, corn, flax, linseed oil, tallow, honey, and wax. 420 miles E. N. E. Moscow.

VIMAYE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe, with 2100 inhabitants. 25 miles E. La Mans.

VIC, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, 12 miles N. Lunerville. Pop. 3100.

VIC RIGORAN, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Pop. 3100.

VIC EN CARLADEN, a town of France, department of the Cantal. Pop. 3100.

VIL LE COMTE, a town of France, in Auvergne, 17 miles S. E. Clermont. Population 3100.

VIC FRANKSAC, a town of France, department of the Gers, near the Pyrenees and the river Lese. Population 3100. 13 miles N. W. Auch.

VICKERSA, Sr. a province and captaincy of Brazil, bounded N. by Rio Janeiro, E. by Rio Janeiro and the sea, and W. by the Rio Grande. It is 300 miles from north to south, and 180 in breadth.

VICENTE, Sr. a city of Brazil, in the above province, and once the capital. It was formerly very rich. The cathedral church is handsome. Pop. 3000. Lat. 8. S.

VICENZA, a province of Austrian Italy, in

the government of Venice. Area 1000 square miles; population 310,000.

VICENZA, the capital of the above province, at the confluence of two rivers, one of which divides the town into two parts, connected together by bridges. Its circumference is about four Italian miles; and, though not a place of strength, it is surrounded by a double wall, and defended by a fort. It contains several good streets, and has a market-place of an oblong form, of which the chief ornament is the front of the town-house. The town contains many public buildings of good architecture. The principal is the town-house, equally remarkable for the beauty of its architecture, and the value of the paintings contained in it; the Olympic theatre, built at the expense of the society, in the ancient Roman taste. The bridge of St Michele consists of one lofty arch, resembling the Rialto at Venice. Vicenza contains a number of churches and religious houses, some of elegant structure, and the work of Palladio; others of the Gothic taste, and more ancient. The cathedral is large. The church of della Gratie, inferior in style, is far superior in design and execution. Other churches of more recent date are elegant structures; and, on the whole, few towns can vie with Vicenza in the general taste of its architecture. It has a high school. Of its manufactures, the chief are of silk; woollen and leather are made to a small extent. Vicenza was a Roman station, and suffered greatly on the irruption of the northern tribes. In 1796 it was the scene of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Austrians. Population 25,000. 36 miles W. by N. Venice.

VICO, a town of Italy, with 3300 inhabitants. 2 miles E. by S. Mondovi.

VICO, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata. Population 3000.

VICTON, a post village of the United States, in Ontario county, New York.

VICTORIA, a village of the Caracas, in the province of Venezuela, on the road leading from Caracas to Puerto Cavello. This town was founded by the missionaries. The principal ornament of the place is a handsome church. 6 leagues E. Tulmore.

VICTORIA, a town of Mexico, province of Tabasco, 60 leagues from Campeche.

VIDIGUEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 13 miles N. Beja. Population 2500.

VIDIN, a considerable town of Bulgaria, on the Danube. It has a strong castle, and is in other respects well fortified. Its trade consists in the sale of rock salt, corn, wine, &c. Pop. 30,000. 104 miles E. S. E. Belgrade.

VIJIA, a populous town of Brazil, on the island of Tapoira or Ilhoerica. It has a brisk trade, whale fisheries, distilleries, &c. A strong fort commands the point on which the town is situated; near which are two churches, one of them lately rebuilt on a grand scale. Lat. 12. S.

VIENNA, the capital of the Austrian em-

pire, in the province of Lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, which is joined by the Wien and Alster, two streams, small but rapid, which flow through the town. As Vienna is built on a plain, it is subject to inundation from each of these rivers, particularly from the Wien. The shape of this metropolis is not semicircular or regular, the city or original part forming a town distinct from the suburbs. The shape of the former is circular, its extent limited, being hardly a mile in any direction. Between it and the suburbs is an open space, also circular, and of the width of somewhat more than half a mile. The suburbs are now so connected as to form a continuous whole, surrounded on the outside by a wall which embraces a circuit of no less than 12 miles, or 4 times the extent of the city wall. The form of the whole city and suburbs together approaches to the circular, but with many irregularities in its contour. At present the ramparts serve only as public walks. The city or old part of Vienna has the houses high, and the streets narrow. In the suburbs the houses are not so high, the streets are wider, and many of the buildings are good. There is, however, in these quarters, a most heterogeneous mixture of family mansions, cottages, work-shops, and manufactories. Some of the streets here are not paved, and are consequently subject to all the disadvantages of dust in dry, and of mud in wet weather. The streets are all well lighted at night; and in the city there are large subterranean sewers, which discharge themselves into the Danube. Vienna has eight squares, but they are small and irregular, and encumbered rather than adorned by grotesque ornaments. The imperial palace is situated at the western extremity of the city, close by the ramparts. It is a square edifice of vast extent; but having been built at very different periods, the appearance of the exterior is very irregular. The interior contains valuable collections. The riding academy of Vienna is said to be one of the largest in Europe; but it is surpassed by an assembly-room called the hall of Apollo, which is said to be capable of containing 10,000 people. The Belvidere, a palace built by Prince Eugene, is in one of the suburbs. The imperial mews are capable of containing more than 400 horses. The arsenal contains an immense collection of arms, and many curious ornaments, all of iron. The churches constitute a prominent feature in the appearance of this city; the whole number is 23, besides 14 monasteries, and 3 convents. The cathedral, dedicated to St Stephen, is an ancient Gothic building, which dates from 1270. The interior is elegant and simple; it contains several monuments, in particular that erected to prince Eugene. Its tower is of enormous height. The church of St Peter is in the Italian style. That of the Augustinians contains a monument erected to the archduchess Maria Christina, by her husband, and considered one of the

master-pieces of Canova. The charitable institutions at Vienna are numerous, and richly endowed. The great hospital, equal in extent to any in Paris or London, receives often 10,000 patients in the course of a year. There are separate hospitals for the soldiers, for Jews, for foundlings, orphans, and aged persons. Manufactures in Vienna, if not very extensive, are of great variety. They consist of silks, ribbons, gloves, lace, paper, earthen-ware, instruments, philosophical and musical; maps, engravings, coaches, and carriages in general. The number of wholesale mercantile houses hardly exceeds 200. There is here an exchange, a bank chartered so lately as 1817, and an establishment on the plan of the Lombard or pawn bank of Hamburg and other continental cities. The university of Vienna dates from 1387. It was once under the management of the Jesuits, but has been long taken from their superintendence. It has a botanical garden, a military hospital, an anatomical theatre, and a veterinary school; and it is by far the first medical school in Germany. It contains also public classes for philosophy, the classical languages, literature, law, and theology; the number of professors is fifty-four; that of assistants eighteen. Vienna has, on a small scale, a seminary for the oriental languages. A more extensive establishment is that of the academy of fine arts, and an institution formed in 1770, for the reception of specimens of manufacture. Greek literature is also cultivated here. Books are printed in Roman, and a correspondence kept up with several schools in Greece. The military institutions are, a school of cadets; and since 1810, a polytechnic school for engineers, civil and military. The imperial library is very extensive; it is contained in a large hall, 260 feet in length, and 150 in breadth; and is said to consist of 12,000 manuscripts, and 300,000 printed volumes. Next to this comes the library of the university, computed at 90,000 volumes. The imperial collection of medals and coins is reckoned the most complete in Europe. As to objects of natural history, the collection of animals is small; that of minerals abundant. The latter is decidedly the case in regard to collections, public and private, of paintings, engravings, original drawings, maps, and military plans. Vienna contains also a museum, or repository, formed by a society, for casts of statues and other antiquities, of which the originals can with difficulty be procured. The principal amusements of the people of Vienna are the public walks and the theatres. Of the latter, there are no less than five; two in the city, which belong to the court, and three in the suburbs; but all are below mediocrity. The public walks are much better calculated to afford gratification. The Prater is an immense park on the east side of the town, belonging to the court, but thrown open, with a commendable liberality, to the public. The Augarten is another place of public resort to

the north of the Prater, and separated from it only by an iron railing. The Brigitten-Au is another agreeable walk; but both are much less frequented than the Prater. The environs of Vienna are very fertile and picturesque. To the north are the islands of the Danube; to the west, the lofty summit of the Kahlenberg; to the south, mountains covered with vineyards and extensive forests; and to the east, vast plains, bounded, however, at the farthest horizon, by hills. Vienna was, under the name of *Vindobona*, long the head quarters of a Roman legion, and afterwards fell successively into the hands of the Goths and Huns. In 791, Charlemagne attached it to his dominions. It was often threatened in the wars with the Hungarians and the Turks, who in 1620 destroyed the suburbs. In 1683, an attack by the Turkish army was repulsed. In 1741, though pressed by the Bavarians on the west, and the French and Prussians on the north, Vienna was preserved. In the present age, it was threatened by Napoleon in 1797, and occupied by him in 1805 and 1809. On both occasions proper discipline was observed by the invaders, and little injury was done. Pop. 270,000. 630 miles E. Paris, 896 S.E. London. Long. 16. 22. 31. E. Lat. 48. 12. 34. N.

VIENNA, a town of the United States, the capital of Green county, Kentucky, on Green river, 158 miles W. S. W. Lexington.—3d, A town of South Carolina, on the Savannah. 3d, A post town and port of entry in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the Nanticoke. Houses 20.—4th, A town of Washington county, Ohio, on the Ohio river. Houses 30.—Also the name of several townships.

VIENNE, a river of France, which joins the Loire, department of the Indre and Loire.

VIENNE, a department in the west of France, formed of the ancient province of Upper Poitou, bounded N. by the department of the Indre and Loire, and S. by that of the Charente. Area 2800 square miles. Population 252,000. The principal rivers are the Vienne, the Charente, the Dive, the Clain, and the Creuse. The soil is somewhat chalky and sandy, partly fertile, partly covered with heath. The principal productions are corn, pulse, potatoes, hemp, flax, and wine. The capital is Poitiers.

VIENNE, UPPER, a department in the west of France, including the greatest part of the Limousin, and traversed by the river Vienne, which flows northward to the Loire. Area 2230 square miles. Population 240,000. It is mountainous, produces comparatively little corn, but has extensive pasturages.

VIENNE, a town of France, on the Rhone. Its streets are in general narrow and steep, and it is still an indifferently built place, though some improvements have been recently made in the principal square, and the street traversed by the high road. The cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice, erected on an eminence. It has also two good churches. Here is a small theatre, a high school,

and a museum of curiosities. The manufactures are of woollen, linen, hardware, leather, and coloured paper. But the pride of Vienna is in its antiquities, among which are the remains of a theatre and amphitheatre; several traces of aqueducts; arcades supposed to have belonged to a triumphal arch; and, on the opposite bank of the Rhone, the piles of an ancient Roman bridge. Inscriptions, relief, and medals, exist in various parts of the town; while bronzes, medals, remains of columns and statues, have been repeatedly dug up in the surrounding district. Population 10,300. 18 miles S. Lyons.

VIENNE LE CHATEAU, a town of France, department of the Marne. Population 1700.

VIENNE, a village of the Austrian states, in Tyrol. Population 2500.

VIENNE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in Gelders. It has a Catholic and a Protestant church. Population 4500.

VIENNON, a town of France, department of the Cher, at the influx of the Eure into the Cher. It has manufactures of woollens and silk stuffs; also a cannon foundry. Population 2800. 22 miles N. Bourges.

VIESTE, a seaport of the Adriatic, kingdom of Naples, in the province of the Capitanata, at the extremity of the promontory of Monte Gargano. Population 4700. 22 miles N. N. E. Manfredonia.

VIENX MARCHEZ, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 3500.

VIF, a town of France, on the Greze, 12 miles S. Grenoble. Population 3300.

VIGAN, a town of France, department of the Gard, 28 miles N. N. W. Montpellier. Population 4000.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, capital of a district of the same name, near the Ticino, and somewhat more than a mile in circuit. It was formerly defended by a castle, and is still a walled town, but incapable of making a defence. It has a square, forming the points of junction of several streets. Its public buildings consist of the cathedral, a handsome edifice; two churches, and several convents. It contains also a classical school. Of its manufactures, the principal are of silk. Population 12,000. 15 miles N. W. Pavia.

VIGIANO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Population 5500.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Atlantic, 76 miles S. by W. Corunna. Population 2500.

VIGONA, an inland town of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 5300.

VIJAYAGRAM, a town of Hindoostan, province of the Northern Circars. Long. 83. 33. E. Lat. 16. 4. N.

VILCANAYO, **URUBAMBA**, or **QUELLANAMBA**, a large river of Peru, which falls into the Apurimac, at about Lat. 12. 30. S.

VILCAS GUAMAN, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, which has a church, built on the ruins of a Peruvian fortress.

VILCAS, a river of the same province, which enters the Marañon or Amazon.

VILKOWIA, a small town of Russian Lithuania, on the river Svisla, 44 miles N. N. W. Wilna.

VILLA BOA, a town of Brazil, and capital of the government of Goyas, 430 miles N. W. Rio Janeiro.

VILLA CASTILLA, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, 18 miles N. E. Ubeda. Pop. 4500.

VILLA DO CARMO, a town of Brazil, in the government of Minas Geraes, 20 miles E. N. E. Villa Rica.

VILLA CASTIN, a large village of Spain, 52 miles N. W. Madrid. Population 1600.

VILLA DO CORDE, a town of Portugal, on the Ave, 18 miles N. Oporto. Pop. 4500.

VILLA FALLETTO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 16 miles E. Cuni. Population 2000.

VILLA FRANCA, a town on the island of St Michael, one of the Azores. Pop. 2000.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 2 miles E. Nice. Population 2200.

VILLA FRANCA, another town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po, 20 miles S. by W. Turin. Population 7000.

VILLA FRANCA DE PANADES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has some linen manufactures. Pop. 6000. 27 miles W. Barcelona.

VILLA FRANCA DE XIRA, a town of Portugal, near the Tagus, 20 miles N. E. Lisbon. Population 3000.

VILLA HERMOZA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Population 1100.

VILLA JOYOSA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Population 4800.

VILLA DE LEON, an extensive, populous, and wealthy town of Mexico, intendency of San Luis de Potosi, 156 miles N. W. Mexico.

VILLA MAYOR, a small town of Spain, in Arragon, 3 miles E. Saragosa.

VILLA NOVA, a town of Italy, 2 miles N. Casale. Population 3000.

VILLA NOVA D'ANTI, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 13 miles E. N. E. Turin. Pop. 2000.

VILLA NOVA DE CERVEIRA, a town of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Minho. Pop. 1000.

VILLA NOVA DE MILFONTES, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 miles S. Lisbon.

VILLA NOVA DO PORTINHO, a town of Portugal, near the south coast of the province of Algarve, at the mouth of the river Sylva. Population 3600. 107 miles S. S. E. Lisbon.

VILLA NOVA DO PORTO, a town of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the Douro, opposite Oporto, to which it is now united. Population 10,000.

VILLA NUEVA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Population 1300.

VILLA NUEVA, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, 31 miles W. & W. Barcelona. Population 4500.

VILLA NUEVA DE LOS INFANTES, a town of Spain, province of La Mancha, 115 miles S. S. E. Madrid. Population 6400.

VILLA DE PRINCEPS, a town of the province and government of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, on the confines of the diamond district, visited by Mawe in 1803. It has a

mint-master, to whom all the gold found in the neighbourhood is brought for permutation. As this town adjoining the diamond district, has no one, except travellers on business, with certificates to that effect, is suffered to proceed. Population 5000.

VILLA REAL, a town of Portugal, province of Trás os Montes, on the Corra. Pop. 4000.

VILLA REAL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Mijares. It has manufactures of woollens and silks. Population 7000. 20 miles E. Segorbe.

VILLA REAL, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. Population 2100.

VILLA RICA, a town of Brazil, and capital of the province of Minas Geraes, and the seat of its government. It is situated on the side of a large mountain, connected with others forming an immense chain, of which it is one of the highest. Most of the streets range, in steps, as it were, from the base to the summit, and are crossed by others which lead up the acclivity. The town is divided into two parishes, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants, of whom there are more whites than blacks. Owing to its elevated site, the temperature of the air is generally moderate. Villa Rica owes its origin to the rage for discovering gold mines. It is of considerable extent, but by no means so well peopled as when the mines were rich. The first colonists who adventured into the deserts of Brazil, were entirely prompted by the hope of finding gold. After various disturbances, a regular town began to be formed, about the year 1711. A government-house, a mint, and a depot for arms, were built; and as the trade of mining prospered, the town underwent many improvements; its streets were more regularly built, and some parts of the side of the mountain were levelled, to afford more convenient room for the construction of houses, and the laying out of gardens. Reservoirs were formed, from which water was distributed by means of conduits to all parts, and public fountains were erected in the most convenient and central situations. The mint and smelting-houses were enlarged, and rendered more commodious for the transaction of business. About this period the inhabitants amounted to 12,000 or upwards. Between the years 1730 and 1750, the mines were in the height of their prosperity; but they at length became gradually less abundant. Villa Rica at the present day scarcely retains a shadow of its former splendour. Its inhabitants, with the exception of the shopkeepers, are void of employment; they totally neglect the fine country around them, which, by proper cultivation, would amply compensate for the loss of the wealth which their ancestors drew from its bosom. Long, 46. 50. W. Lat. 20. 20. S.

VILLA RICA, a small town of Spain, 31 miles S. S. E. Madrid.

VILLA RICA DE LOS OJOS DE LA GODIANA, a small town of Spain, 82 miles E. Madrid.

VILLA SAVARY, a town of France, department of the Aube. Population 1900.

VILLA VERDE, a town of Portugal, 32 miles N. Lisbon. Population 1800.

VILLA VIGOSA, a small seaport of Spain, in Asturias, 23 miles N. E. Oviedo.—2d. A mean town on the Guadalquivir, 71 miles W. Cordova.—3d. A village of New Castile, 20 miles N. E. Guadalupe.

VILLA VIGOSA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It contains two churches, six convents, and 3000 inhabitants. 100 miles E. by S. Lisbon.

VILLACH, an old town of Austrian Illyria, in Upper Carinthia, at the confluence of the Drave and the Geyl, 23 miles W. Klagenfurt. Population 3000.

VILLACH, a circle of Austrian Illyria, in the government of Laybach. Area 2175 square miles. Population 120,000.

VILLAFRANCA, a town of Spain, 61 miles N. N. E. Valencia. Population 2300.

VILLAINES LE JUEL, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 2200.

VILLALBONDO DE XUCAR, a town of Spain, province of Cuenca. Population 2200.

VILLALFANDO, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the Valdegragay, which falls into the Doura. Population 6700. 40 miles S. Leon.

VILLANDREAU, a town of France, department of the Gironde, on the Ciron. Population 2200.

VILLAR, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 7 miles N. Plasencia. Population 2000.

VILLARD DE LANS, a town of France, 12 miles S. W. Grenoble. Population 2000.

VILLEUR AUBON, a town of France, 12 miles S. W. Chaumont. Population 1800.

VILLEHUEL LES POILES, a town of France, department of La Manche. Population 3000.

VILLEHANNAN, a town of France, department of the Charente. Population 1700.

VILLEFRANCHE, a town of France, department of the Rhone, at the foot of mountains, adjoining the small river Margon. It has a manufacture of linen, and also a sale of wine. Population 5000. 18 miles N. Lyons.

VILLEFRANCHE, a well built town of France, on the Aveyron. It consists of four streets and a square. Its principal church is remarkable for the bold architecture of its vaults. Pop. 10,000. 25 miles W. Rodez.

VILLEFRANCHE, a town of France, on the Lot, 20 miles S. E. Toulouse. Pop. 2100.

VILLEFRANCHE DE QUETRON, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Population 2500.

VILLEMER, an inland town of France, 20 miles N. Toulouse. Population 4000.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in Murcia. It has a citadel, formerly considered very strong; 2 churches, 3 monasteries, and 12,500 inhabitants. It has manufactures of soap and coarse woollens; also some brandy distilleries. 66 miles S. S. W. Valencia. Long. 1. 2. W. Lat. 38. 35. N.

VILLENAUVE LA GRANDE, a town of France, department of the Aube. Pop. 2500.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, department of the Hérault, 2 miles from Clermont Lodève. Population 1600.

VILLENEUVE, a town of the Pays de Vaud, on the lake of Geneva. Population 1600.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 2100.

VILLENEUVE D'ARENES, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Lot. Wine and brandy form the chief articles of export. Population 5300.

VILLENEUVE D'AVIGNON, a town of France, department of the Gard, on the Rhone, 23 miles E. by N. Nîmes. Pop. 3300.

VILLENEUVE DE BERG, a town of France, department of the Ardèche. Pop. 2200.

VILLENEUVE LA GUYARD, a town of France, on the Yonne. Population 1700.

VILLENEUVE L'ARCHEVEQUE, another town of France, department of the Yonne. Population 2000.

VILLENEUVE SUR YONNE, a town of France, department of the Yonne. It has woollen manufactures. Population 4600.

VILLERS COTTERETS, a town of France, 14 miles S. W. Soissons. Pop. 2400.

VILLETTE, a village of France, 3 miles N. E. Paris. It has lately received the important addition of a large basin or wet-dock. Population 2000.

VILLINGEN, a small town of the west of Germany, in the mountainous district of the Black Forest. It is defended by a wall and moat; is very difficult of access, and has long been a military station of some importance. Pop. 3500. 58 miles S. S. W. Stuttgart.

VILS, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube.

VILVORDEN, a town of South Brabant, on the canal of Brussels. It has manufactures of lace. Pop. 3000. 6 miles N. Brussels.

VIMEIRA, a village of Portuguese Estremadura, noted for the battle between the British and the French, in August 1808. 3 miles N. W. Torres Vedras.

VIMIEIRO, a town of Portugal, 16 miles W. S. W. Estremoz. Population 1600.

VIMOUTIERS, an ill built town of France, department of the Orne, on the Vire. It has manufactures of linen. Pop. 3100.

VINADIO, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura, 24 miles W. S. W. Coni. Pop. 2000.

VINAY, a town of France, on the Trez, 17 miles W. Grenoble. Population 2800.

VINCENNES, a town of France, near the confluence of the Seine and Marne, about 3 miles E. Paris. It is remarkable for its castle, built in a remote age. It continued a palace during three centuries; but has been since used as a state prison. It is still of considerable strength. It was here that the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien was shot on 21st March 1804. Adjoining to the castle is a fine park and forest. Population 1800.

VINCENNES, a post town of the United States, and capital of Knox county, Indiana, on the Wabash, 100 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, and nearly

200 miles by the course of the river. It contains a court-house, a jail, &c. The plan of the town is handsomely designed: the streets are wide, and cross each other at right angles. It has a considerable trade in furs and peltry. Houses 130. Population 863. 120 miles W. Louisville.

VINCENT, St. an island in the West Indies, about 40 miles in length and 10 in breadth. This island was only inhabited by native Caribbs, till, in the latter part of the 17th century, a ship from Guinea, with a cargo of slaves, was either wrecked or run ashore upon the island of St Vincent, into the woods and mountains of which great numbers of the negroes escaped, whom the Indians suffered to remain. Partly by the accession of runaway slaves from Barbadoes, and partly by the children they had by the Indian women, these Africans became very numerous; so that about the beginning of the 18th century, they constrained the Indians to retire into the north-west part of the island. The Indians applied to the French for assistance, and the consequence was a long war between them and the negroes. In 1763, the island being ceded to the English: the first measure of the English government was to dispose of the lands, without any regard to the claims of the Charalies of either race; a war took place, which ended in a compromise, by which the Charalies, after surrendering part of their lands, were permitted to enjoy the remainder unopposed. On the 19th June 1779, St Vincent was captured by a French force from Martinico. It was restored to Britain at the peace of 1783. In 1810 above 18,000 hogsheads of sugar were produced; and at present the average quantity may possibly amount to 20,000 hogsheads. St Vincent contains about 84,000 acres, which are everywhere well watered; but the country is very generally mountainous and rugged. The intermediate vallies, however, are fertile in a high degree, the soil consisting chiefly of a fine mould, composed of sand and clay, well adapted for sugar. Its towns are Kingstown, the capital, and Richmond; the others are villages or hamlets, at the several bays and landing-places. In 1812 St Vincent was almost desolated by a most dreadful eruption of the Soufrier mountain, which had continued quiet for nearly a century before; but from which there now issued such a dreadful torrent of lava, and such clouds of ashes, as nearly covered the island, and had injured the soil in such a manner, that it has never recovered it. Population, whites, 327; free people of colour, 1400; negroes, 22,000. 20 miles W. Barbadoes. Long. 61. 15. W. Lat. 12. 17. N.

VINCENT, Cape St. the S. W. point of Portugal, noted for the naval victory gained off it on 14th February 1797, by Sir John Jervis. Long. 2. 55. 30. W. Lat. 37. 2. 54. N.

VINCENT, St. a district of Brazil, government of St Paul, 150 miles W. Rio Janeiro.

VINCENTE DE LA RANDEIRA, St. a sea-

part of Spain, province of Burgos. Population 3000.

VINISIATURA, a town in Naples, province of Molise. Population 3400.

VINEYARD, a post village of the United States, in Mecklenburgh county, Virginia.

VISONIA, a town of Hindostan, in Behar. Long. 73. 47. E. Lat. 15. 40. N.

VITIMIGLIA, a town of Italy, duchy of Genoa, 60 miles S. W. Genoa. Pop. 5000.

VIZAY, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Tet. It contains numerous manufactures of chintz. Population 8400. 37 miles N. by E. Barcelona.

VIZANCHIPURA, a town of India, in the Carnatic. Long. 78. 57. E. Lat. 12. 54. N.

VIRAKELLY, a town of India, province of Malabar. Long. 76. 10. E. Lat. 10. N.

VIRE, a town of France, near the river Vire, department of Calvados. It has manufactures of woollen. Population 7800. 36 miles S. W. Caen.

VIRGIN GORDA, or STATION TOWN, one of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, 8 miles long. Long. 63. 43. W. Lat. 13. 30. N.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, situated to the east of Porto Rico. They are upwards of 100 in number, but for the most part desert and barren, and extend 60 miles in length, and upwards of 30 in breadth; but they are every way dangerous to navigators. The English and Danes divide most of them; but the Spaniards claim those near Porto Rico.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States, situated between 36. 30. and 40. 40. N. lat., and between 1. 40. E. and 8. 20. W. long. It is bounded N. by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; E. by Maryland and the Atlantic ocean; W. by Kentucky and Ohio. Its length, from the Atlantic on the east to the Cumberland mountains on the west, is 440 miles. Its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 200 miles; area 70,000 square miles. It contains the following counties:—

Accomack	Essex
Albemarle	Fauquier
Amelia	Fairfax
Amherst	Fluvanna
Augusta	Fredrick
Bath	Franklin
Bedford	Gloucester
Berkeley	Goochland
Botetourt	Grayson
Brunswick	Greenbrier
Buckingham	Greensville
Campbell	Giles
Caroline	Halifax
Charles City	Hampshire
Charlotte	Hanover
Chesterfield	Hardy
Cumberland	Harison
Culpeper	Henrico
Cabell	Henry
Diawiddie	Isle of Wigh
Elizabeth City	James City
	Jefferson

Kenhaw	Powhatan
King and Queen	Preston
King George	Prince Edward
King William	Princess Anne
Lancaster	Prince William
Lee	Prince George
Loudoun	Randolph
Louis	Richmond
Jamestown	Richbridge
Madison	Rockingham
Matthews	Russell
Mecklinburg	Scott
Middlesex	Shenandoah
Monongalia	Southampton
Monroe	Spotylvania
Montgomery	Stafford
Mason	Surry
Namson	Surrex
Nelson	Tazewell
New Kent	Tyler
Nicholas	Warwick
Norfolk county	Washington
Northampton	Westmoreland
Northumberland	Wood
Nottaway	Wythe
Ohio	York
Orange	Richmond City
Patrick	Norfolk Borough
Pendleton	Petersburg
Pittsylvania	

The state of Virginia may be classed under four separate divisions, essentially differing from one another. The first, extending 100 miles inland, from the sea coast to the termination of tide at Fredericksburg, Richmond, &c., is low and flat, sometimes sunny, sometimes sandy, and on the margin of rivers composed of a rich loam, covered with a luxuriant and even rank vegetation. This part is unhealthy in the months of August, September, and October. The next division extends from the head of tide water to the Blue Ridge, 150 miles. The surface near the tide water is level; higher up the rivers it becomes swelling; and near the mountains it is often abrupt and broken. The soil is divided into sections of very unequal quality, parallel to each other, and extending throughout the state. The scenery of the upper part is highly picturesque and romantic. There is a vein of limestone running through the counties of Albemarle, Orange, &c. Pit coal of a good quality is found within 20 miles above Richmond, on James river. The third division is the valley between the Blue Ridge and North and Alleghany mountains; a valley which extends, with little interruption, from the Potomac, across the state, to North Carolina and Tennessee, narrower, but of greater length than either of the preceding divisions. The soil is a mould formed on a bed of limestone. The bed of the valley is fertile, producing good crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buck wheat, hemp, flax, timothy, and clover. This valley has innumerable acres of excellent iron.

The fourth division extends from the Alleghany mountains to the river Ohio; a

country wild and broken, in some parts fertile, but generally lean or barren; but having mines of iron, lead, coal, salt, &c. The country is well watered, is excellent for grazing, and has a very healthy climate. Virginia and Maryland lie between those parallels which include the finest climate in the old continent. Here, however, there are greater extremes of heat and cold. The pleasant months are May and June; July and August are intensely hot, and September and October are generally rainy. It is observed, that as agriculture advances, and the swamps are drained, the climate becomes gradually milder. Iron ore is in great abundance on the banks of James river. Copper, in a native state, has been found. Gold ore has also been discovered; and lead ore abounds in different parts. Manganese is found; also marble of a variegated appearance, limestone, slate, talc or soapstone, used for chimneys, tobacco pipes, &c. Coal is found in the western parts, and is in great abundance above Richmond, and on the Appomattox branch of James river. Saltpetre is found in subterraneous places in considerable quantity. There are many mineral springs in Virginia. The principal rivers are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattaponi, Pamunky, York, James, Rivanna, Appomattox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Kenhawa, Ohio, Sandy, Monongahela, and Cheat. The bay of Chesapeake extends inland 200 miles, to its termination in Maryland. The principal forest trees are apple, wild or sweet-scented crab, ash, aspen, beech, black and white birch, catalpa, cherry, chestnut, horse-chestnut, cucumber tree, cypress, dog-wood, elder, elm, fir, hemlock, spruce, fringe or snow-drop tree, sweet gum, hawthorn, hickory, Indus' red-bud; juniper, or red or Virginia cedar; laurel swamp; linden, or American lime; locust, sugar and red flowering maple, red mulberry; black, chestnut, live, red and white oak; pecan, or Illinois nut; persimmon; black, spruce, white, and yellow pine; plane tree, poplar, black ditto, sassafras, spindle-tree, black and white walnut. The forests of Virginia have little underwood; and it is easy to travel through them on foot or on horseback, except on the lowlands in the eastern parts, which are covered with cedars, pines, and cypresses. Of shrubs, there is a great variety. The vine grows luxuriantly. The wild animals are still numerous in the western parts, namely, the wolf, the bear, the deer, the racoon, the squirrel, and the opossum. The feathered race are in great abundance and variety. The rivers contain ample supplies of fish. Some of the largest sturgeon weigh from 100 to 200 pounds. Among the fish peculiar to the United States, are the shor's head, bonita, hog-fish, rock-fish, pond-fish, chub, and four different kinds of perch; trout and eels, the largest of which are from five to six feet long. The shell-fish are oysters, lobsters, crabs, land-turtle, sea-

turtle, loggerhead, and terrabin. The oysters, of which there are several varieties, are very fine. Indian corn is everywhere cultivated on the eastern side of the mountains. Wheat is also much cultivated. White buck-wheat, or French wheat, is of late raised in considerable quantities; oats for the use of horses only; rice, on the borders of the Delmar Swamp, where it is very productive. Hemp is cultivated to a considerable extent, and has become a great article of export to the northern states. Almost every planter cultivates cotton for his own use. The culture of indigo is now abandoned. Palma Christi is cultivated for the oil which it affords; and Beane, from the seed of which, a fine oil, equal to that imported from Italy, is extracted, in the proportion of three gallons to a bushel. Of esculent plants, there are, in the eastern parts, the sweet potatoes, red and white; the common, or Irish potatoes, which is in general use; melons, turnips, pumpkins, parsnips, carrots, artichokes, asparagus, cucumbers, lettuces, and onions. The fruit-trees are apple, pear, cherry, quince, nectarine, apricot, almond, plum, pomegranate, figs, and peaches. Here are manufactures of gunpowder, salt, and saltpetre; also of fire-arms. There are forges of different kinds in Shenandoah, and other counties; and part of the celebrated natural bridge is converted into a shot manufactory. Maple sugar is generally made, and distilleries and breweries are numerous. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. At Portsmouth there is a navy and dock-yard of the United States, where many of the vessels called Baltimore flyers are built. There are various rope-walks. Sugars are boiled, baked, and refined, at Norfolk and Alexandria. More linen cloth is made in the mountains than is sufficient for home demand, and some of it is sent to Richmond and Petersburg. Steam-boats ply from Potomack creek to Washington city, and on James river, between Richmond and Norfolk, with transport boats attached. Wool-carding machines and spinning-mills are found in different parts. The chief exports are tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, beef, pork, &c. From the southern parts are sent to Europe tobacco, wheat, flour, Indian corn, cotton, peas, white oak, staves, tar, pitch, turpentine, pork, bacon, glowing, rattle and black snake root, indigo, oak bark, charcoal, lamp-black, peltries, deer, bear, racoon, muskrat, wild-cat or panther, wolf, and squirrel skins; from the northern parts, hemp, saltpetre, gunpowder, lead, coal, cypress, and pine, shipping to the north of Europe and West India islands. To the latter, butter has been sent; peach brandy to the north of Europe. The value of the exports amounted in 1791, to \$131,965 dollars; in 1799, to \$392,988; in 1811, to 4,622,307; in 1814, to 17,581; and in 1816, to \$212,880. Richmond is the metropolis of the state. The other most considerable towns are Norfolk,

Petersburg, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Portsmouth, Williamsburg, Staunton, and Wheeling. There are four banks, with branches in different parts. Four colleges have also been established. The denominations of Christians in Virginia are Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Friends. There are also many Methodists, some Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Jews, &c. The legislature is composed of a senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of 24 members, chosen for four years, by districts, one-fourth being chosen every year. The representatives are chosen annually, two from each county, and one from several cities and boroughs. The governor is chosen annually by a joint ballot of both houses, and can hold the office but three years in seven. Population in 1790, 747,010; in 1800, 888,140; and in 1810, 974,622, of whom 392,810 were slaves. The increase of whites, in the last ten years, was 31,860, or 3.10ths per cent.; of blacks 83,003, or 15.2-16ths per cent. The first settlements were made here by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the year 1587. In the year 1606, a company of adventurers, having obtained a patent from James I., sent two vessels under the command of Captain Newport, with a number of men, who laid the foundation of James town, on the peninsula which advances into the river of the same name. By famine and other privations they were so reduced, that they were on the point of quitting the country for Newfoundland, when the arrival of Lord Delaware, with three vessels, containing provisions and stores, induced them to remain. In 1611, Lord Delaware, owing to bad health, returned to Europe, leaving about 200 men. Successive reinforcements afterwards arrived; and though the natives, jealous of the new settlers, plotted their destruction, the colony took root in the country, and gradually made its way, driving back the savages and wild beasts, as cultivation increased. Virginia showed great opposition to the arbitrary measures of the British government, in 1765 and 1769. In 1781, it became the theatre of war.

VIRGINIA, a town of Ireland, county of Cavan, 40 miles N. W. Dublin.

VIRIZU, a town of France, department of the Isere, 25 miles N. W. Grenoble. Population 4000.

VISCUNSKI-VOLOTSCHOK, a town of European Russia, government of Tver. Population 4000. 217 miles S. E. Petersburg.

VISK, or **WEXAR**, a town of the Netherlands, on the Maase, 6 miles S. Maastricht. Population 1800.

VIZU, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 42 miles W. W. Oporto. Pop. 5000.

VISO, Et., a neatly built town of Spain, 150 miles S. Madrid. Population 3800.

VISTULA, the great river of Poland, which rises, however, not in that country, but in Austrian Silesia, at the foot of the Carpathians. Flowing eastward, it soon enters Poland at the southern frontier, passing the

ancient capital Cracow. It afterwards passes Warsaw, and receiving the Bug, now becomes one of the greatest rivers of Europe. It passes the towns of Plock and Culm; and after flowing several hundred miles, with a wide channel and undiminished volume, divides, like the Rhine, into two branches, of which one, called the Nogat, and another the Old Vistula, flow eastwards to the Frische Haff, while the largest stream preserves the name of Vistula, and turning to the westward, falls into the Baltic at Dantzie.

VITERSK, a government of the north-west of European Russia, lying to the E. of Courland, and S. of Livonia, between 26. 30. and 31. 50. of E. Long. and 55. 3. and 57. of N. Lat. Area 20,000 square miles. Population nearly 750,000. Its chief rivers are the Dvina, the Ula, and the Vitchea.

VITERSK, a city of European Russia, and the capital of the government of the same name, on the Dvina, at the influx of the Vitchea, which divides it into two parts. Its houses are mostly of wood: Population 13,000. 322 miles N. Petersburg.

VITERBO, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, the capital of the delegation of the same name. Its streets are broad and well paved, its market-place neat, and several of the principal buildings constructed with taste. It has manufactures on a small scale; but its chief attractions to strangers are the warm mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 10,000. 23 miles N. N. W. Rome.

VITOLANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. It has manufactures of leather. Population 5500.

VITRE, a town of France, department of the Ille et Vilaine, on the Vilaine. It has manufactures of woollens, serge, flannel, canvas, and linen. Population 8000. 20 miles E. Rennes.

VITRY, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais, on the Scarpe. Pop. 1800.

VITRY, or **VITRY LE FRANÇOIS**, a town of France, in Champagne. It has a bridge over the Aisne, which here becomes navigable for barges. Its trade is in corn and woollen goods, in cotton and other articles manufactured in the town. Population 7000. 20 miles E. E. Chalons.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, on the Brenne, 31 miles W. Dijon. Pop. 2000.

VITTORIA, a town of Spain, the chief place of the province of Alava. It is situated at the entrance of a beautiful valley, watered by the Zadora. It is, with some exceptions, a scattered and ill built place. The principal churches are those of the Carmelites and the Dominicans. It is noted as the scene of a battle, in which the French were defeated by Lord Wellington. Population 6500. 27 miles S. Bilbao.

VITTORIA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, little visited by travellers. Population 11,000. 40 miles W. by S. Syracuse.

VIC, a town of Piedmont, on the Chiara, 4 miles N. W. Turin. Population 3000.

VIVIERE, a town of France, on the Rhone, 6 miles S. W. Montelimart. Pop. 2000.

VIVONNE, a town of France, 12 miles S. by W. Poitiers. Population 2100.

VIX, a town of France, department of La Vendee. Population 2100.

YIKASAPATAM, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, and residence of the judge and civil establishment, nearly insulated by a small river. Long. 63. 24. E. Lat. 17. 42. N.

VIRIADROOG, a commodious seaport of Hindostan, province of Bejapore, situated south by east of Bombay.

VIZINTI, a town of Sicily, Val di Noto, seldom visited by travellers. Population 5000. 28 miles S. W. Catania.

VLAARDINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, on the Maesa. It has extensive fisheries. Pop. 6000. 6 miles W. by S. Rotterdam.

VLADIMIR, a government of European Russia, to the east of that of Moscow. Area 19,500 square miles. Pop. nearly 1,000,000. The chief rivers are, the Klianna and the Oka. It is divided into 13 circles.

VLADIMIR, a town of European Russia, on the Klianna, 112 miles E. by N. Moscow. Population 3000.

VLIELAND, a small island of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, 6 miles N. the Texel. Population 800.

VLIKINGEN, a town of the Netherlands in South Brabant. Population 3300.

VLODEZIMIR, or **VLADIMIR**, a town of European Russia, in Volhynia, on the Lug. Population 3200.

VOGHERA, a tolerably well built town of Italy, the chief place of a province of the same name, on the Staffora. It has a cathedral, built in the modern style. The principal branches of its industry are the spinning and weaving of silk. Population 10,000. 10 miles N. E. Tortona.

VOGTLAND, a circle or district of Germany, in the kingdom of Saxony, occupying a space of 700 square miles, with 90,000 inhabitants, in the S.W. corner of the kingdom.

VOIRON, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the Morgea. It has a manufactory of arms. Population 5400. 14 miles N. W. Grenoble.

VOLCANELLO, a small islet of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Lipari group, of volcanic origin.

VOLCANO, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily, the most southern of the Lipari group. It consists of a single volcanic mountain, of a conical shape. In all parts of the island, the traces of fire are distinctly visible. It is about 2000 feet in height; the crater is very large; its form oval, its circuit about a mile, its depth about 400 yards. Long. 15. 13. E. Lat. 38. 32. N.

VOLCANO, LITTLE, one of the Lipari islands. Long. 15. 12. E. Lat. 38. 32. N.

VOLCHOV, a river of European Russia, government of Novgorod, which joins the lake Ladoga and Ilmen.

VOLHYNIA, an extensive government of the Russian empire, lying to the east of the kingdom of Poland, between the governments of Grodno and Podolia. Area 23,500 square miles. Population 1,300,000.

VOLKMANSTEIN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Diemel. Population 2300.

VOLCA, a town of European Turkey. The city, 33 miles N. W. Larissa. Pop. 3000.

VOLGONA, a province or government of European Russia, lying to the south of that of Archangel, and to the east of those of Norgorod and Olonetz. It extends from Long. 33. 30. to 43. 30. E. and from Lat. 53. 30. to 63. N., being one of the largest, but worst peopled governments of the empire. Area 148,000 square miles. Pop. 654,000. The government is divided into ten circles.

VOLGONA, a town of European Russia, and the capital of the above province, on the river Volga. It has manufactures of silk, linen, canvas, dye-stuffs, and leather. Pop. 11,000. 368 miles E. by N. Petersburg.

VOLKOLANSK, a town of European Russia, 73 miles W. N. W. Moscow. Pop. 2000.

VOLPIANO, a town of Italy, 12 miles N. by E. Turin. Population 3700.

VOIAR, a town of European Russia, government of Sarator, on the Volga, 70 miles N. E. Sarator. Population 4000.

VOULT, a considerable river of Guinea, in Western Africa.

VOITERA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the river Era. It contains a cathedral, an hospital, and several churches. It appears from its monuments to have been a place of great antiquity. Population 5000. 24 miles S. by W. Florence.

VOITIANO, a river of Naples. It falls into the gulf of Gaeta, 29 miles N. W. Naples.

VOIVIC, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 2100.

VONIKIA, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 50 miles K. Joannina.

VOONBURG, a village of the Netherlands, 2 miles E. the Hague. Population 1700.

VOOAN, an island of the Netherlands, between two mouths of the Maese. It is tolerably fertile in corn. The chief place is Briel.

VOODST, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles E. Arnheim. Population 4400.

VORABERGEN, a mountainous district of the Austrian states, bordering on Switzerland, the lake of Constance and Bavaria. Area 240 square miles. Population 25,000.

The chief town is Bregenz.

VORCHHARTZ, a town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz. Population 2300.

VONDER, a village of the Netherlands, 16 miles E. by N. Steynen. Population 2300.

VORHIMMEL, a seaport of Denmark, island of Zealand, 33 miles S. S. W. Copenhagen. Population 1900.

VORREY, a town of France, on the Roire, 9 miles N. W. Grenoble. Population 2100.

VORONKA, a river of European Russia, which joins the Don.

VORONKA, a province or government in the interior of European Russia, bounded E. by the country of the Don Cossacks, and lying between Lat. 43. and 44. N. Area 21,000 square miles. Population 600,000. It borders on the Ukraine, and, like that extensive country, is in general a good soil, and a steady stream of it is traversed by 3 navigable rivers, the Don, the Voronka, and the Dniez, besides a number of smaller streams.

VORONKA, the capital of the above government, on the river Voronka. Its principal buildings are the cathedral, the residence of the governor, and the public offices of the province. Here are classical and other schools. It has manufactures of glass, leather, and hardware. Population 12,000 or 13,000. 293 miles S. Moscow.

VOSORA, a great chain of mountains in the east of France, extending from north to south, in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine, from Bale to Spire, attaining an elevation of 4000 or 5000 feet, and covered with snow during eight or nine months in the year. Length about 130 miles.

VOSORA, a department in the north-east of France, formed of a part of Lorraine, and adjoining the departments of the Meurthe and Upper Saone. Extent 2400 square miles. Population 334,000. The surface is rugged, consisting of mountains and forest land, interspersed with valleys of greater or less extent. Here are the sources of several large rivers, the Meuse, the Moselle, the Meurthe, and the Saone. The smaller streams and mountain torrents are very numerous.

VOUGA, a town of Portugal, on the Vouga, 37 miles N. Coimbra.

VOURLA, a seaport of Asia Minor, now a village of little importance. Houses 1000. 25 miles W. Smyrna.

VOUTEZAC, a town of France, department of the Corrèze. Population 1100.

VOUVRAY, a town of France, on the Loire, 6 miles N. E. Tours. Population 2500.

VRAKENS, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, district of Bundermonde, 9 miles W. Antwerp. Population 4000.

VREDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Breikela. Population 2000.

VRIESEN VREEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel. Pop. 1800.

VRAVOVA, a town of the Austrian states, in Slavonia, on the Danube, at the influx of the small river Vuksa, which divides it into two parts. The chief manufacture is the twisting of silk. Population 5700. 21 miles S. E. Raab.

VRAVUARA, a town of Italy, in Naples, 63 miles N. E. Naples. Population 2300.

VRYZANA, a town of European Russia, government of Olorets, on the Vylogra. Population 2000.

W.

WAAO, a large river of Hungary, which falls into the Danube.

WAAI, a great river of the Netherlands, or rather branch of the Rhine, which leaves that river at Sebekeneschana, and joins the Maese, at the small island of Voorn. Separating afterwards from the Maese, it joins it at Worcum.

WAAIWYK, a town of North Brabant, 10 miles W. Bois le Duc. Population 1400.

WAARSCHOOT, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles N. W. Ghent. Population 5300.

WABASH, a river of the United States, in Indiana, which waters the middle and western parts of the state, and flows into the Ohio, 30 miles above Cumberland river.

WABASH, **LAFFLE**, a river of the United States, in Indiana. It joins the Wabash.

WACHENHUT, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 12 miles W. Mannheim. Population 1800.

WAGEN, a town of West Flanders, near the Lys, 10 miles S. W. Ghent. Pop. 2200.

WADDINGWIJN, North and South, two adjoining villages of South Holland; the one containing 1200, the other 600 inhabitants. 10 miles S. E. Leyden.

WADDINGTON, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Population 677.

WADDEA, a river of England and Wales, which falls into the Tag.

WADSWORTH, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich, 9 miles S. Zurich. Population 3300.

WADY, a country of Central Africa, situated to the west of Fezzan, and east of Fitter and Begemee.—The name also of various rivers in Africa.

WADSWELL, a river of the United States, in South Carolina.

WADSTENA, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, on the lake of Wetter. Pop. 1500.

WAGENINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Leek. Population 3000.

WAGRAM, a village of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the river Rusbach, celebrated for a great battle between the Austrians and the French in July 1809. 16 miles N. E. Vienna.

WARREN, a town of Germany. 30 miles W. N. W. Strelitz. Population 3400.

WARTLINGEN, a town of Germany. 17 miles E. N. E. Stuttgart. Population 2300.

WARTHOVEN, a town of Germany, on the Ipe, 78 miles W. by S. Vienna. Pop. 3400.

WARTHOVEN, a town of Lower Austria, 65 miles W. N. W. Vienna. Population 2000.

WAINFLEET, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire. It had formerly two churches, only one of which now remains. Population 1400. 14 miles N. N. E. Boston.

WAITZEN, or **VACE**, a town of Hungary, on a bend of the Danube, 25 miles E. Presburg. Population 5200.

WAKATONIKA, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which joins the Muskingum.

WAKE, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Population 17,500, including 5078 slaves.

WAKEFIELD, a large and well built town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Most of the streets are regular, handsome, and spacious. The market-cross is an elegant structure, being an open colonnade of the Doric order, supporting a dome. The parish church is a spacious and lofty Gothic structure, and the spire is considered the highest in Yorkshire. The date of this office is uncertain. About half a mile further to the north is the new church of St John, erected towards the close of the 16th century. In this town is a free grammar school, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, but much improved by private benefactors. The school-house is a noble and spacious building. Here is also a charity school, founded for the instruction and clothing of poor boys and girls in Wakefield. The charitable donations to this town, indeed, are very considerable. At the bottom of Westgate, the principal street in the town, is the house of correction for the whole Riding. This prison is a large and noble structure of stone, surrounded by an outer wall, and contains above 150 cells. At the south-east entrance into Wakefield is a handsome stone bridge, over the Calder. It was built in the reign of Edward III., and is a fine specimen of the masonry of that age. In the centre of this bridge, resting partly on the sterlings, is an ancient chapel, built in the richest style of Gothic or Saracenic architecture. The most beautiful structure is ten yards in length, and about eight in breadth. The roof is a window, overhanging the river, is adorned with various and beautiful tracery, and the parapets perforated. The windows on the north and south sides are equally rich. But the west front, facing the passage over the bridge, exceeds all the rest in profusion of ornament. Within the last thirty years Wakefield has been greatly improved; a new town has been built, a great number of new streets opened and built, and much of the old town re-built. The court-house, the new banks, the corn and auction mart, and that elegant building appropriated to assemblies, rooms, new-room, library, and dispensary, have also been recently built. In the immediate neighbourhood is the asylum for the West Riding pauper lunatics, a most ex-

temore and costly building. This town, like Leeds, is situated on the edge of the manufacturing district, of which the Calder here forms the eastern boundary. Wakefield being one of the greatest corn markets in England, contains immense corn warehouses, erected on the banks of the Calder. Population 16,764. 9 miles S. Leeds.

WAKEFIELD, a township of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire. Population 1166.

WALACHIA, or **WALACHIA**, an extensive province in the north of Turkey, in Europe, situated between 44. 0. and 45. 52. of N. Lat. It is bordered on the N. by a range of mountains, separating it from Transylvania and Moldavia; on the S. by a boundary equally majestic, the Danube flowing from W. to E., and dividing it from the interior of Turkey. Its form is oblong; its length from west to east about 330 miles; its median breadth about 160. Its area is computed at between 21,000 and 23,000 square miles. The chief towns are Bucharest, Tergovista, Brailow, and Giurgiov. The face of the country is considerably diversified. In the north it is mountainous. The central and southern parts of the province are less uneven, consisting partly of valleys fertile and romantic, and partly of plains extensive and pregnant. Few countries are more indebted to nature, or might carry cultivation to a greater length, were the government enlightened, and property secure. At present, however, very little is done to correct physical defects. The extensive marshes are left undrained, while mountainous tracts are covered with forests. The principal rivers are, first, the Danube, which receives a number of tributary streams, both from north and south. These are the Alt or Aluta, the Dumbowitza, the Jalowitza, and the Serech. The climate of Walachia partakes of the extremes of heat and cold. Even in the most favoured tracts, the country appears deserted, and hardly ever discovers a trace of European culture. The source of this neglect, and of the very scanty population, is to be sought in the insecurity of property, arising from bad government, which perpetuates poverty from one generation to another, and accustoms the inhabitants to limit their exertions to the raising of the mere necessities of life. The agricultural products of Walachia consist chiefly of wheat, millet, maize, beans, and pease. Vines and fruits of various kinds are abundant here; but the chief wealth of this, as of other countries rich by nature, and little improved by industry, consists in its pasture, which feeds numerous herds of cattle and sheep. Of manufactures, Walachia is almost entirely destitute. The gypsies, who form here no inconsiderable part of the population (about 100,000), are partly employed in rude hardware work. The trade of the country, almost as backward as its agriculture and manufactures, is in the hands of Jews, Greeks, and Armenians. In

religion, the Walachians are followers of the Greek church; but the population of the province is very mixed, comprising not only gypsies, but a number of descendants of Bulgarians and Rascians. Russia has of late years interfered, to assure to the inhabitants the enjoyment of a share of independence. They are governed, not directly by the Porte, like the interior provinces of Turkey, but by a Hospodar or prince, who is always of the Greek religion, and in general of a Greek family of rank. The Boyards or landholders are exempted from direct taxes. Three fall on the peasants, mechanics, and lower classes generally. Pop. supposed below 800,000.

WALDORF, a township of England, in Northumberland. Population 674.

WALCHEREN, an island of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, in the German ocean, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is the most populous and best cultivated of the different islands composing the province of Zealand. It is about 13 miles long, and 8 broad. It lies low, and would be subject to inundations from the sea, were it not protected by strong dykes. This island contains the three towns of Middelburg, the capital, Flushing, and Veere. Agues and bilious complaints prevail in spring and autumn. Hence the general sickness prevalent among the British troops during their occupation of it in 1800.

WALCOT, the name of various parishes, townships, and hamlets in England.

WALD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 9 miles E. S. E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 3100.

WALDAR, a village of the Prussian states, in Upper Lusatia. Population 1700.

WALDERA, PRINCIPALITY OF, a district in the west of Germany, consisting of two counties, Waldeck and Pyrmont. Area 456 square miles. Population 69,000. It contains towns of the same name.

WALDEN, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

WALDENBURG, a town of Saxony, 49 miles W. S. W. Dresden. Population 3600.

WALDENBURG, a town of Prussian Silesia, 10 miles W. S. W. Schweidnitz. Pop. 1700.

WALDRICHEN, a town of Germany, in Baden; on the Rh. Population 2100.

WALDOBOROUGH, a seaport of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, 180 miles N. E. Boston. Population 2100.

WALDRIDGE, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire, near Aylesbury.

WALEN, a principality in the west of the island of Great Britain. It forms nearly a peninsula, being washed on the north and west by the Irish sea, on the south and south-east by the Bristol channel, and limited on the east by the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Chester. It is situated between 51. 20. and 53. 25. of north latitude; and between 2. 41. and 4. 56. west longitude from Greenwich. The length from north to south extends, from 130 to 150 miles, and the breadth from 60 to 80; comprising an

area of about 8125 square miles, equal to 5,206,900 acres of land. The principality of Wales is divided into North and South Wales, containing twelve counties; the division of North Wales comprehending the counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; and South Wales, the counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. The general aspect of Wales is bold, romantic, and mountainous, consisting of almost continued ranges of lofty mountains and impending crags, intersected by numerous deep ravines, with extensive valleys, and affording endless views of wild mountain scenery. Of these mountainous chains which intersect the country, it may be generally observed, that they extend in a direction from south-east to north-west, having their most abrupt declivity facing the latter quarter. The principal range in North Wales is that which is denominated the Snowdonian chain, from the circumstance of the lofty mountain Snowdon occupying its centre. Commencing at Barlley island, in the south-west extremity of Caernarvonshire, the line, varied at irregular intervals by conical peaks, extends in a north-easterly direction to the promontory of Penmaenbach, in the bay of Conway. The intermediate parts consist of the loftiest mountains in Wales. Ferwyn chain occupies the eastern part of Merionethshire, and branches out into Denbighshire. Its length is about sixteen miles, and the breadth varies from five to ten. Cader Ferwyn, Cader Ffronwen, and the Sylattin, are the most elevated points. Another line diverges off into Montgomeryshire, and joins the Breddin chain, extending into Shropshire. Another chain, or rather a continuance of the same, extends in a south-west direction from Penmaen, near the vale of Tanad, in Montgomeryshire, to the sea-coast near Llanyllin in Merionethshire. In this extensive ridge are conspicuous several lofty mountains, known under the appellation of the Arrans and the Arrenigs; the most eminent of which are Arran-beu-llen and Arran-forddy; and the extremity of the line is grandly marked by the triple head of the lofty Cefnair Idria. The celebrated Ffynhonnau proudly elevate his lofty crest above a range of table land, extending from the vicinity of Llanvair in the N. E., till they decline in the S. W., and end in the abrupt cliffs which bound part of the bay of Cardigan, near Aberystwith. An extensive chain of mountains stretches from Biddi forest, north-east of Llandudnod wells in Radnorshire; crosses the northern part of Brecknockshire; continues in a south-westerly direction through Carmarthenshire; and terminates in the conspicuous ridge of the Frocoel or Ffrincul mountain, in the county of Pembroke. The Ffowr hills on the eastern side of Brecknockshire commence another line, principally known under the general appellation of the Black mountains, from the appearance given to them by the

dark vegetation covering of heath and ling. Numerous lakes are scattered among these mountains, which it would be useless to enumerate. Thus amounting, according to some accounts, to between 40 and 50. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Conway, the Towy, and the Dyfi. There are numerous lakes, rivers, and streams of water, teem with almost every kind of fresh-water fish; while the sea, encircling the coast, affords a luxuriant addition. Of the number of tribes, many species, not found in other parts of the island, are inhabitants of this, and some animals rarely to be met with, still frequent the wilds of this diversified country; such as the goat, here found in his wild state. Roe-bucks were anciently numerous, but instances of seeing any are now extremely rare. Wales is distinguished for the abundance and value of its mineral productions, which form an inexhaustible source of wealth. These are found in great profusion throughout its mountainous districts. Silver is found in Cardiganshire. One of the mines produces silver ore, lead ore, and quartz. Other mines in the same county contain similar substances, though they are not equally productive in silver. Llanvair is at present the richest mine worked in the principality; comprising silver, lead, quartz, spar, with a small portion of copper, and yields about one-sixth of lead ore. There is a mine of copper in Cardiganshire, the ore of which contains one twentieth part of pure metal. Lead is found in a variety of places throughout Wales, but particularly in the counties of Flint, Caernarvon, Montgomery, Carmarthen, and Cardigan; indeed the latter may be considered as the most extensive and richest mining field in Britain. The principal iron-works are Mesthyr Ffwdil, Aberdare, and Cyfartha in Glamorganshire; and the Union, Llanelly, Beaufort works, and Gwernan furnace, in Brecknockshire. It has generally been remarked, that wherever iron is discoverable, coal is not far distant; rather underlying it, or lying in collateral strata. Coal is found in every county of Wales, except Cardigan, Merioneth, and Caernarvon. In North Wales, the principal coal-works are in the vicinity of Caerphilly, at Bagillt, near Holywell, and Brynion and Mostyn in the parish of Walsford, Flintshire; near Chirk, Ruseon, and Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh; at several places along the line of the canal in Montgomeryshire, and Maltravers, Anglesey. The agriculture of Wales may be considered as very far behind that of England. The implements employed are rude and ill constructed; and the Welsh farmer has no skilful mode of managing his land, which he exhausts by a succession of crops. Until of late years the roads throughout Wales were indifferent in the extreme. A great improvement, however, has taken place in this point. Numerous roads have been widened, short roads, and otherwise ameliorated, by the addition of

drains, arches, bridges, &c. to the great accommodation of travellers, and general benefit of the inhabitants. Great improvements have also been made in the internal navigation. The junction of the navigation on the River Severn and Dee has been effected, by means of an aquatic communication through the counties of Denbigh and Flint, with various modifications into the mining and manufacturing districts in the adjacent counties. This plan was carried into effect by cutting a canal from the Severn near Shrewsbury, to the Dee in the vicinity of Chester. The act for this canal was obtained in 1784. It has 687 lockages, connecting the Severn with the Mersey, and sending out various internal branches at convenient points. The manufactures are numerous, for which Wales has been long celebrated; also stockings, wigs, gloves, and socks. Very considerable manufactures of cottons and cotton twist have also been established in the counties of Flint and Denbigh. Numerous manufactures of copper, iron, lead, tin-plates, &c. have been set up both in North and South Wales. The Welsh have many strange customs and peculiar superstitions. They are remarkably fond of poetry and music; and their language is said to be peculiarly adapted to poetical effusions. The ancient language of Wales is, however, getting fast into disuse through the principality, more especially the southern part. The gentry of the country are principally educated in England, and consequently few of them speak it. Family distinction is held in great estimation. Wales sends 24 members to parliament, viz. one for each county; and one for the principal town in each county, except that of Merioneth, in the room of which, two towns in the county of Pembroke send one member each. Llewellyn ap Gruffyth was the last prince who exerted himself in the independence of Wales; he was subdued by Edward I. in 1284, and fell in the field of battle. From that time Wales has been annexed to the English crown; but the union was not complete till the reign of Henry VIII. When the government and laws were formed agreeably to those of England. Population 717,454.

Wales New South, an extensive tract of country on the western coast of New Holland, discovered by Captain Cook in the year 1770, who sailed along the coast, and at length came to an anchorage in the only harbour which appeared to him commodious, and which he called Botany Bay. By his report of the country, the British government was induced to fix upon it, as the best adapted spot that could be found for a colony, to which they might transport convicts. According to this determination Governor Phillip was sent to this new settlement, where he arrived on the 26th of January 1788, with 1500 convicts, and a parcel of marines, and laid the foundation of the new settlement, which continued gradually to improve under his government, until the close of the year

1792. In 1800 it contained, including the settlers in Norfolk Island, 8000 inhabitants. According to the latest accounts, the number of inhabitants in the various towns and districts belonging to Port Jackson, amounted to 16,884, of whom there were 6297 convicts. The settlements of the British in New South Wales were first along Port Jackson and the Hawkesbury river; they have since extended backward into the country. For a long period the Blue mountains formed an impassable boundary to the east. A carriage road has now been constructed across these mountains, to the distance of 100 miles; and the population is spreading in the valleys beyond them. In 1817 and 1818 two expeditions were sent out to explore the course of the Lachlan and Macquarie to their termination, which was found to be in extensive valleys. The British settlements in this quarter exceed the town of Sydney, which is the capital of New South Wales, and is about 7 miles distant from the head of Port Jackson; also the town of Parramatta, which is situated at the head of Port Jackson harbour, at the distance of about 18 miles by water, and 16 by land, from Sydney; Windsor, which is 36 miles distant from Sydney westward, and is situated near the confluence of the South Creek with the Hawkesbury; Liverpool, 18 miles from Sydney. There is also a small settlement in the district of Coal river, about 40 miles northward of Port Jackson, where the town of Newcastle is situated. This is the place of transportation for criminals; from Botany Bay, and contains between 400 and 500 of these incorrigible offenders, besides 20 free settlers, and 80 troops. The settlements in Van Diemen's Land, which are also included in New South Wales, are described under their proper title. The climate of the colony, particularly in the inland districts, is highly salubrious, although the heats in summer are sometimes excessive, the thermometer frequently rising in the shade to 80, and even to 100 degrees and upwards of Fahrenheit. This, however, happens only during the hot winds; and these do not prevail, upon an average, more than eight or ten days in the year. The mean heat during the three summer months, December, January, and February, is about 65 degrees at noon, which is mitigated by a regular sea breeze. The three autumn months are March, April, and May. The weather in March is generally very unsettled. The three winter months are June, July, and August. During this interval the mornings and evenings are very chilly, and the nights excessively cold. Ice half an inch thick is found at the distance of 20 miles from the coast. The spring months are September, October, and November. In November the weather may be again called hot. The thermometer at day-light is seldom under 60, and frequently at noon rises to 80, 85, and even 90 degrees. In the inland districts to the westward of the mountains, the

climate is about 5 degrees colder. The colony of New South Wales possesses every variety of soil, from the sandy beach, and the cold hungry clay, to the fertile loam and the deep vegetable mould. For the distance of 6 or 8 miles from the coast, the land is in general extremely barren, being a poor hungry sand, thickly studded with rocks. Beyond this barren waste, which thus forms a girdle to the coast, the country suddenly begins to improve. The soil changes to a thin layer of vegetable mould, resting on a stratum of yellow clay, which is again supported by a deep bed of schistus. This description of country, with a few exceptions, however, which deserve not to be particularly noticed, forms another girdle of about 10 miles in breadth; so that, generally speaking, the colony, for about 16 miles into the interior, may be said to possess a soil which has naturally no claim to fertility. At this distance, however, the aspect of the country begins rapidly to improve. The forest is less thick, and the trees in general are of another description; the iron barks, yellow gums, and forest oaks, disappearing, and the stringy barks, blue gums, and box trees, generally usurping their stead. Four miles further into the interior, the appearance of the country is truly beautiful. An endless variety of hill and dale, clothed in the most luxuriant herbage, and covered with bleating flocks and lowing herds, at length indicate the region to be inhabited by civilised man. The soil has no longer the stamp of barrenness. A rich loam, resting on a substratum of fat red clay, several feet in depth, is found even on the tops of the highest hills, which in general do not yield in fertility to the valleys. The alluvial lands which are on the banks of the Nepean and the Hawkesbury, are of far greater fertility, being a rich vegetable mould, many feet in depth, and have, without doubt, been gradually formed by depositions from them during the periods of their inundations. These plains gradually enlarge themselves until you arrive at the junction of the Nepean with the Hawkesbury, on each side of which they are commonly from a mile to a mile and a half in breadth. The banks of this latter river are of still greater fertility than the banks of the former. There are also various tracts of unappropriated lands. Of these is a tract called the Cow Pastures; also the district called the Five Islands. The Cow Pastures, reserved for such of the horned cattle as had wandered away from the settlers, and had run wild, and multiplied in that state, is about 30 miles distant from Sydney. It is bounded E. by the river Nepean, W. by the Blue mountains, of which this river, on the north side of the Cow Pastures, forms the base, so that they together form a northern boundary; and S. by a thicket of about 10 miles in breadth, which the cattle have never been able to penetrate. This fine tract of country contains about 100,000 acres of good land, a consider-

able portion of which is flooded, and equal to any on the banks of the Hawkesbury. The district of the Five Islands commences at the distance of about 40 miles to the southward of Sydney, and extends to Blood Haven river. The country to the westward of the Blue mountains ranks next in fertility to Sydney, and claims pre-eminence not to be derived from any superiority of soil in those parts of it which have been explored, as from its amazing extent, and great diversity of climate. It is in general perfectly free from underwood; and in many places is without any timber at all. Bathurst Plains, for instance, where there is a commandant, a military depot, and some few settlers established, have been found by actual measurement to contain upwards of 60,000 acres, upon which there is scarcely a tree. This country is admirably adapted for pasturage. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, and rye, are all grown in this colony; but the two former are most cultivated. Potatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, turnips, pease, beans, cauliflowers, brocoli, asparagus, lettuces, onions, and in fact every species of vegetables known in Britain, are produced in this colony; many of them attain a much superior degree of perfection, but a few also degenerate. The colony is justly famed for the goodness and variety of its fruit: peaches, apricots, nectarines, oranges, grapes, pears, plums, figs, pomegranates, raspberries, strawberries, and melons of all sorts, attain the highest degree of maturity in the open air; and even the pine-apple may be produced, merely by the aid of the common forcing glass. The climate, however, at Port Jackson, is not altogether congenial to the growth of the apple, currant, and gooseberry. The increase of horses and cattle throughout the colony has been very rapid. Wages, as in all new colonies, are high. But as the governor fixes the wages to be paid to convicts, and as they are generally employed in common labour, their services may be got at a very reasonable rate. The price of provisions is liable to great extremes; a proportion of the land on which the colony depends for an adequate supply of food, being within reach of the inundations of the rivers Hawkesbury and Nepean, which frequently destroy in a moment the fairest hopes of the farmer. In 1800, wheat and maize sold at the exorbitant rate of 1.5 and 1.5 per bushel. By the last accounts received from the colony, good mutton and beef were to be had for 6d. per pound; veal for 8d.; and pork for 9d. Wheat was selling in the market at 3s. 1d. per bushel; oats at 4s.; barley at 4s.; maize at 4s. 6d.; potatoes at 5s. per cwt.; fowls at 4s. 6d. per couple; ducks at 5s. per ditto. The progress of this colony in wealth and population would have been much more rapid; but its advances have been obstructed by the most injurious and absurd restrictions on its industry. For a long time, the conversion of grain into spirits was prohibited, which deprived

the colonists of a market for their goods, and proved extremely ruinous to the interests. Heavy export duties were also imposed on all the staple products of the country, which had the effect of discouraging industry, by depriving it of a market for its produce. Great quantities of coal, and also of timber, would have been exported to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the East Indies, had it not been for those prohibitory duties, as many of the ships from those countries returned in ballast. The coast and shores to the southward about 1 with whales and seals; and this fishery would have been eagerly prosecuted by the colonists; but it was, by indirect regulation, and under heavy prohibitory duties; and thus this lucrative trade was greatly discouraged.

In addition to the restrictions, the vessels of New South Wales are in effect prohibited by the 1st act renewing the charter of the East India company, from navigating the seas within the company's charter; & as those seas which it is most profitable for them to navigate. The act in question imposes on all vessels, whether belonging to Britain or her colonies, a absurd and impolitic restriction, that they must not be of the size of 350 tons, in order to qualify them for the navigation of the seas within the limits of the company's charter. Now, there are few or no vessels belonging to New South Wales of this size, which would be in the highest degree inconvenient; and their trade is indeed on such a small scale, that to lay them under the burden of furnishing out cargoes for such large vessels, is in many cases to stop it altogether.

WALBY, New, a name given to a part of North America, about 18° E. and S. W. of Hudson's bay, and divided into North and South. **WALBY**, a large city of Central Africa, capital of the kingdom of Hereroo, described to Mr Park as larger than Lombard.

WALFORD, a parish and hamlet of England, in Herefordshire.

WALKERSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Centre county, Pennsylvania—2d. A post village of Lincoln county, Georgia.

WALL, a township of England, Northumberland—2d. A hamlet in Staffordshire.

WALLABROOK, a thriving and populous village of Scotland, in Ayrshire.

WALLASEY ISLE, in England, situated in the river Chooch, Essex.

WALLBOUN, a town of Germany, in Baden, with 2100 inhabitants.

WALLERENBORO, a town of Hungary, on the Hernuth. Population 2000.

WALLERSTATT, LAKE OF, a lake of Switzerland, open below long and wide.

WALLSTEDT, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St Gall, on the lake of Wallenstadt, 48 miles E. S. E. Zurich.

WALKERN, a town of Bohemia, 53 miles N. S. W. Prague. Population 1700.

WALLESTEN, a town of Franconia, 4 miles N. Nordlingen. Population 1300.

WALLFETHWATER and **WALLEY**, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire and Nottingham.

WALLINGFORD, a borough and market town of England, Berkshire, on the Thames, over which is a stately stone bridge, with 19 arches, one of the oldest structures of the kind on the river. The town has of late years been much improved, both in houses and inhabitants. It has much trade in malt, and is the conveyance of corn by water to London. Near the river side may yet be discovered the ruins of its ancient castle. Wallingford contains three churches, one of them rebuilt about 50 years ago, and ornamented with a spire of a singular form. The town contains, besides, meeting-houses for Quakers, Methodists, and Baptists. Here is a handsome market-house, and a town-hall; also six almshouses and a free school. It has sent two members to parliament from the 23d year of Edward I.: number of voters 150. Population 2003. 14 miles N. N. W. Reading.

WALLINGFORD, two post townships of the United States, in Vermont and Connecticut.

WALLINGTON, a township of England, in Northumberland, 14 miles W. Morpeth.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Surrey. Population 217.

WALLIS'S ISLAND, in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis in the year 1767, surrounded by a reef of rocks. Long. 177° W. Lat. 13° 10' S.

WALLKILL, a river of the United States, which flows into the Hudson, near Kingston. The name also of a post township.

WALMER, a village and parish of England, county of Kent. It is reckoned one of the members of the Cinque Ports. Here is an ancient castle, in which the lord warden of the Cinque Ports occasionally resides. Population 1500. 14 mile S. Deal.

WALNEY ISLAND, an island of England, in the north part of Lancashire. It is 10 miles in length, but hardly 1 in breadth. It has two or three small villages and a chapel.

WALNET, a small river of North America, which enters the Scioto from the east.

WALNUT, BIG, a river of the United States, in Ohio. It joins the Scioto.

WALNUT BRANCH, a post village of the United States, in Fauquier county, Virginia.

WALNUT COVE, a post village of the United States, Campbell county, Tennessee.

WALNUT CREEK, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which runs into the Scioto.

WALPOLE, a post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Population 1800.

WALPOLE, a post township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Pop. 1304. 12 miles S. Charleston.

WALSLEY, a market town and parish of England, and borough, county of Stafford. It consists chiefly of 12 large and regular streets. It is a thriving and flourishing town, and has manufactures, chiefly the making of buckles, chases, snaffles, bridlebits, girths, stirrups, and all sorts of hardware, employed in saddlery. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, or All Saints, &c.

merly belonged to the abbey of Hales Owen. It is a building of great antiquity, in the form of a cross, but does not exhibit any traces of Saxon architecture. Besides the church, the town contains several places of worship for dissenters of different denominations; also an excellent free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, or her successor. Pop. of town, 6410. 15 miles S. Stafford.

WALSHAM, or NORTH WALSHAM, a market town of England, in Norfolk. It has a parish church, the tower of which fell down in 1794. There are, besides, meeting-houses for Quakers, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists. Pop. 2303. 10 miles N. Norwich.

WALSINGHAM, GREAT, a market town and parish of England, in Norfolk, on a small river, which falls into the sea, about seven miles to the north. It is chiefly celebrated for its ancient monastery. The church at Walsingham is a large and interesting pile, displaying in its architecture, ornaments, monuments, and font, much to interest and gratify the antiquary. The latter is not only the finest specimen of the sort in the county, but perhaps in England. What is at present used as a bridewell, was also an hospital for lepers. Pop. 1061. 25 miles N. W. Norwich.

WALSROD, a town of Germany, in Hanover, on the Rhine. Population 1300.

WALTADT, GEFAT and LITTEL, two villages of Bavarian Franconia, on the Main. Population 5000.

WALTENHOF, a village of Upper Lusatia, on the borders of Bohemia. Pop. 3100.

WALTENHOF, WURIG, a well built village of Prussia in Silesia. Population 2000.

WATERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, 7 miles W. S. W. Gotha. Population 2000.

WALTHAM, the name of various parishes in England.

WALTHAM, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on Charles river. Population 1014.

WALTHAM ABBEY, an irregularly built town of England, in Essex, near the river Lea. The abbey house is said to have been a very extensive building, but has been wholly demolished for many years. The abbey church, which was built in the usual form of a cross, and consisted of a nave, transept, choir, ante-chapel, &c. was a very considerable structure. The intervention of the transeps is still visible. Above this rose the ancient tower. Part of the tower falling through decay, the remainder was blown up by under-miners, and the whole choir, the tower, transept, and the east chapel, were demolished, so that nothing was left standing but the west end, which has since been fitted up, and made a church, and constitutes the present church. This venerable relic, though much damaged and mutilated, contains several interesting and curious specimens of the ornamental sculpture, semicircular arches, and other characteristics of the Norman style of architecture. Pop. 2097. 12½ miles N. E. London.

WALTHAMSTOW, a village and parish of England, in Essex, on the river Lea, near Layton, 6½ miles N. E. by N. St. Paul's, London. Population 404.

WALTON, the name of numerous parishes, hamlets, and townships of England.

WALTON, a post township of the United States, Delaware county, New York, on the Delaware. Population 1311.

WALTON, a county of the United States, in Georgia. Pop. 1026, besides 60 slaves.

WAWAN, a river of England, in the county of Chester, which falls into the Lea.

WALWORTH, a hamlet of England, county of Surrey. Of late years it has been rapidly increasing in buildings and population.

WAMERTINGHE, a town of the Netherlands, with 3000 inhabitants.

WAMPUL, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden mouth.

WANDIPOR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Boctan. This town is principally inhabited by priests of the Grand Lama. Long. 89. 57. E. Lat. 27. 51. N.

WANDIRWASH, a town and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. In 1759, the British troops were repulsed in an attack on it, with great slaughter, but in November following, it was taken by Sir Eyre Coote. In January 1760, a decisive battle was fought near it, between the British and the French. Long. 78. 40. E. Lat. 12. 20. N.

WANDSFORTH, or WANDSFORD BRIDGE, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, on the Nene.

WANDSWORTH, a parish of England, in Surrey. Population 6702.

WANGARA, a large country, situated in the very heart of Central Africa, and much celebrated in the early descriptions of that continent, though it has not been reached, or even any distinct particulars obtained by modern travellers.

WANGEN, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Population 1800.

WANGERE, a fortified town of Hindostan, province of Gujarat. It had 5000 houses, and a very handsome mosque. Long. 76. 58. E. Lat. 22. 37. N.

WANLOCK, a small river of Scotland, on the borders of Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire, which joins the Carrick.

WANLOCKHEAD, a considerable village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, about a mile south-west of Leadhills, on the above river. It is solely inhabited by the lead miners, who, with their families, amounted in 1810, to about 670 inhabitants.

WAXEN, a river of England, in Northumberland, which falls into the sea.

WAXTEAD, a village and parish of England, in Essex, and in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Many of the houses in the parish are handsome buildings, the residence of opulent merchants and the families of London. The present church is a handsome structure of brick, and with Portland stone.

Wansted House, the residence of the family, is a very large and magnificent structure. Population 1334.

WASTAR, a very ancient market town of England, in Berkshire, supposed to have been Roman station. It is celebrated in history as the birth-place of the great Alfred, and in the time of the Saxons it was a royal residence; and after the conquest it was made a borough. On the west of the town commences the vale of White Horse, taking its name from a figure of a gigantic horse cut on the bos of a hill, in a galloping posture, covering near an acre of ground. This is supposed to have been cut as a memorial of Alfred's victory over the Danes, in 871. A manufactory of sack and foul weather cloth is carried on here. Population 2440. 26 miles N. W. Reading.

WATRAM, a river of England, forming a branch of the great river Stour.

WATZEN, a town of Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Population 2300.

WAPPING, a village and parish of England, in the county of Middlesex, on the east of the metropolis, and reckoned one of its out-parishes. It is situated on the north bank of the river Thames. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in trades connected with the shipping of the port of London, such as slop-sellers, ship-carpenters, tall-makers, chain-layers, &c. The new docks formed here, have been a great improvement to the place. The church of Wapping is a plain building, erected in 1790. Population 3078.

WAPPING CRICK, a village of the United States, Dutchess, New York.

WAPPING RIVER, a river of the United States, which runs into the Hudson.

WAPPONONG, a river of the United States, in Virginia. It joins the Potomac.

WARADFIN, GREAT, or NAU VASAR, a fortified town of Hungary, on the river Korosch. It is neatly, and even elegantly built. The cathedral, after lying many years in ruins, was rebuilt in 1776, on an elegant plan, and the archbishop's palace is a beautiful and large edifice. Here are several Catholic convents and schools. Population 7000. 35 miles S. S. E. Debrecin. Long. 21. 35. S. E. Lat. 47. 2. 34. N.

WARASIN, a town of Austrian Croatia, and capital of a palatinate or county of the same name, on the Drave, 132 miles S. Vienna. Population 4500.

WARBING, a seaport of Sweden, province of Halland, 34 miles S. Gottenburg. Pop. 1400.

WARWICK, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire, one mile N. N. E. Blackpool.

WARSAU, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Dyssel. Population 2300.

WARD'S CRICK, a river of the United States, in Virginia. It joins James river—22, in Maryland. It joins the Chesapeake.

WARDE, a small town of Denmark, near the west coast of Jutland, on the Warde.

WARD, there are several parishes of this name in England.

WARD, two townships of England, in Lancashire and Cheshire.

WARDSWORTH, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 6101.

WARDHURST, the chief town of a district of the same name, on a island in Norwegian Fjemark. Long. 31. 7. 30. E. Lat. 70. 22. 36. N.

WARDIN, or WARRIN, a watering village of England, in Northumberland.

WARZ, a well built market town of England, Hertfordshire, on the Iara. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length, with several smaller very interesting it. There were anciently two religious establishments in this town, one of them a priory of Benedictines, some remains of the buildings of which are yet standing, adjoining the church, near the banks of the river. The church is a spacious edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower at the west end. Several almshouses, for poor widows, &c. are in different parts of the town. It has a considerable traffic in corn and malt. Population 2844.

WARZ, a river of the United States, in Worcester county. It joins the Chicopee.

WARWICK, a market town of England, county of Cornwall, partly in the parish of Egloskayle, and partly in that of St. Blaise. It is chiefly noted for its stone bridge, consisting of 17 arches, which crosses the Tamar, and connects those two parishes. It is nearly 220 feet in length, and was built in the reign of Henry IV. 238 miles W. S. W. London.

WARWICK, a market town and borough of England, in Dorsetshire, near the mouth of the river Frome, where it falls into Poole's harbour. The Fiddle passes it on the north, and both meeting together, form a bay on the east. Over the Frome is a bridge of 11 arches, near which is a commodious quay. There is another bridge of three arches on the north, without the wall, over the Fiddle. Warham had formerly 17 churches, though the number is now reduced to three. Its chief traffic consists in the digging of pipe-clay in the neighbourhood, and sending it to Cornwall. There is also some trade in stockings, iron, and coals. It sends two members to parliament; number of voters about 800. Pop. 1931. 9 miles W. S. W. Poole.

WARWICK, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Ems. Population 3300.

WARFORD, GREAT and LITTLE, two townships of England, county of Chester.

WARIA, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic.

WARD, a township of England, in the county of Northumberland.

WARDHURST, a township of England, in Northumberland.

WARDSWORTH, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland.

WARDWORTH, a parish of England, &c. nearly a square town in the county of Northumberland, on the Tyne. It is a market.

ly of one street. The church is a handsome building, having a spire 100 feet high. At the south end of the town stands Warkworth castle, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland. Population 594. 5 miles S. E. Alnwick.

WARLEY, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire, 11 mile S. S. W. Northallerton.

WARLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 4982.

WARLEY-WIDONS, a township of England, county of Worcester. Population 578.

WARMIEN, a town of Silesia, 60 miles W. S. W. Breslau. Population 1800.

WARMELAND, a province of Sweden, in West Gothland, bounded S. by the lake of Wener, and W. by the mountains of Norway. It is about 230 miles in length from north to south, and 130 in breadth from east to west. Area 6686 square miles. Pop. 140,000.

WARMEVILLE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 741.

WARMISTON, a market town of England, county of Wilts. The parish church is a spacious and handsome building. It has also a neat chapel. There are also four chapels belonging to the dissenters; a good market-house and assembly-room; and a free grammar school. It has a manufacture of broad cloth, which has been greatly reduced during the last 20 years. Population 5612. 22 miles N. N. W. Salisbury.

WARMSBURY, NORTH, a township of England, in Southamptonshire.

WARNE, a river of England, in Northumberland. It falls into the German ocean, about 4 miles S. Holy Island.

WARNER, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, which joins the Contoocook.

WARREN, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, on the Lys. Pop. 6300. 10 miles S. E. Ypres.

WARREN, a river of England, in Salop, which joins the Onny, near Hardwick.

WARREN, a town of the United States, in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the Mahoning, 77 miles N. W. Pittsburg. Houses 84.

WARREN, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Pennsylvania. Population 827.

WARREN, the chief town of the above county, on the Alleghany river, at the entrance of the Conowingo. Houses 24.

WARREN, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Ohio. Pop. 9926.

3d, In Kentucky, south of Green river. Population 14,957, including 1400 slaves. 3d, In the state of the Mississippi. Pop. 1560. 4th, In the north part of North Carolina. Pop. 11,004, besides 6262 slaves. 5th, In the central part of Georgia. Pop. 3720, besides 3044 slaves. 6th, In West Tennessee. Pop. 5726, besides 478 slaves.

WARREN, a post town of the United States, in Bristol county, Rhode Island, on Narragansett bay, 22 miles S. S. W. Boston. Population 1775. It contains two churches, and carries on a considerable trade with the

West Indies.—It is the name of various townships.

WARRENTON, a post town of the United States, capital of Lancaster county, Virginia.

—2d, Capital of Warren county, North Carolina. It contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, and two academies. 64 miles S. Petersburg. 3d, A post town in Warren county, Mississippi.

WARRENGTOWNS, a small neat town of Ireland, in the county of Down.

WARRINGTON, a large, populous, and thriving town of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey. Some of the streets are wide, containing handsome modern buildings, while others are long and narrow, containing mean houses. The church contains many ancient and handsome monuments; and here are two chapels of ease. There are also places of worship for the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Methodists, and Quakers. It has a manufacture of sail-cloth; also of coarse linens and checks; pin-making, glass-making, and iron-founding, are also carried on. Over the river Mersey is a handsome stone bridge. Pop. 12,670. 18 miles E. Liverpool.

WARRINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire.

WARSAW, a large city, formerly the capital of the whole of Poland, and now of the kingdom of that name, on the Vistula, across which is a floating bridge 1500 feet long. It is an open town, and covers a great extent of ground, the length of the town and suburbs being between 3 and 4 miles; its breadth between 2 and 3; but in this are included large spaces occupied by gardens. The streets were long ungravelled. At present, however, considerable sums are expended by government on paving, and several of the streets are clean and well lighted. The town is divided into the Old and New, exclusive of four suburbs, of which one, Praga, lies on the right bank of the river. The Old town consists of one main street, with some smaller streets joining it on either side. It is miserably built, with the exception of a few public edifices, such as the council-house, St John's church, and a collegiate church, belonging formerly to the Jesuits. The New town is less badly built, and extends along the banks of the Vistula, in a winding form, to the extent of nearly 3 miles, including, however, a number of gardens. It contains several churches, public buildings, and barracks. Its largest edifice is the palace of the kings of the house of Saxony, now the residence of the viceroy. The extensive garden of this palace forms the only public walk of the place. The castle of Warsaw stands near the river, and is a large quadrangle, with halls where the two houses of parliament, (the diet and senate) hold their sittings. It contains several public halls, and is likely soon to receive great improvements. The suburbs are less badly built than the Old town; and Praga is memorable in history for the annals made on it in the au-

turn of 1794, by the Russian army under Suwarrow; assaults too nearly resembling those on Ismail, in their fury and sanguinary result. Praga was on that occasion almost totally destroyed, and was long ere it rose from its ruins. Now, however, (in 1822) it is rebuilding on a neat and even elegant plan. Of the castles or mansions in the vicinity, the residence of Sobieski is still remarked for its beautiful gardens and statues. Of the public establishments of Warsaw, the principal in the offices of government, which, since 1815, have reassumed the royal form. Towards the end of 1816, there was established here a university; also schools for surgery and drawing, a high school, a college for the sons of the Catholic nobility, and a military academy. The removal of the court has occasioned the reduction or abandonment of the manufactures of certain articles. At present, woollen stuffs, soap, tobacco, gold and silver wire, are made here; also carriages, harness, and, to a small extent, carpeting. Here are likewise several wholesome manufactory houses. Since 1817, two great annual fairs have been established. Warsaw is a town of very old date, but was long an insignificant place. In 1793 Koscusko retreated on Warsaw, and defended it with success against the Prussians, during the summer of 1794. But on the arrival of Suwarrow and the Russians, Praga was taken by assault, and delivered to pillage. Since 1815, Warsaw has been the residence of a viceroy representing the emperor of Russia; also the place of meeting of the Polish parliament. Population 100,000. 320 miles E. Berlin, and 214 S. N. E. Dantzic. Long. 20. 2. 45. E. Lat. 52. 14. N.

WARZA, a river of Poland, which joins the Oder at Custrin.

WARZENBURG, a town of East Prussia, 60 miles N. Königsberg.

WARTON, two townships in Lancashire, and a hamlet in Northumberland, England.

WARTI, a river of Brazil, in the province of Santa, which enters the sea.

WARWICKSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the centre of the country, in a north-west direction from the metropolis. It is bounded N. E. by Leicestershire, E. by Northamptonshire, S. E. by Oxfordshire, S. W. by Gloucestershire, W. by Worcestershire, and N. W. by Staffordshire, being in length about 50 miles, and in breadth 33. It contains 101 square miles, equal to 639,760 square acres. The general aspect of this county is an agreeable alternation of hill and dale, eminently beautiful to behold, and remarkably conducive to the purposes of agriculture. The insulated situation of the county, and its freedom from any great inequalities of surface, render the climate mild, and vegetation early. The soil, as is usual with the midland district, possesses great variety. Indeed, nearly every species is to be seen. The greater part, however, is of a description highly amenable to the purposes of

agriculture; and it may safely be asserted, that few counties possess less bad or sterile land in proportion to that which is really fertile and abundantly the husbandman's toil. The crops usually cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, vetches, and turnips. The crops partially raised are rye, potatoes, and flax. It has extensive pastures. The principal woodlands of this county are still to be found in the north and south of its former great forest, in the middle, western, and northern districts; but nearly every division is interspersed with valuable and ornamental timber. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Tame, the Leam, the Rea, the Stour, the Aise, the Arrow, the Anchor, the Blythe, the Swift, the Cole, and the Dove. The chief medicinal springs are those of Leamington and Newnham-Keggs. It has an extensive system of canal navigation. The best coal in the county is that found at Bedworth. The seam at this place is from 3 to 4 feet in thickness. It is also found at Chilvers Coton, Nuncaton Common, Hunt's Hall, Oldbury, and Griffhollow. Limestone abounds in many parts. Freestone rock is found in most divisions, where the soil is a light sand; also considerable quarries of blue flagstone. Manufactures of various descriptions are cultivated to a considerable extent. The manufactory of hardware goods at Birmingham has been long celebrated. Not less than 16,000 people, in the city of Coventry, and neighbouring towns and villages, are employed to be employed in the manufacture of ribbons. The manufacture of watches is likewise cultivated. At Warwick are manufactories of worsted for the hosiery trade; of calicoes, and other cotton goods, from yarn spun at Manchester and the neighbourhood; and a mill for the spinning of cotton yarn. At Alcester about 1000 persons are employed in the making of needles; and in other parts of Warwickshire there are considerable flax manufactures, and much linen yarn spun. It contains one city, Coventry; one borough, Warwick; and 11 other market towns, viz. Atherstone, Alcester, Birmingham, Colehill, Henley, Kington, Nuncaton, Rugby, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, and Sutton Coldfield. Pop. 274,302.

WARWICK, a town of England, near the centre of the above county, on the Avon. It is of great antiquity, and justly celebrated for the grandeur of its castle, and its other public buildings. The town stands on a rocky hill, the acclivity of which, though somewhat abrupt, is not considerable. In 1094 Warwick was nearly destroyed by fire; and to this accident it is indebted for the regularity with which it is built. The streets meet near the centre of the town, on an eminence. The principal street is intersected by another street, which runs nearly north and south. At the eastern extremity of the first street is an ancient gate, the perspective effect of which has been injured by modern embellishments. At the western ex-

trinity is another gateway, surmounted by a semicircular chapel, of a plain but impressive appearance. Nearly in the centre of the street, between the gates, is the court-house or town-hall, a respectable stone structure. The street which intersects this principal district, and passes nearly from north to south, contains in its northern division, many capacious and ornamental buildings. Warwick had formerly six parish churches, but it has now only two. The edifices of the early ages were all either for war, or religion: they were either churches or castles; and Warwick is fortunate in still preserving both a castle and a chapel, which rank among the brightest specimens of those two classes of architecture. The principal church is dedicated to St Mary. In the great fire of 1694, the larger portion of it perished in the flames; but the choir, some rooms on the north-east, and the chapel, happily escaped. A new church was begun and finished in the year 1704; but it is in no respect equal in architectural beauty to the old structure. At the west end is a square tower, the height of which, from the base to the top of the battlements, is 120 feet. The extreme length is about 100 feet; the breadth 66 feet; the cross aisle measures 100 feet 6 inches. The interior is rendered august by the remains of the ancient structure. The chapel of Our Lady, usually termed the Beauchamp chapel, adjoins on the south the chancel of St Mary's church. The building was begun in the 21st of Henry VI. and completed in the 3d of Edward IV. The exterior is a beautiful specimen of the decorated Gothic or English style, and is covered with tracery, panels, and other architectural enrichments. The church dedicated to St Nicholas is a respectable stone building, but by no means conspicuous for beauty. The court-house, or town-hall, is a creditable edifice. The county-hall is a spacious and ornamental structure. The market-house is of stone, with a piazza for the accommodation of traders. The county-jail adjoins the great hall, and is an extensive and well designed modern fabric. The bride-well is likewise spacious. Here are three charity schools, and several hospitals. Over the Avon is an elegant stone bridge of one arch. On the northern bank of the river stands the castle, on the solid rock, nearly 100 feet higher than the level of the Avon, but on the north side it is even with the town, and has a charming prospect from the terrace. Across the river, communicating with the castle, there was a stone bridge of 12 arches, which is gone to decay. It is supposed to have been originally built by Elizabeth, queen of Mercia, in the 10th century. William the Conqueror considered this castle of great importance, when he enlarged it, and put it in complete repair, giving it to the custody of Henry de Mesbury, on whom he bestowed the earldom of Warwick. It is at present one of the noblest castles remaining in England; the whole of the apartments

are elegantly furnished, and adorned with many original paintings. Several hundred persons are employed in carding and spinning long wool, and in other branches relating to the preparation of worsted for the hosiery trade. There is also a mill on the river Avon, at the distance of one mile and a half from the town, for spinning cotton yarns. Warwick sends two members to parliament. Pop. 8233, 904 miles N. W. London.

WARWICK, a town of West Flanders, on the Lys. Tobacco is cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 4200. 9 miles S. W. Courtray.

WARWICK, a county of the United States, in Indiana. Population in 1816, 3000.—2d. In the east part of Virginia. Population 1635. Slaves 1420.—The name of several townships.

WARA, a town of European Russia, in Finland, 180 miles N. Aba. Population 2600.

WARU, a river of England, in Rutlandshire, which joins the Welland.

WASHAWAY, a hamlet of England, in Cornwall, 3 miles N. W. Bolnin.

WASHBROOK, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, 6 miles from Cirencester.

WASHBROOK, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which joins the Wharfe, near Otley.

WASHYK, a large and noted estuary in England, in Lincolnshire and Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, a village of England, in Durham, on the Wear. Population 1243.

WASHINGTON, a county of the United States, on the east side of Maine. Population 7870.—2d. In the central part of Vermont.—3d. In Rhode Island. Population 14,969.—4th. In New York, bounded N. by Essex county, E. by Vermont, S. by Rensselaer county, and W. by Saratoga and Warren counties. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its greatest breadth 45. Population in 1810, 42,300.—5th. In the south-west part of Pennsylvania. Population 36,289.—6th. In the south-east part of Ohio.—7th. In Indiana.—8th. In the central part of Kentucky. Population 13,248. Slaves 2245.—9th. In the district of Columbia. Pop. 15,471.—10th. In Maryland. Population 18,730. Slaves 2656.—11th. In Illinois.—12th. In the south-west part of Virginia. Population 12,136. Slaves 1448.—13th. In North Carolina. Population 3464, besides 1287 slaves.—14th. In the central part of Georgia. Population 2846, including 3513 slaves.—15th. In the east end of East Tennessee. Population 7746, including 880 slaves.—16th. In Alabama. Chief town St Stephen's.

WASHINGTON, a post town of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut. Population 1874. 10 miles S. W. Litchfield.—2d. A village in Watervliet, New York, on the Hudson, nearly opposite Troy, 5 miles N. Albany.—3d. A post town and borough, and capital of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the head branches of Chartier's creek. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a college, and various other public buildings and manufacturing establishments. Houses 400. Population

2500. 25 miles S. W. Pittsburg.—4th, A village in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.—5th, A post town in Miami county, Ohio. Population 757.—6th, A post town, and capital of Mason county, Kentucky. It contains a court-house, a jail, and two houses of public worship. Population 818. 30 miles N. E. Lexington.—7th, A post town, and capital of Fayette county, Ohio.—30 miles N. W. Chillicothe.—8th, A post village in Culpeper county, Virginia.—9th, A seaport, and capital of Beaufort county, North Carolina, on the Pamlico. It contains a court-house and jail. Population about 600. 30 miles N. Newbern.—10th, A post town, and capital of Wilkes county, Georgia, on Kettle Creek. It contains a court-house and a jail. Population from 1000 to 1500. 50 miles W. N. W. Augusta.—11th, A post town in Rhea county, Tennessee.—12th, In Adams county, Mississippi, on St. Catherine's Creek. Jefferson college, in this town, was incorporated in 1802. Pop. 524. 6 miles E. Natchez.

WASHINGTON, the metropolis of the United States, in the district of Columbia. The city of Washington became the seat of the national government in 1800. It is situated on the Maryland side of the Potomac, 295 miles by the course of the river and bay, from the Atlantic, on a point of land between the Eastern Branch and the Potomac; and its site, as laid out, extends two or three miles up each of these rivers. It is separated from Georgetown by Rock Creek, over which are two bridges; and there is a bridge over the Potomac, more than a mile in length, leading to Alexandria. A canal is constructed from the Potomac, passing up the Tiber, a small stream which flows through Washington, and then across the plain of the city to the Eastern Branch, forming a communication between the two rivers. The natural situation of Washington is pleasant and salubrious; and it is laid out on a plan which, when completed, will render it one of the handsomest and most commodious cities in the world. A very small part of the plan only is as yet completed. The buildings, which cover but a small portion of the site, as laid out, stand in four or five separate divisions; and Washington at present exhibits the appearance, not of one regular city, but of a collection of villages, in which the splendid edifices appear of a disproportionate grandeur. The principal public buildings and institutions in the city are the capitol, the president's house, the buildings for the great departments of the national government, the general post-office, the navy-yard, extensive barracks for the marine corps, a jail, a theatre, a public library, four banks, including a branch of the United States' bank, and ten churches, two for Presbyterians, two for Episcopalians, two for Baptists, two for Methodists, one for Catholics, and one for Friends. In 1814, this city was taken by the British, who burnt the public edifices, not sparing even the national library. All these edifices are now rebuilt and repair-

ed. Population in 1800, 3210; in 1810, 6203; and in 1815, about 12,000. Long. 77. 2. W. Lat. 38. 43. N.

WASLONNE, a town of France, on the Massick. It has various manufactures. Population 3100. 14 miles W. by N. Straburg.

WASLES, an inland town of the Netherlands, district of Tournay. Population 3300.

WASSAU, GREAT AND LITTLE, 2 islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia.

WASSENARE, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles W. by S. Leyden. Population 1700.

WASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn, 20 miles E. Munich. Population 2000.

WATFORD, a market town and seaport of England, Somersetshire, on the Bristol channel. Pop. 1865. 14 miles N. N. W. Bridgewater.

WATERHOOD, an island in the South Pacific ocean, about 6 miles long and 4 broad, discovered by Captain Cook in 1777. Long. 153. 15. W. Lat. 20. 1. S.

WATERHOOK, a village of England, in Westmoreland, a little below Kendal.

WATNA EATON, three hamlets of England.

WATEREE, a river of the United States, which unites with the Congaree.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded N. by Kilkenny and Tipperary, E. by Wexford, S. by the sea, and W. by Cork; 42 miles from E. to W., and from 8 to 22 broad, from N. to S. The country is in general mountainous. The soil is, however, fertile, and even on the sides of the mountains there is good pasture for cattle. Two members are returned to the imperial parliament. Pop. 110,000.

WATERFORD, a city and seaport of Ireland, and chief town of the county of Waterford, on the river Suir, which soon after joins the Barrow, and forms a bay called Waterford harbour. Its lately erected cathedral, adorned with an elegant steeple, is a chaste model of modern architecture. The episcopal palace is also a fine structure, built of hewn stone, and double fronted. There are three parochial churches, besides the cathedral, four Roman Catholic chapels, and different places of divine worship for various other sects. Its white glass and other manufactories are in a flourishing condition. Its exports are beef, butter, hides, tallow, pork, and corn, very considerable. This city employs about 70 vessels in the Newfoundland trade, whence they sail to the West Indies, and return with the productions of these tropical climates. Its numerous charitable institutions are well conducted and liberally supported. Here is a fine court-house, exchange, custom-house, jail, hospital, theatre, coffee-house, barracks, and assembly-rooms. Here the county assizes are held, and the county members elected. It returns one member to the united parliament. The harbour is deep and spacious; its entrance is effectually protected by Duncannon fort. The quay, about half a mile long, is considered the most beautiful in Europe. A fine wooden bridge has been erected here, to fa-

WELDON, GREAT, a market town and parish of England, Northampton. Pop. 339.

WELFORD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Kempford, Gloucester.

WELLAND, a river of England, which enters the Wash, below Spalding.

WELLAND RIVER, formerly called CHURLEW, a beautiful river of Upper Canada, which falls into the Niagara.

WELLBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.

WELLBORNE HASTINGS, a village and parish of England, in Warwickshire. Population 600.

WELLSLEY'S ISLANDS, a group of islands, so called by Captain Flinders, at the head of the gulf of Carpentaria.

WELLSLEY, a port town and seaport of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts. Population 1492.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a market town of England, county of Northampton, nearly a mile north of the Nen. The town has been rebuilt, subsequently to the dreadful fire of 1738. The church is a large building, having at its west end a tower, surmounted by a handsome spire. There is a charity school for 40 children. The chief trade is in corn. Population 4454. 11 miles N. E. by E. Northampton.

WELLINGTON, a village of England, in Sussex, 2 miles from Lewes.

WELLINGTON, a large and populous market town of England, county of Somerset. It consists of four streets, the principal the High-street, which is wide and spacious. Its chief manufactures are serge, fringes, and earthenware. The church of Wellington is a handsome Gothic building, 110 feet in length, and 61 in breadth. It contains several monuments. Near it is an hospital. Pop. 4170. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. S. W. London.

WELLINGTON, a market town of England, in Shropshire. The town of late years has been much improved. The church is a handsome building, supported with cast iron pillars. Near it is a very respectable charity school. The greater part of the inhabitants were returned as being employed in working coals and lime, and some mines of iron ore. Pop. 8390. 144 miles N. W. London.

WELLINGTON, a township of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, on Taunton river, 36 miles S. Boston.

WELLINGTON CHANNEL, a large opening on the north shore of Barrow's strait, discovered by Captain Parry. It is about 30 miles wide, and towards the north it presented an open sea, quite clear of ice.

WELLOP, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the Wear.

WELLS, a city of England, in Somersetshire, at the southern base of the Mendip hills. It is chiefly noted for its cathedral, the greater part of which, as it now stands, was erected in the early part of the 13th century. The plan is in the form of a cross. Its internal length from east to west is 381 feet,

and its breadth 131. In the centre of the transepts rises a large quadrangular tower, 178 feet high. The church contains a great variety of monuments. St Cuthbert's church is remarkable for little else but its lofty tower, which is finely proportioned. Near it are two almshouses; besides the hospital, which is endowed for 30 poor men and women. There is also in this city a charity school for 40 boys and girls, erected in 1714. The town-hall is situated in the market-place; and under it is Bishop Bubwith's hospital. On the east side of the city is a spacious open market-place, where formerly stood a curious cross, built in 1312. Pop. 3680. 19 miles S. W. Bath.

WELLS, a small seaport town of England, in the county of Norfolk. It has a harbour, and its traffic is now chiefly confined to the importation of coals. Population 2930. 34 miles N. W. by N. Norwich.

WELLS, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut.

WELLSBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, and capital of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

WELLSBURG, formerly CHARLESTOWN, a post town of the United States, in Brooke county, Virginia. It contains a court-house and jail. Houses 200.

WELS, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun. It trades in timber, and has some powder-mills. Pop. 3300. 108 miles W. Vienna.

WELSHPOOL, a market town of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire. The town consists principally of one long, wide, and spacious street, with a gentle declivity. The county hall is a modern brick structure. Above is a large assembly-room, used also as a mart for the Welsh flannels. The manufacturing of Welsh flannels is principally confined to Newtown, Llanidloes, and the upper parts of the county, where it employs most of the population; but it is all brought down to Welshpool by the manufacturers, where a market for it exclusively is held on every alternate Thursday. The river Severn is navigable to Pool Quay, about 3 miles below Welshpool. There are few finer situations than Powis castle, the seat of the right honourable Viscount Clive. Offa's dyke, the ancient boundary between England and Wales, runs along the opposite bank of the Severn, at a short distance. Several spots in this neighbourhood are distinguished as the sites of ancient battles. Pop. of the parish 3460. 18 miles W. S. W. from Shrewsbury, and 140 from London.

WELTÖP, the name of several parishes and townships in England.

WEM, a market town of England, county of Salop, near the source of the river Roden. The church is a handsome structure, with a lofty tower steeple, and a chancel. Here is a good free school, and two dissenting meeting-houses. Pop. 1535. 9 miles N. Shrewsbury.

WEMMERS, a town of Bavaria, 10 miles N. Donauwörth. Population 2100.

WILKINS, FASTER, a small village of
settlers on the River, 10 miles of Forth.
Pop. 40. — WILKIE, WILKIE, 1 mile W.
East Wilkie, with a small good harbor.
Fertile soil.

Wardens of English Boroughs. It has a
turnpike road to the town of
1602.

...brumled
...provinces of
...Gothland.

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TOP SECRET

...the

WENTWELL, a firm in England, is the

WATERBURY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which falls into the Yare.

...and, county ...
...members to ...
... ...
... ...

1. The first step is to identify the problem.
 2. The second step is to analyze the problem.
 3. The third step is to develop a solution.
 4. The fourth step is to implement the solution.
 5. The fifth step is to evaluate the solution.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and the people involved.

Pop. 1100. 12 miles from Hallandale.
WERRA, a community near Ft. Lauderdale,
which joins the Ft. Lauderdale area.

shire, Wisconsin, and the
Waukegan, Illinois, and
den, Illinois, and the

Where the mouth of the Tigris River meets the delta of the Euphrates, at the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, is a strongly fortified city.

WESTLY, a town of Minnesota, in St. Louis
in the March, with 2,000 inhabitants.

many, formed by the junction of the W. and the Pukia. It enters the German sea.

WEST HART, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of the counties of Dorset and Devon, of great extent.

WEST CARTHAGE, a town in the United States, in the State of New York. It enjoys a fine agricultural population 26,775. The chief towns are Bedford and White Plains.

Wm. G. Carter, a foreign born United States citizen, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Age 41. 24 miles W. Philadelphia.
Wm. Carter, a teacher in the United States,

West Point, a post, village and military town of the United States, in Orange county, New York, on the Hudson.

WEST VIRGINIA, one of the villages of the United States, in New York and Maryland. West Virginia is one of the United States, which have been the of the United States.

The nation's largest steel mill is the United States Steel Corp. in the United States.

[illegible]

It is a small, quiet village in the United States, in Kansas County, North Carolina. It is a small, quiet village in the United States, in Kansas County, North Carolina.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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from 1940 to 1942, and was a New York Times best-selling author. He died in General Hospital on 12/12/42 at the age of 55. His place: Exp. 1942.

1. **W. J. van der Meer**, of the Netherlands,
 14, rue W. J. van der Meer, Pop. 2000.
 2. **W. J. van der Meer**, of the United
 States, 14, rue W. J. van der Meer, Pop. 2000.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

of the United States, in Hampden County, Massachusetts. Population 2130.

WESTHOREN, a town of France, 14 miles W. Strasburg. Population 2100.

WESTMANLAND, or WESTMANIA, an inland province of Middle Sweden, bounded by Gestricia, Dalecarlia, Upland, Nericia, Sudermanland, and Wärmeland. It is 110 miles long, and in some parts 80 broad. Area 5000 square miles. Population 110,000.

WESTMEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N. by Cavan, E. by Eastmeath, S. by King's county, N.W. by Longford, and W. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon. Its greatest extent from east to west is about 33 Irish miles, and from north to south about 27 Irish miles. Its surface comprises 249,942 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bog, mountain, and waste. It is agreeably interspersed with beautiful lakes. The Shannon is the most considerable river. There are also the Lany and the Brosna. It returns three members to the Imperial parliament.

WESTMINSTER, a city of England, county of Middlesex, which may be generally regarded as a part of the British metropolis. This city originated in a monastery, which was founded by Sebert, king of Essex, about 610, on a tract of land called Thorney island, on the north bank of the river Thames. Although it be now closely united and connected with London, it was formerly distinct and distant from it. Even as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, nearly the whole space from Temple-bar to the western end of Parliament-street; also Covent Garden, Piccadilly, and even Oxford Road, were fields. The first monastic institution by Sebert was a priory; but Offa changed it, in 788, to an abbey; and the abbots arose, in the course of a few years, to distinction. William the Conqueror, in 1066, was the first sovereign on record who was crowned there. To Edward the Confessor this abbey is principally indebted for its celebrity and splendour. In the reign of Henry III. the greater part of the present edifice was rebuilt, in the lofty, elegant style by which it is chiefly characterized. In 1540, the Abbey church was, by letters patent of Henry VIII. constituted a cathedral, and thus Westminster was first raised to the dignity of a city. The monastery was restored by Mary, who succeeded Henry VIII. On the 21st of May 1560, the monks were again displaced, and the church rendered collegiate, on a similar basis to that which had been established by Henry VIII. The present Abbey church consists of a nave and two side aisles, separated by ranges of lofty, slender clustered columns, supporting the roof, which is raised to a great elevation. The length of the whole edifice within the walls, is 360 feet; the breadth of the nave and aisles 72 feet; and the length of the cross or transept 193 feet. On entering the great western door, the body of the church presents an impressive appearance; lightness, lofty-

ness, and elegance, are its distinguishing features; but these are much obscured by the numerous monuments which fill up the open spaces, and cover the walls. Very little has been done to the exterior of Westminster church, from the time of Henry VII. to that of George II., when many parts of it were coated with stone, and otherwise repaired, at the public expence. Previous to this, the two towers at the west end were completed from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, as they now appear. The choir of the church, in the form of a semi-octagon, was formerly surrounded by eight chapels; they are now reduced to seven; and that which was the central chapel, now forms the porch of that of Henry VII. In the south transept, called the poet's-courter, there are many interesting memorials of men whose genius and talents in science, literature, and the arts, entitle them to the honourable recollection of posterity. In other parts of the church there are also monuments to the memory of several distinguished heroes and statesmen. The magnificent chapel of Henry VII. is a most curious specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. It was built on the site of one formerly appropriated to the service of the Virgin, at the expence of the monarch, and founded by him on the 24th of January 1502-3. The chief object within the chapel is the tomb of the founder, inclosed by a screen of gilt brass, which is said to have been executed by Torregiano of Florence, the rival of Michael Angelo. The ashes of the jealous and vindictive Elizabeth here rest, near those of her hapless victim, Mary Stuart; and a few feet of earth separate the once formidable political antagonists, William Pitt and Charles James Fox. The bronze figure of Margaret Tudor, mother of Henry VII., is one of the finest pieces of casting in the whole building. Beneath this chapel is the vault prepared on the death of Caroline, consort of George II., in 1737, which contains the remains of several members of the present reigning family. The whole exterior of this chapel has been cased with Bath stone; and all the rich and elaborate sculpture of the canopies, pedestals, buttresses, windows, &c. have been carefully restored in imitation of the original building. The ancient chapter-house, which is of an octagonal form, with the roof supported by a branching central column, was erected in 1250, by Henry III. The celebrated school of Westminster, which was re-founded by Elizabeth in 1560, with an establishment for the classical instruction of 40 boys, also communicates with the cloister. Besides the youths on the foundation, from 200 to 400 others usually receive their education in the school, at the expence of their respective parents. Of the parish churches of Westminster, St. Margaret's, the original place of worship of the city, is a plain structure. One peculiar ornament of this church is a magnificent painted window, representing the crucifixion; it was executed in Holland as a present for Henry

VII. The church of St John, belonging to a parish formed out of St Margaret's, is a large and singular edifice, said to have been built from the designs of Mr Archer, and not Sir John Vanbrugh. St Martin's and St George's churches are remarkable for their noble por-

ts are comparatively modern. Close to this edifice is the Horse Guards, which contains the chief departments of the War-office. Near this is the Admiralty, a lofty and spacious edifice. On the opposite side of the street is the magnificent pile of building known by

Danes, are placed in the midst of the great public street called the Strand. Independent of the churches and chapels of the establishment, Westminster contains places of worship for Christians of almost every sect, and of the most contradictory professions—from the mysterious Swedenborgian to the simple Unitarian. French, Dutch, Swiss, and German Protestants have also chapels, where the service is performed in their respective languages. The Quakers have a respectable place of assembly in St Martin's-lane; and various other chapels are open for the members of the church of Rome. In Denmark-court, in the Strand, is a well frequented Jewish synagogue. Of the public buildings, the ancient residence of the kings of England, and Westminster-hall, memorable for having been the scene of many important transactions, deserve particular notice. The latter was erected by William Rufus, or William I., about 1097, as an appendage to the old palace, or a part of a new project. Three centuries after its construction, it was altered by Richard II. Here, in separate chambers, both houses of parliament hold their meetings. The palace of St James was in its origin an hospital, out of part of which Henry VIII. constructed the present buildings, as an appendage to the palace of Whitehall. A spacious park adjoins this palace, in which is Buckingham-house. On the north of this park is another called the Green-park. Hyde-park, situated at the western extremity of the metropolis, adjoining Knightsbridge, anciently belonged to the Abbey church of Westminster, but became the property of the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. In exchange for other lands. The extent of this park is 394 acres, 2 roods, 38 poles; and the large sheet of water called the Serpentine river, forms nearly a parallelogram in its progress through the park, which, in fine weather, is a most delightful and fashionable promenade for persons of all classes. Carlton palace, the residence of his present majesty, stands between Pall-Mall and St James's-park. The chief front towards the street presents a lofty and highly enriched Corinthian portico, giving entrance into a low, rusticated edifice. The interior is fitted up in a most princely and splendid manner. The ancient palace of Somerset-house is no longer standing, but the site is now occupied by the magnificent structures composing Somerset-place. Part of the old palace of Whitehall may be traced in the building usually called the Treasury; but that portion of it which faces the parade in the park

site of the cross, in the village of Charing, is erected another fine equestrian statue of King Charles himself. In the Hay-market is a handsome new theatre, erected in the year 1821. The king's theatre, or opera-house, originally built between 1703 and 1706, was nearly destroyed in 1793. It was rebuilt in the following year, from the designs of Sigüor Novatielski. In the Strand is the Adelphi theatre, formerly the *Nane Perill*. The English opera-house, or lyceum, is also in the Strand, and was first opened in the year 1838. Drury-Lane theatre was erected from the designs of Benjamin Wyatt, Esq. in 1811, and the following year; the old edifice having been destroyed by fire in February 1809. The exterior has a heavy, though substantial appearance. It is calculated to hold about 2000 persons. Covent-Garden theatre was likewise destroyed by fire in September 1808. The present extensive edifice was raised up in its stead. The interior is excellently adapted for theatrical displays and it is capable of affording accommodation for 3000 persons. The Olympic Pavilion in Wyeh-street, was erected by the late Mr Astley, in 1806. One of the greatest changes and improvements in modern London, is now in the progress of execution. It consists in the erection of a long and wide street, or rather a succession of streets, leading from Carlton-palace on the south, to Portland-place on the north. These magnificent buildings will, when completed, form perhaps, without exception, the finest street in Europe. Immediately fronting the palace is a spacious opening called Waterloo-place, which is equal in width to Pall-Mall, and crosses Piccadilly, where a circus is formed, which terminates in the county fine-office, a noble edifice, with a rusticated piazza. Hence turning towards the left, is a splendid colonnade, with pillars and entablature of the Doric order, called the Regent's Quadrant. This leads to a street also bearing the name of the Regent, where, amongst many other handsome buildings, are the Argyll-rooms. This street opens into the Regent's circus, which crosses Oxford-street, and forms a noble avenue into Portland-place. Westminster bridge was completed in 1750, until which time there was no other mode of communication across the Thames than by ferries. The opening of Blackfriars bridge proved a great accommodation to the inhabitants. On the 18th of July 1817, a new bridge was opened from the Strand, called the Strand or Waterloo-bridge, which is a structure of a novel description in this country. Each pier is externally ornamented

with two Tuscan columns, supporting a square projection. Another bridge has also been constructed over the Thames, leading from Tothill-fields to Vauxhall, and thence properly named Vauxhall-bridge. An establishment of a peculiar character has lately been raised on the banks of the Thames. This is the Penitentiary, designed for the confinement, employment, and reformation of offenders of secondary criminality. In Tothill-fields is a bridewell, for the detention and temporary punishment of petty offenders, under the charge of the magistrates of the city and liberties. The charitable establishments of Westminster, for the education and maintenance of youth, and the consolation of age; for the relief of disease and accidental calamity, are much more useful and numerous than splendid. The Middlesex and the St. George's hospitals (not, however, properly within the town), the Westminster infirmary, &c. are excellent institutions. In the Adelphi is a handsome edifice, belonging to the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. In the great hall is a series of paintings, unique in modern times, by the late James Barry. The academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, is a valuable institution for the promotion of science and the fine arts. There are also many distinguished private mansions of noblemen and others. Population 162,000.

WESTMINSTER, two post townships of the United States, in Vermont and Massachusetts.

WESTMORELAND, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Durham and Cumberland, W. by Cumberland and Lancashire, S. by Lancashire and Yorkshire, and E. by Yorkshire and Durham. The greatest breadth of this county is thirty-two miles; and its greatest length, from east to west, is forty miles. Area 844 square miles. It sends four members to parliament. It is a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, and black barren moors. The valleys in which the rivers run are tolerably fertile. The south-western side is fertile, with a warmer climate than the eastern. These two sides of the county, where the fertility lies, are divided by lofty fells and barren moors, intersected with pastoral vales. The climate of this county is exceedingly humid, owing to its contiguity to the western ocean. According to an estimate of the bishop of Llandaff, three-fourths of Westmoreland consists of uncultivated lands; but very extensive inclosures have taken place since this calculation. In some parts of this county, considerable portions of land are covered with copse-wood, consisting principally of oak, ash, alder, birch, and hazel. Veins of metallic ore, chiefly copper and lead, have been occasionally discovered; and some unsuccessful attempts have been made to work them. The strata of coal in this county are too compact in their nature to promise pit coal, either of a good quality or in any abundance. The mountainous parts of Westmoreland abound

with various sorts of slate, all of which are used by the inhabitants of that county for covering the roofs of their buildings, as well as for other purposes. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Lune, the Ken, and the Egmout. Westmoreland is celebrated for its extensive lakes, which during the summer season attract numerous visitors. Windermere is the most extensive piece of water in England, being 10½ miles in a straight line down its middle, and from one to two miles in breadth. Its depth is 13, 23, 29, and 31 fathoms. Ullswater is about 9 miles in length, and varies in breadth from a quarter of a mile to two miles. There are various other smaller lakes. It contains one borough, Appleby, and seven market towns, Ambeside, Brough, Burton, Kendal, Kirby Lonsdale, Kirby Stephen, and Orton. Traces of two Roman military roads are still visible in this county. Population 51,330.

WESTMORELAND, a county of the United States. Pop. 26,392. Chief town, Greensburg.—21. In the north-east part of Virginia. Pop. 3102. Slaves 4030. Chief town Lees.—The name of several post townships.

WESTON, the name of numerous townships, parishes, and hamlets, in England, mostly insignificant.

WESTON, three post townships of the United States, in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

WESTPHALIA, CIRCLE OF, an extensive country in the north-west of Germany, varying in its boundaries and extent very materially, in different periods of its history. Area 27,000 square miles. The Westphalian territory now belongs chiefly to Prussia, Hanover, and Oldenburg. Population 2,500,000.

WESTPHALIA, a duchy in the west of Germany, having on the west the circle of the Upper Rhine, and on the three other sides, that of Westphalia; but belonging politically to the circle of the Lower Rhine. Extent 1700 square miles. Pop. 140,000.

WESTPHALIA, PROVINCE OF, a province of the Prussian states, constituted in 1816, and bounded W. by the Netherlands, and E. by Hanover and Hesse-Cassel. Extent 8360 square miles. It is not generally a fertile soil; particular spots, however, are found of great productiveness. It contains mines of iron, lead, copper, and coal; also extensive salt-works. The manufactures are linen and hardware. Population 1,600,000.

WESTPORT, a regular and well built seaport town of Ireland, county of Mayo, at the mouth of a stream, which forms a fine bay within Clew Bay. 113 miles W. N. W. Dublin.

WESTPORT, a seaport of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts. 60 miles S. Boston. Pop. 2503.—2d. A post village in Essex county, New York.—3d. A post town of Henry county, Kentucky, on the Ohio.

WESTRAY, one of the Orkney islands, about 20 miles N. from Kirkwall. Population 1020.

WESTRAAKEN, a village of the Netherlands, in North H. land. Pop. 2500.

WETHERBY, a market town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharfe. At some distance below the town is a valuable mineral spring. Pop. 1217. 14 miles S. by W. York.

WETHERSFIELD, a post township of the United States, Connecticut. Pop. 3961.

WETTERAVIA, in Germany, originally the small district lying along the river Wetter, but afterwards comprising all the country between the Lahn, the Rhine, and the Maine.

WETTEREN, a town of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt. It has manufactures of linen, lace, and woollens. Population 7400. 7 miles E. by S. Ghent.

WETTER, a town of Saxony, on the Saale, 20 miles W. N. W. Leipzig. Pop. 2700.

WEYZAR, a town of Germany, on the Lahn, 25 miles N. Frankfurt on the Maine. Population 4300.

WEYELONGHEM, a town of West Flanders, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3100.

WEYER, a river of England, in Devonshire, which runs into the Colaniff.

WEYERHOUT, a village and parish of England, in Cheshire, on the Weyer. Pop. 2450.

WEYERY, a river of Wales, in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Wye.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded E. by St George's channel, S. by Waterford bay, S. W. by the county of Cork, and N. by the county of Wicklow. It extends 53 Irish miles in length, and 24 in breadth. It contains 315,396 Irish plantation acres. It has two boroughs, namely, Wexford and New Ross. The Nore and Barrow are the chief streams. It sends two members to the imperial parliament, besides the towns of Wexford and New Ross one each.

WEXFORD, a seaport town of Ireland, at the mouth of the Slaney, chief town of the above county, with a large and beautiful harbour, in St George's channel. It is irregularly built, with narrow streets. It has, however, some handsome buildings. On the site of the old castle the barracks are erected. The church, situated in the main street, is an elegant modern structure. The market and court-houses are likewise tasteful new edifices. But the chief ornament of Wexford is its wooden bridge, thrown over an arm of the sea, 2100 feet long. The harbour, though spacious, is shallow, the mouth being choked with a bar. This town was stormed by Cromwell in 1643. The trade is considerable. It returns one member to the imperial parliament. Much woollen cloth is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. 25 miles W. N. W. Waterford.

WEXIO, a town of Sweden, in Smaland. Pop. 1200. 40 miles N. N. W. Carlscrona.

WEY, a river of England, Dorsetshire. It runs into the sea at Weymouth. 2d, A river of Surrey. It joins the Thames at Weybridge.

WEYBRIDGE, a village and parish of England, in Surrey, 29 miles S. W. London.

WEYTHILL, a village of England, in Southampton, chiefly noted on account of its great annual fair, held from the 9th to the 15th of October, for cattle, store-sheep, Sussex and Kentish hops, Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester cheese. 3 miles W. Andover.

WEYMOUTH, a seaport, borough, and market town of England, in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the Wey, celebrated as a fashionable bathing place. It is situated on the British channel, at the western side of a most beautiful bay, well protected from the north winds by hills. It communicates with Melcombe Regis, to which it is united by a handsome new bridge. Weymouth became a place of fashionable resort, in consequence of its being frequented by George III., and is now greatly enlarged by the addition of many new and elegant buildings. The church is a low structure, and consists of three aisles. East of the church are some buildings connected with a Dominican priory, which are now parcelled out in tenements. The Quakers and the Independents have each a meeting-house here. At the west end of the town is a small town-hall. The theatre is neatly fitted up, and the assembly-room is lofty, light, and spacious. The fashionable promenade is on the esplanade, which is a beautiful raised terrace, of considerable length and breadth, kept in the most perfect repair, with a slope gradually descending to the sands. Here is likewise a battery, mounting 21 small guns. In the vicinity is a battery of heavy cannon, and some cavalry barracks. The site of this town appears to have been known to the Romans. Weymouth furnished 20 ships, and 204 mariners, towards the siege of Calais; and in the year 1688 it contributed 6 ships to oppose the Armada. The two boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis possess, as one borough, the privilege of sending four members to parliament. Number of voters 200. Pop. 2370. 9 miles S. Dorchester.

WEYMOUTH, a post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

WHANDON, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 525.

WHALLEY, a township of England, Lancashire. The parish church is very ancient. Pop. 1058. 6 miles N. E. Blackburn.

WHALSBAY, a small island in Shetland, on the east coast of the Mainland.

WHARFON, a township of England, in Northumberland, 7 miles S. W. Morpeth.

WHANGPOA, a seaport of China, about 2 miles below Canton.

WHARF, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which discharges itself into the Ouse.

WHARTON, or **WARTON**, a township of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 863.

WHARTON, 3 townships of England, Herefordshire, Lincolnshire, and Westmoreland.

WHEATHAMSTEAD, a village and parish of England, in Hertfordshire, on the Lea. Population 1584.

WHEATON, **AGTON**, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 710.

WHEELER, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which runs into the Chryd.

WHEELING, a port town of the United States, in Ohio county, Virginia, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Wheeling. Houses 200. 28 miles W. by S. Washington.

WHEELING, two tributaries of the Ohio, in the states of Virginia and Ohio.

WHEELOCK, a river of England, in Cheshire, which runs into the Dan.

WHIDAN, a considerable country of Western Africa, the most important of those comprehended under the general appellation of the Slave coast of Guinea.

WHITBY, a seaport and market town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Esk, which forms the harbour. It is very closely and irregularly built. The town-hall is a heavy pile. It has a poor-house, which is on an extensive plan; a dispensary for administering advice and medicines to the poor; and several other charitable and pious institutions. The town has a respectable subscription library, and a commodious news-room. The parochial church was originally of Gothic architecture; but it has undergone many modern alterations. It contains a handsome monument, erected in 1772, over the grave of General Lascelles, who was a native of Whitby. A spacious chapel of ease has been erected in the lower part of the town. It has, besides, churches for Presbyterians, Independents, Roman Catholics, and Quakers. The Methodists have two churches. Of the ancient abbey of Whitby, nothing now remains but the ruins of the church, which was formerly 100 yards in length, and 21 in breadth, exclusive of the transepts, which extended 12 yards further on each side. This venerable ruin stands in a commanding situation, on a high cliff, on the east side of the town, which it overlooks. In the year 1640, Whitby was only a fishing town. The important discovery of the alum mine at Guisborough, at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, raised it from its obscurity. Another alum work was begun in 1616, within three miles of Whitby. In consequence of this extended speculation, two great branches of trade were opened at the port of Whitby; one for supplying the works with coal, and the other for conveying the alum to distant parts. About the beginning of the last century, to restrain the violence of storms in north-easterly storms, the east pier was built, extending 200 yards westerly to the channel of the river Esk. On the west side of the river, a western pier was also formed, extending more than 200 yards towards the sea, and running contiguous to the channel of the Esk. This pier was afterwards lengthened 100 yards, and it now makes a very beautiful appearance, being regularly built of squared stone, and extending nearly 620 yards, including the length of a spacious quay. It terminates in a strong rounded head, with embrasures for a battery. By these two piers, the entrance of the harbour is well secured.

In spring tides, the depth of water is from 15 to 18 feet. During strong northerly gales, there is a great swell in the outer harbour. The inner harbour, above the draw-bridge constructed over the Esk, is, however, capacious and secure. Here are erected dark-yards for the building of ships, on both sides of the river. Here are also commodious dry-docks; and the business of ship-building is generally carried on to a very considerable extent. This town has suffered much from the ocean, particularly in 1787, when a strong new built quay, supporting a pile of buildings 80 feet above the level of the sea, was destroyed. Population 8697. 48 miles N. N. E. York, and 217 N. by W. London.

WHITCHURCH, a borough and market town of England, in Shropshire. Its church is a handsome modern building, of the Tuscan order. In this town was formerly a baronial fortress, which is now in ruins. Here is an excellent free school, with houses for the master and usher. There are also meeting-houses for Protestant dissenters, and several charitable institutions. Population 6376. 20 miles N. Shrewsbury.

WHITCHURCH, a market town and borough of England, county of Southampton. The church is a low building, but of some extent; and there are, besides, meeting-houses for Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Independents. The town contains manufactures of shalloons, serges, &c. and an extensive one of paper. It sends two members to parliament. Number of voters 70. Population 1434. 24 miles N. E. Salisbury.—The name of various parishes and hamlets of England.

WHITE, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. Pop. 4028.—2d. In Illinois.

WHITFERN, a parish and village of Scotland, in West Lothian. Population 1060.

WHITEHALL, formerly SEENESBOROUGH, a post township and village of the United States, in Washington county, New York, at the south end of Lake Champlain. It is the great thoroughfare between New York and Montreal. Pop. 2116. 170 miles N.W. Boston.

WHITEMALL, a post village of the United States, in Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina.

WHITERAVEN, a large, populous, and improving seaport and market town of England, in Cumberland, situated on a bay of the Irish sea. The town is built on a regular plan; the streets are generally spacious and clean, and cut each other at right angles. There are 3 churches, besides several meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, a public dispensary, a free school, many endowed, charity schools, &c. Here is a commodious residence of the Earl of Lonsdale, called the Castle, which possesses some splendid paintings of the old masters. To the improvements of its harbour in the reign of Queen Anne, the town owes its present thriving condition. The piers, or moles of the harbour, have since been greatly enlarged and improved; and foundations were laid down in 1829, for further altering the harbour. Here are three

breweries. Whitehaven contains yards for ship-building; also sail-cloth manufactories, and three large breweries. A very handsome theatre was built in 1769. On both the Old and New quays are erected light-houses; and the entrance of the harbour is defended by four batteries, mounting in all 68 cannon, among which are 12 forty-two pounders, and 18 of thirty-six. The coal-worka, being near the sea, are very convenient for shipping; some of these mines are wrought a great distance under the sea, and others beneath the town; owing to which circumstance, some years ago, the ground under several of the houses gave way. About 18 houses were in this manner destroyed, and the pavement in one of the streets was rent in several places. Whitehaven has risen, within the last 170 years, from a few huts to a wealthy and flourishing town. The exportation of coals to Ireland is a great source of wealth to Whitehaven; but its trade is now extended to Africa, America, the West Indies, and almost every commercial town in Europe. Population 12,436. 40 miles N. W. Carlisle.

WHITBULL, a considerable fishing town of Scotland, in Banffshire.

WHITDOWN, a small island of Scotland, near the coast of Wigton.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, or WHITE HILLS, a range of mountains of the United States, in New Hampshire, 20 miles long, and 10 broad.

WHITE PLAINS, a post township and village of the United States, in West Chester county, New York, noted for a battle between the Americans and British, in 1776. Population 693. 14 miles S. Bedford.

WHITE RIVER, a river of the United States, in Vermont. It joins the Connecticut.—2d, A river in Indiana, which runs into the Mississippi.—3d, A tributary of the Mississippi, in the Missouri Territory.

WHITENOROUGH, a post village of the United States, in Oneida county, New York. Houses 100. 97 miles W. by N. Albany.

WHITE SEA, called by the Russians *Bela More*, a great gulf of the Northern ocean, penetrating into the Russian territory, 800 or 400 miles. It extends from Long. 32 to 46. E. and from Lat. 63. 43. to 68. 23. N.

WHITESTONE, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri.

WHITWATER, a river of the Isle of Man, which runs into the sea at Douglas.

WHITWATER, a river of the United States, in Indiana. It runs into the Great Miami.

WHITWORTH, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, seated on the bay of Wigton, on a small stream which forms a safe harbour. It has a good hall for public meetings, adorned with turrets and a spire. It unites with the burghs of New Galloway, Wigton, and Stranraer, in sending a member to the British parliament. It was a Roman station. Pop. 2301. 11 miles S. Wigton.

WHITLEY, the name of various hamlets, parishes, and townships in England, mostly inconsiderable.

WHITSAND BAY, a bay of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, near St David's. At its entrance lie the rocks called the Bishop and his Clerks.

WHITSTAPLE, a seaport, village, and parish of England, in Kent, 6 miles N. Canterbury.

WHITTADEN, or WHITT-WATER, a river of Scotland, in Berwickshire, which falls into the Tweed, about 5 miles above Berwick.

WIJCKM, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. Population 1700.

WICK, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Caithness, at the mouth of the Wick. The harbour has been much improved; Wick has, in consequence, greatly increased, and many buildings are at present going on. The chief branch of commerce and industry is the Fisheries. It is one of the northern districts of burghs, and, with Kirkwall, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, sends a member to parliament. Pop. 6713. 204 miles S. Thurso.

WICK, a river of Scotland, in Caithness, which falls into the sea at the town of Wick.

WICKFORD, a post village of the United States, in North Kingston, Rhode Island.

WICKTOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N. by Dublin, E. by the Irish sea, S. by Wexford, and W. by Kildare and Carlow; about 32 miles from N. to S., and from 15 to 26 in breadth, from E. to W. It contains 54 parishes, about 11,550 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants. Great part of this county is mountainous, with a mixture of rocks and bogs, so as to be ill adapted for cultivation. The chief rivers are the Liffey and Slaney, with some others. It returns two members to the imperial parliament.

WICKTOW, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of that name, on a small harbour in the Irish sea, boldly situated on the declivity of a lofty mountain. The Black Castle is a huge rock, rising perpendicularly from the sea, on whose platform a castle seems to have been constructed. The church is pleasantly situated on a lofty eminence; it has a high square steeple. The jail, the court-house, and the market-house, are modern edifices. About a mile from the town are erected two light-houses. 41 miles N. Wexford.

WICKWANE, a market town of England, Gloucestershire. The church is a spacious building. Pop. 919. 17 miles N. E. Bristol.

WICOMICO, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which falls into the Chesapeake.

WIERICZA, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, noted for its salt mines. Population 2290. 7 miles S. E. Cracow.

WIERHOEK, an island in the Zuyder Zee, 6 miles long, and 2 broad. Population 1500.

WIKESBERG, or MOSONY, the chief town of a county of Hungary, on the Danube, 21 miles S. S. E. Presburg. Population 2600.

WIMSE, CIRCLE, or TUE, a district of the grand duchy of Baden, of which it forms the south-west corner. Population 117,000.

WIOAX, a borough and market town of England, county of Lancaster, near the small river Douglas. The town has a neat though

ingular appearance, and has been lately much improved. It has manufactures of coarse home made linens, checks, calicoes, fustians, and other cotton goods. Here are also large brass and pewter works. The parish church is commonly considered a handsome structure, composed of a nave, a spacious chancel, and two side aisles. Within the town is a chapel of the establishment; also five dissenting meetings, and two large Roman Catholic places of worship. It has also a town-hall, a free school, a commodious work-house, and a dispensary. At the north end of the town is a monumental pillar, erected in 1679, to commemorate the valour of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, who was slain on this spot in 1651, in the action wherein the Earl of Derby was defeated by Lilburne. It returns two members to parliament. Number of voters about 200. Population 17,719. 39 miles S. Lancaster.

WIGHT, Isle of, an island of England, lying on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a channel varying in breadth from 2 to 7 miles. From the eastern to the western angle it measures nearly 23 miles, and from the north to the southern about 13. Its superficies is supposed to include 105,000 acres, of which about 75,000 are arable, and 20,000 are in pasturage. Through the middle of it, in the longest direction, extend a range of high hills, affording excellent pasturage for sheep, and commanding views over every part of the isle, with the ocean on the south side, and on the north the beautiful coasts of Hampshire. The face of the country is very diversified; bold hills of various elevations, intersected by rich and highly cultivated vales, the swelling promontories and the fertile glens, appear in quick succession, to animate and give interest to the prospect. The land around the coast is in some parts very high, particularly on the south, or back of the island, as it is commonly termed, exceeding at St Catherine's 700 feet above the sea. These cliffs are frequented by immense numbers of marine birds, as puffins, razor-bills, will-waxes, gulls, cormorants, Cornish-Loughs, daws, starlings, and wild pigeons, some of which come, at stated times, to lay their eggs and breed, while others remain there all the year. The sorts of grain chiefly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas; turnips, clover, trefoil, vetches, rye-grass, and potatoes, are also grown here. All the higher parts of the isle are composed of an immense mass of calcareous matter, of a chalky nature, incumbent on schistus. The lime-stone is burnt for manures. A stratum of coal has also been discovered, but it has never been worked. Freestones of several descriptions are found, but none of superior quality; also red and yellow ochres. Native alum is found in large quantities in Alum bay. Here also, and at Freshwater, are immense beds of micaceous or silvery sand, great quantities of which are annually shipped off for the glass and china

manufactories of London, Bristol, and Worcester. Small masses of native sulphur are frequently picked up on different parts of the shore, as well as copperas stones. Argilla pyra, or pipe-clay, is likewise very plentiful in different parts of the isle. Several chalybeate springs have been found in different parts of the island. The principal rivers are the Medina, the Yar, and the Wooten. Great variety of fish is found on the coast, and in considerable abundance. The lobster and crab are of uncommon size, and extremely fine. The Isle of Wight prawns and cockles are very celebrated; the scallop is also very plentiful; the cuttle-fish is occasionally taken. The trade of the Isle of Wight is flourishing; the harbour of Cowes is particularly convenient for shipping and unshipping merchandise. The chief imports are coals, timber, deals, iron, hemp, and flax; the principal exports wheat, flour, barley, malt, and oil. The chief manufactures are those of flax, powder, and salt; the making of spirits, &c. has been carried to some extent in the house of industry; and lately a considerable lac-manufactory has been established near Newport. The island contains three boroughs, Newport, Newtown, and Yarmouth; the whole containing 31,616 inhabitants. West Cowes, the principal port, is in Long. 1. 17. W. and in Lat. 50. 46. N.; and lies 12 miles S. by E. Southampton, and 66 S. W. London.

WIGTOW, a county in the south-west of Scotland, bounded E. by Kirkcubbin-shire, S. and W. by the Irish channel, and N. by Ayrshire; lying between 54. 20. and 55. 4. N. lat. and between 4. 16. and 5. 6. W. long.; and containing 1511 square miles, or 280,000 acres. It is of an irregular form, deeply indented with bays, and lies 20 miles from north to south, and about 30 from east to west. It may be divided, according to the situation of its principal towns, into the three districts of Wigtown, Whithorn, and Stranraer. Wigtown, the eastern division, is watered by the river Cree, and several small streams, which descend from the mountains of Carrick. Whithorn, the south-east division, is of a triangular form, bounded by the bays of Wigtown and Glenelg; towards the south it terminates in a promontory called Burrowhead, near which lies the small island of Whithorn. Stranraer, also called the Ryndes or Rhinnes of Galloway, extends 20 miles from north to south, and is nearly separated from the rest of the county by Glenelg bay and Loch Ryan. The Mull of Galloway is the south, and the Corran, or Fairland point, the north, extremity of the peninsula. The surface of the county is diversified by numerous hills, none of which are supposed to rise more than 1000 or 1100 feet above the level of the sea. The richest lands lie near the coast; also on the banks of the rivers. The rising ground in the east of the county, through the parishes of Wigtown,

and the lower part of Penningham; are for the most part arable. The Rhinnes, with the exception of the greatest part of Portpatrick, is in general a very arable district. The hills along the whole of this peninsula rise to a considerable height, and seem as if intended by nature to form a strong barrier against the westerly winds. The northern territory, called the Moors, is bleak and hilly, extending over three-fourths of the county, and containing only a few detached spots of arable land. The rivers in this county are the Cree, the Bladenoch, the Tarff, the Luce, and other streams of little note. The coast is deeply indented by navigable bays and inlets of the sea. Wigton bay and Luce bay advance far northward into the county. The Mull of Galloway is the south point of Scotland, between Luce bay and the Irish sea. Some districts contain slate quarries and marble. Population 133,249.

WILLOW, a parish and ancient royal burgh of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, near the mouth of the river Bladenoch. Along with Whithorn, Stranraer, and Ken Galloway, it sends a member to parliament. Pop. 2942. 105 miles S. W. Edinburgh.

WIGTON, a market town and parish of England, in Cumberland, situated 112 miles from Carlisle, and 345 from London, on the river Wiza, which bounds the north and west sides of the town. Wigton has greatly increased, owing to the increase of manufactures for printed cottons, singings, checks, calicoes, &c. and the inclosure of extensive common lands, within the last 10 years. In 1776 it was an elegant church was built; also a handsome Sunday school in 1820. There are some well built houses in the place. Population 1694.

WIGTON RIVER, a fine river in Scotland, of considerable extent, running northward from the Solway firth into the interior of Galloway. It possesses several good harbours, particularly at Isle of Whithorn, Wigtown, Galloway, Cree town, and Gatehouse.

WILDERVANK, a town of the Netherlands, in Groningen. Population 2700.

WILKES, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of North Carolina. Population 9054, besides 1194 slaves.

WILKES, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Georgia. Population 14,867; slaves 7244.

WILKESMERE, a post town of the United States, and capital of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river. It contains a court-house and a jail. Pop. 1225. 113 miles N. E. W. Philadelphia.

WILKINSON, a county of the United States, in the south-west corner of Mississippi. Population 7275.

WILKINSON, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Georgia. Population 2154, besides 316 slaves.

WILKINSONVILLE, a town of the United States (see Johnson county, Illinois, on the Ohio River), Essex, a fortress of Scotland,

situated at the eastern extremity of Loch Lomond, where it receives the river Lochy. It received its name in honour of King William. 74 miles N. Inverary.

WILLIAM'S RIVER, a tributary of the Connecticut, in Vermont.

WILLIAMSBURG, the capital of Granville county, North Carolina, on a creek which falls into the Roanoke, 30 miles N. Raleigh. It contains a court-house, jail, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post town of the United States, Ohio, 30 miles E. N. E. Cincinnati.

WILLIAMSBURG, a borough of the United States, in James county, Virginia, between two rivulets. It is regularly laid out. It contains a state-house, a court-house, a jail, an hospital, a college, and an Episcopal church. The college of William and Mary was founded here in 1691. Pop. 1300. 12 miles W. Yorktown.

WILLIAMSBURG, a district of the United States, in the north-east part of South Carolina. Pop. 6571, besides 1543 slaves.

A post town and capital of Williamsburg district, 12 miles N. N. E. Charleston, and a village of Jackson county, Tennessee.

WILLIAMSON, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. Pop. 13,000, besides 4333 slaves.

WILLIAMSPORT, a borough of the United States, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 344.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post town of the United States, in Martin county, North Carolina, on the Roanoke. Pop. 300.—The name of several post townships.

WILLINGTON and **WILLINGTON**, the names of several parishes and hamlets of England.

WILTON, a village and parish of England, Warwickshire, on the Grand Junction canal, 11 miles S. E. Coventry.

WILTON, a village and hamlet of England, in Nottinghamshire.

WILTON, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale.

WILTS, a river of England, in Wiltshire, which runs into the Upper Avon.

WILMINGTON, a borough of the United States, and port of entry, in New Castle county, Delaware, between the Brandywine and Christina rivers, 2 miles W. of the Delaware.

It is regularly laid out, and contains a town-house, a spacious church-house, 2 market-houses, and 10 churches for different sects, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, &c. The trade of the town is considerable. On the Brandywine, separated at a little distance from the body of the town, there is a village of about 100 houses. Pop. 4116. 23 miles S. W. Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, a post town of the United States, and capital of Clinton county, Ohio. Houses 40. 64 miles N. E. Cincinnati.

WILMINGTON, a post town and port of entry of the United States, New Hanover county, North Carolina, on Cape Fear river, 50 miles S. E. Fayetteville.

WILNA, an extensive province or government of the north-west of Europe, in Russia, containing the north part of Lithuania.

extends from 53. 40. to 50. 18. of N. lat.; has an area of 2369 square miles; and a population of 1,000,000.

WILNA, a city of Russian Lithuania, the chief town of a province or government. Its circuit is nearly 4 miles. Population in 1700, 21,000, at present nearly 30,000. Like other towns in Poland and Prussia, it is built chiefly of wood, very deficient in cleanliness, and exhibits a striking contrast of wretchedness in some buildings, and tawdry magnificence in others. The inhabitants are a mixture of Catholics, Jews, and followers of the Greek church. The trade of the place consists in the export of corn, hemp, flax, honey, wax, and other products of the surrounding country. Its university, established in 1570, was now modelled by the Russian government in 1803. There is in Wilna also a classical school, a seminary for the education of the Catholic clergy, another for those of the Greek church, and an institution for youths of good family. 400 miles S. S. W. Petersburg, and 195 E. Königsberg.

WILSON, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. Pop. 11,552. Slaves 2297.

WILSONTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 23½ miles S. W. Edinburgh.

WITTEBA, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, near the Elbe. Population 1600.

WILTUN, an ancient borough and market town of England, county of Wilts, near the confluence of the rivers Nadder and Wilty, formerly noted for its abbey, of which no part is now remaining. Its carpet and clothing manufactures have now declined. It has an inconsiderable trade in flannels and fancy woolsens. The principal public buildings are the parish church and town-hall. There are, besides, two chapels, one belonging to the Methodists, and another to the Independents; a free school, and eight almshouses for poor people. Wilton sends 2 members to parliament. It is the county town of Wiltshire. Adjoining the town is Wilton-house, the splendid and interesting seat of the earls of Pembroke. Population of the borough and parish, 2034. 34 miles W. by N. Salisbury.— It is the name of several parishes and townships.

WILTSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded N. and N. W. by Gloucestershire; S. W. by Dorsetshire; S. and E. by Hampshire; and N. E. by the county of Berks. Its form is nearly oval. Some estimate it at 39 miles from N. to S., and 30 in breadth from E. to W.; while others, apparently on better grounds, give it 54 miles of length, and 34 of breadth. Area 1572 square miles. Wiltshire may be said to be naturally divided into two portions, by an irregular range of hills, which extends transversely through the greater part of the county, in a direction inclining from the N. E. to the S. W. These districts are usually denominated South and North Wiltshire. South Wiltshire presents to the eye, when surveyed from a distance, the appearance of a large elevated plain. On a nearer inspection, however, it appears to

be indented by numerous, and frequently extensive valleys, and to display an almost continual series of gentle eminences, with now and then a bolder height rising above the others, but never to a mountainous elevation. In some parts the hills assume the form of rotund knolls, and are separated by smoothly sided hollows, which vary considerably both in depth and extent. At other places they range along for a short distance in connected ridges, shewing on one side of the range rather a rapid declivity, from the top of which, on the other side, the hills sink in irregular gradation, till at length they frequently shelve into a perfect flat. North Wiltshire differs completely from the southern division of the county in its general appearance. Instead of a constant series of "chalky waves," the aspect of this district, which extends from the verge of the Downs to the hills of Gloucester-Lane, is nearly that of a perfect flat. The country here, moreover, is so extremely close, and well wooded, that when viewed from any of the surrounding hills, it appears like one vast plantation of trees. If examined in detail, however, it is found also to contain many extensive tracks of rich pasture land, situated on the banks of the Lower Avon and the Thames, and of such smaller streams as flow into the one or the other of these rivers. It likewise comprises a number of corn fields, exhibits some very fine scenery of the milder kind, and is abundantly supplied with towns and villages. The climate of this county is not characterized by any very peculiar quality, except that the air in South Wiltshire, as on all open downs, is generally cold and sharp. With regard to agriculture, the southern district may almost be regarded as one vast sheep farm; the greater part of its extensive downs, and many portions of the vales, being devoted to the rearing and feeding of that useful animal. In the south-west portion of Wiltshire, adjoining to Dorsetshire, a considerable number of cows are kept for the purpose of making butter. With respect to the arable cultivation of this district, the most general crops on the high white lands are wheat and barley, and on the grounds, in the valleys, green crops for the winter maintenance of the sheep and cattle. Potatoes are likewise planted in considerable quantities. The distinguishing feature of the agriculture of North Wiltshire is the pasturage or grazing system; which is conducted principally with a view to the supply of the dairy with milk for the manufacture of cheese. The cheese of North Wiltshire has long been deservedly famed. On these lands cattle are also fed for sale. Pigs are reared in vast numbers in different parts of the county, and particularly constitute essential appendages to the dairy farms of its northern division. On the western side of the county, bordering on Somersetshire, are many freestone quarries, where vast quantities of fine stone are obtained. The principal rivers in Wiltshire are the

Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Bourn, the Willy, the Nadler, and the Kennet. The canals which intersect the county of Wilts are, 1st, The Thames and Severn canal, which passes through a very small portion of the northern boundary of Wiltshire; 2d, The Kennet and Avon canal, intended to connect the navigation of these two rivers. The manufactures of Wiltshire are various, and of great extent, consisting of flannels and fancy woollens; of cutlery and steel goods; of dowlas and bed-ticks; of broad cloths, kerseymeres, and fancy cloths; of cotton goods, of which fustians and thicksets form the most valuable portion; also of gloves. Wiltshire abounds in the most curious and interesting remains of antiquity. Of these the most remarkable are the stupendous monuments at Avebury and Stonehenge, both of which are commonly regarded as Druidical temples. Wiltshire is comprehended in the western circuit, and sends 34 members to parliament, viz. 2 knights of the shire, 2 citizens for Salisbury, and 2 burgesses for each of the following boroughs: Chippenham, Calne, Cricklade, Devizes, Heytesbury, Hindon, Downton, Great Bedwin, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Ludgershall, Westbury, Wilton, Weston-super-Mare, and Old Sarum. Wiltshire is divided into 20 hundreds. Population 222,157.

WILTZ, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxembourg. Population 2000.

WINDLENOX, a village and parish of England, county of Surrey, noted for the numerous elegant villas and mansions which it contains. Windlestone church is a new building, in the Grecian style. In the village are some copper-mines, a manufactory for painting calicoes, and another of japanned ware. Pop. 2195.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, a market town of England, in Dorsetshire, situated between the rivers Stour and Allen, over each of which it has a bridge. It is as clean a little town as any in the county; there are many improvements made within the last two years, and others still making. It has very little trade; and what little it has consists chiefly in the woollen manufacture, and the knitting of hosiery. The minster is a venerable structure, said to have been erected, and the monastery built, between the years 705 and 723. The church is built in the form of a cross, with two quadrangular towers, one of them standing on the middle of the roof, and the other at the west end. The former was adorned anciently with a spire, said to have been of an extraordinary height. The whole building is divided in the manner of a cathedral, and consists of a chancel, nave, choir, and side aisles; a transept or cross aisle, and three porches. Its length, from east to west, is 160 feet. In this church numerous royal and noble personages have been buried, most of whom were anciently commemorated by suitable monuments. There are also three meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Anabaptists, and a large, common,

dious poor-house. Population 3363. 20 miles E. N. E. Dorchester.

WIMPERN, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 65 miles N. Heilbronn. Pop. 2000.

WINDERMERE, or **WINNANMER**, a parish of England, in the county of Westmoreland, which takes its name from the famous lake of Windermere. This lake is the most extensive in England, being about 18 miles in length from north to south, and about one mile broad at an average, although in many places it is not more than 500 yards. It is famous for its fine charr, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike, and eels.

WINCANTON, a market town and parish of England, in Somersetshire. It has a church, with a square tower and six bells, and a neat market-house. It has manufactures of ticks and dowlas, serges, and stockings. Population 2143. 21 miles S. Bath.

WINDCHESTER, a market town and parish of England, Gloucestershire, on the I-bourne, which runs into the Avon. The church is a noble Gothic structure. Population 2240. 16 miles N. E. Gloucester.

WINDHURST, a borough and market town of England, county of Sussex, is a place of great antiquity, and was once populous and flourishing, but is now reduced to only 126 houses. Of the ancient town little more is known. It is a member of the Cinque Ports. The town suffered from an inundation of the sea, which took place about the end of the 12th century. It was also twice pillaged, first by the French, and again by the Spaniards, who landed near Farley Head; and to complete its misfortunes, the sea deserted its neighbourhood, and left in its place a dreary marsh. In the middle of the town was a large square, in the centre of which stands the church, dedicated to St Thomas, which, from its remains, appears to have been a beautiful edifice, originally built in the form of a cross. The court-house and jail are of great antiquity, as the round arches to the doors evince. The three gates which defended the approaches to the town are yet standing, though in a very ruinous condition. Near Camber Point stands Winchelsea or Camber castle. The town returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1811, 652. 8 miles N. E. Hastings.

WINCHESTER, an eminent and ancient city of England, in Hampshire, situated on the eastern declivity of a hill gradually sloping to the river Itchen. Most of the buildings have an appearance of antiquity, and the streets are broad and clean. It is about half a mile long from east to west, and contains 8 churches. It was known in the time of the Romans, and is supposed to have been the site of a Roman encampment. During the reign of Egbert it became the metropolis of the Kingdom, but was soon rivalled by the growing importance of London. Its commerce was also obstructed by various adverse accidents; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it received another blow in the dissolution of

monasteries, and the consequent destruction of religious houses; after which, Winchester contained scarcely any thing more than a mere shadow of its former grandeur. During the succeeding reigns it still continued to decline; and in the eventful times of Charles I. the city and castle of Winchester were secured for the parliament by Sir William Waller. After the battle of Naseby, the place surrendered to Cromwell, after a short siege; and the works of the castle were destroyed, together with the fortifications of the city, the bishop's castle of Wolvesey, and several churches and public buildings. The cathedral of Winchester is one of the most interesting buildings in England. It is an instructive example of architecture, whether of the Saxon, Norman, or English styles; but particularly of the latter, both in its early and improved state. The original structure, built by the Saxon Kings Kinga and Kenelwich, is entirely destroyed; but of that built by Ethelwold, the crypt beneath the high altar is yet remaining. In the 11th century the cathedral was rebuilt, or greatly enlarged and improved, by Bishop Walkelin, whose buildings were completed in 1093. The next improvement of the cathedral was undertaken by William de Edington, treasurer to Edward III., and was finished by Bishop Wickham in 1364. The west end of the cathedral was now complete in its kind; but the eastern part of it, from the tower to the low aisle of De Lucy, was far from being conformable to the rest, when it was rebuilt by that great and good prelate Fox, at the beginning of the 16th century, with all the finished elegance that the English style had at that period acquired. The dimensions of the cathedral are as follow: whole length of the cathedral, 545 feet; length of the nave, from the west porch to the iron door at the entrance of the choir, 351 feet; length of the choir, 136 feet; length of the chapel of Our Lady, 54 feet; breadth of the cathedral, 87 feet; breadth of the choir, 40 feet; length of the transept, 106 feet; height of the tower, 150 feet. The ecclesiastical buildings in this city and its suburbs were formerly extremely numerous; the churches and chapels alone amounting to upwards of 90, and several having colleges and monasteries attached to them. Scarcely 12 of them now remain; the others having been destroyed by the effects of war, or otherwise. The mother church of Winchester is St. Lawrence: it consists of one large aisle, with a lofty square tower, containing five bells. St. Thomas's is an ancient structure, consisting of two aisles, divided by round pillars of the Gothic order; the tower is a low ordinary building. St. Maurice's was originally a priory, and consists of two aisles, one of which is very spacious; the tower is strong. St. Michael's is a low and ancient building, tiled, having two good aisles, and a tower containing five bells. St. Swithin's is erected over a position called Kingsgate, and

consists of a large neat room, ascended to by a stone staircase. St. Peter's Church-still consists of two aisles, of different sizes, both neat, but plain: it has a tower, containing three bells. St. John's at Hill is divided into three aisles, by round Gothic pillars: the tower is remarkably strong, finished with a turret, containing a clock. St. Martin's Winall was rebuilt in 1730, and consists of one aisle, having a small tower at the west end, containing one bell. Here are several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations; the principal of which is the Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, and standing in the street of that name. At a short distance north-east from the college are the ruins of the celebrated Episcopal residence called Wolvesey castle, destroyed by Cromwell in 1646. Winchester castle, of which scarcely any parts are now standing, was built by William the Conqueror, and occupied the commanding spot at the south-west angle of the city, where the king's house, or palace, erected by Charles II., now stands. This fortress has been the scene of many important transactions. The whole area of the castle was about 430 feet in length, north and south, and 250 in breadth, east and west. The chapel belonging to the castle has been converted into a county-hall. At the east end is suspended the famous curiosity called Arthur's Round Table, which tradition has attributed to King Arthur, but modern inquiry, with more accuracy, to King Stephen, who appears to have introduced the use of the Round Table into this island, to prevent disputes for precedence among the chivalrous knights of his age. In the High-street stands the city cross, an elegant specimen of the style of the age in which it was built, that of Henry VI. The town has a college or almshouse, founded by Bishop Morley in 1672; besides which, there is a number of private charities, and three well endowed charity schools. The public infirmary is a handsome edifice. In the town-hall are the city archives, the original Winchester bushel given by King Edgar, with other measures, both for quantity and length, fixed as standards by succeeding princes, and various curious memorials of antiquity. In front is a good statue of Queen Anne. There is a new spacious county jail, erected on the Howardian plan, in the court of which is a neat chapel. There is also a bridewell for the city, and another for the county. The theatre is a handsome structure, built in 1783. On the site of the castle a royal palace was begun in 1683, the principal floor of which is a noble range of apartments, and contains in all 160 chambers; this has often been occupied by prisoners of war, on their parole. At the west end of the town is an obelisk, having an inscription commemorative of the calamities occasioned by the plague in 941, 1348, and 1668. Two members are sent to parliament. Winchester has very little trade. An ancient wool combing manufactory still exists in it: and of late years the silk manu-

facture has been introduced. All the public business of Hampshire is, however, transacted here. Its cathedral and its college insure to it the residence also of a considerable number of superior clergy, with their families. Pop. 7733. 114 miles S. N. E. Southampton.

WINCHESTER, a post town and borough of the United States, and capital of Frederick county, Virginia. It is a handsome and flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, an alms-house, &c. and 6 churches. The principal street is well paved, and the town is well built. Pop. in 1812, about 2000. 70 miles W. N. W. Washington.

WINCHESTER, a post town of the United States, in Clark county, Kentucky. Population 538.—Also one in Missouri Territory.

WINDAR, a town of Courland, on the Baltic. Pop. 1000. 70 miles W. N. W. Mittau.

WINDHAM, a county of the United States, in the south-east part of Vermont. Population 26,700.—2d, in Connecticut, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts. Pop. 22,611.—The name of various townships.

WINDLE, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 4826.

WINDRUSH, a river of England, in Oxfordshire, which runs into the Thames.

WINDSHEIM, a town of Franconia, on the Aisch. Pop. 4500. 30 miles S. E. Würzburg.

WINDSON, a town of New South Wales, formerly called the Green-hills, near the confluence of the South Creek with the river Hawkesbury, which is here navigable. It stands on a hill 100 feet above the level of the river, at low water. The bulk of the population is composed of settlers, who have farms in the neighbourhood, and of their servants. There are, besides, a few inferior traders, publicans, and artificers. Pop. 600.

WINDSON, a county of the United States, on the east side of Vermont. Pop. 34,677. Chief towns, Windsor and Woodstock.

WINDSON, a post town of the United States, in Windsor county, Vermont, on the Connecticut. Pop. 2757. 112 miles N. W. Boston.—The name of various post townships.

WINDSOR, New, a borough and market town of England, in the county of Berks, on the river Thames, 22 miles from London. This town consists of six principal streets, and several inferior ones. The guild-hall is a stately fabric, supported with columns and arches of Portland stone. The room wherein the corporations meet for the transaction of public business, is spacious and convenient. It is adorned with the portraits of the sovereigns of England, from James I. to Queen Anne. The church is a neat, handsome, Gothic building. A good organ, removed from St George's chapel, was presented to the parish by his late Majesty. There is a neat free school, erected in 1704, and an hospital for sick-soldiers. In 1805 an elegant small theatre was erected here. In 1796 extensive and convenient barracks were built for 750 infantry, and a large building has been since erected, for 450 cavalry. Wind-

son contains many handsome buildings; but its chief ornament is its castle, which owes its origin to William the Conqueror. Henry I. considerably improved the edifice, which his father had erected, enlarged it with additional buildings, and, for greater security, surrounded the whole with a strong wall. Great improvements were made by Edward III. which extended to nearly the whole of the ancient fabric. Windsor castle is most delightfully situated on the summit of a hill, whose base towards the north is lavied by the waters of the Thames. The prospects to the east, west, and north, are extensive and beautiful. On the south, the view is bounded by the wild and picturesque scenery of the forest. On the declivity of the hill on which the castle is built, is a terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, being 1470 feet long. Adjoining this walk is a gate leading into the park, which are four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a brick wall. The castle is divided into two court-wards, with a large round tower or keep between them, the whole occupying about 12 acres of land, and having many batteries and towers for its defence. The upper court is a spacious quadrangle, composed of the round tower on the west, the private apartments of their majesties, &c. on the south and east, and the royal apartments, usually shown to strangers, St George's hall, and the chapel royal, on the north. The keep or tower is the lodging of the constable or governor, built in the form of an amphitheatre, screened by a flight of stone steps. Here is the guard-room or magazine for arms, curiously arranged. The lower court is larger than the upper, and is divided into two parts by St George's chapel, which stands in the middle, and is reckoned one of the finest Gothic structures of the kind known. The royal apartments are on the north side of the court called the star building, from having the star and garter in gold on the outside. Almost every room in this division of the castle is ornamented with paintings. The chapel of St George was erected by Edward III. on the site of a smaller structure, built by Henry I. and dedicated to Edward the Confessor. The origin of its magnificence, however, may be attributed to Edward IV. by whom it was very considerably enlarged, and rendered one of the most beautiful structures of that era. In the reigns of Henry VII. and his successor, it underwent several alterations; but it is indebted for the improved and highly elegant state in which it now appears, to the taste and magnificence of George III. who expended nearly 120,000 in its repairs and embellishments. At this period it may be considered as the most complete and elegant specimen of what Mr Wharton termed the florid Gothic, in the kingdom. The inside of the chapel is singularly neat. This chapel has been the burial-place of several royal and illustrious personages. At the east end of the north side the remains of Edward IV. are deposited. Henry VI. was

also buried in this chapel. Here lie interred under the choir, the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Anne. Many other distinguished persons are interred within this fabric. Adjoining the east end is a neat building, erected by Henry VII. as a burial-place for himself and successors, which is now the royal museum, and in which their late majesties, Princess Charlotte, and others, have been interred. On the south side of this town is Windsor Great Park, well stocked with deer, in which is situated his present majesty's cottages. At the entrance of this park is the queen's lodge, of recent erection. Windsor forest being a circuit of 56 miles, was originally formed for the exercise of the chase, by our ancient sovereigns; and this was also a favourite amusement of his late majesty. Edward I. constituted the town a free borough. It sends 2 members to parliament: number of voters about 400. Pop. 5000. 20 miles E. by N. Reading, and 22 W. by S. London.

WINDSOR, Olin, a small village of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames, to the south-east of New Windsor.

WINDSOR FOREST, an extensive forest in the east part of Berks, England.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, in opposition to Leeward. These islands, in the West Indies, extend from Martinico to Tobago.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, a name given to a course from the south-east angle of the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, and extending from 160 leagues to the north side of Crooked island, in the Bahamas.

WINEGAW RIVER, a river of America, which runs from Winnebago Lake to Green Bay, in Lake Michigan.

WINNER, a town of Germany, 12 miles E. N. E. Stuttgart. Population 2500.

WINGFORTH, a village and parish of England, in Suffolk. The church is built of various coloured flints and stones. Pop. 574.

WINGHAM, a village and parish of England, in Kent, near the Stour. Pop. 1000. 62 miles E. by S. London.

WINNIKI, a village of Austrian Poland, to the south of Lemberg. Population 2500.

WINKFORD, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Lune.

WINNICUP LAKE, a lake of North America, in Upper Canada, N. W. of Lake Superior. It is 217 miles long, and 100 broad.

WINNICUP RIVER, a river which runs into the lake of the same name.

WINNIPICOUKE, a lake of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire. — Also a river in New Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack.

WINSCHOTEN, a small but fortified town of the Netherlands. Population 3700.

WINSLOW, a market town and parish of England, county of Buckingham. The church is a large pile of building, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a square tower, embattled at the west end. Population 1200. 10 miles W. N. W. London.

WINSTAD, a village of the United States, Litchfield county, Connecticut.

WINSTER, a market town of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 928. 27 miles N. W. Derby.

WISTEN, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Ken.

WISTENBOURN, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire. — The name of various parishes.

WITZENTHA, a town of Switzerland, canton of Zurich. Population 3300. 21 miles N. W. Constance.

WITTHOR, a post town of the United States, in Kennebec county, Maine. Population 1444. 160 miles N. N. E. Boston.

WITTON, a post town of the United States, Hertford county, North Carolina.

WITZENHEIM, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 2200.

WIPPE, a river of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, which falls into the Baltic.

WIPPERMUNT, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Wipper. 22 miles E. N. E. Cologne. Population 4900.

WINKWORTH, a market town of England, Derbyshire, principally supported by working the lead mines. The church of St Mary is a Gothic structure of the 14th century. It has some manufactories for cotton and worsted breeches. Population 3767. 13 miles N. N. W. Derby.

WIRTEMBERG, a state in the south-west of Germany, which, since 1806, has borne the title of kingdom. It forms part of the old circle of Suabia, having Bavaria on the E. and the long narrow territory of Baden on the W. It extends from Long. 8. 7. to 10. 30. E. Lat. 45. 36. to 49. 45. N. Area 6000 square miles. Pop. 1,400,000. Its territorial division is into the four circles of the Jaxt, the Neckar, the Black Forest, and the Danube. These are further divided into 12 small counties, each of which is subdivided in bailiwicks. The foundation of this state was the old duchy of Wirtemberg, augmented since 1801, by various towns of the empire acquired, and abbey, priories, and other ecclesiastical possessions secularized, in the present age. The towns of Wirtemberg are thinly scattered; the principal are Stuttgart, the capital, containing 22,000 inhabitants; Ulm, 15,600; Tubingen, 6700; Hall, 6500; Ludwigsburg, 5500; Hohenheim, 4400; Kirchheim, 4100; Schorndorf, 3500; Calw, 3400; Crefeldheim, 3100. The two principal rivers are the Danube and Neckar. The other rivers are the Enz, the Muhr, the Kocker, the Jaxt, and the Tauber. The king of Wirtemberg is a member of the Germanic confederation, and holds the sixth place in the diet. The executive power, by the new constitution agreed on in 1819, is vested in the monarch, controlled by a representative body. The dukes of Wirtemberg were Protestant until 1772, when the reigning prince became a Catholic. In the wars of the French revolution, Wirtemberg was repeatedly traversed by the hostile armies. The duke was aggrandized by Bonaparte, whose alliance he was pledged.

When his power began to decline, he went over to the allies.

WISNADEN, a town of Germany, 8 miles N.W. Meitz. Population 3500.

WISNIECH, a market town of England, county of Cambridge, and Isle of Ely, among the fens on the river Ouse or Wis, which flows through it, and falls into the sea at the distance of eight miles. Over this river was built, in 1767, a stone bridge of one elliptical arch, in room of an old wooden one. The church is a spacious fabric. The nave is lofty. The tower is generally supposed to have been erected in the year 1111. There are, besides, churches for Quakers, Baptists, Anabaptists, and Methodists. It has a theatre and a free school; also two charity schools. Pop. 6515. 32 miles N. W. Cambridge.

WISNY, a seaport and old staple town of Sweden, island of Gothland. Pop. 4000.

WISCASSET, a post town and port of entry of the United States, Lincoln county, Maine. Pop. 2033. 160 miles N. E. Boston.

WISCHAN, a town of Moravia, 18 miles E. by N. Brunn. Population 3000.

WISMAN, a seaport of Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Baltic. It has a safe harbour, and manufactures of woollens and linens. Population 6700. 30 miles E. Lubek.

WISNOWITZ, a town of Moravia, 50 miles E. Brunn. Population 2500.

WITGENSTEIN, a county in the Prussian States, adjoining the west part of the province of Upper Hesse. Area 200 square miles. Population 15,000.

WITHAM, a pleasant town of England, in Essex, on a branch of the Blackwater. The church is a neat Gothic structure. Pop. 2578. 37½ miles N. E. by E. London.

WITHAM, a considerable river of England, in the county of Lincoln. It passes the town of Grantham; and after various windings, continues in a south-easterly direction to Boston, and unites its waters with the sea, at a place called Boston Deep.

WITLEY, a village and parish of England, in the county of Surrey. Pop. 1264.

WITNEY, a market town of England, in Oxfordshire, on the river Windrush, noted for its manufactory of blankets, which flourished extremely during the last war. In the reign of Queen Anne, the blanket weavers were incorporated. They have their hall, in which they regulate all matters respecting the measure, mark, and quality of their staple commodity. This hall is a handsome edifice. The town-hall is a handsome modern building of stone. It has a free school, and a charity school. Witney church is a large and handsome building. There are meeting-houses for Quakers, Presbyterians, and Methodists. Pop. 3327. 11½ miles W. N. W. Oxford.

WITTENBERG, a city of Prussian Saxony, government of Meisselurg, on the Elbe. It is situated on a level and sandy spot, which, since the shade walks around the town were cut down by the French, for the purpose of

defence, in 1813, presents little variety of interest. It has some linen manufacteries. Wittenberg is a place of some antiquity. Its university, founded in 1502, is memorable as the cradle of the reformation. Luther and his rilkler associate Melancthon, are buried in the university church. In 1621, a monumental colossal statue of Luther was erected in Wittenberg, with great solemnity. Pop. 3000. 60 miles N. N. W. Dresden.

WITTENHALL, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Population 3063.

WITTINGAU, a town of Bohemia, 74 miles S. by E. Prague. Population 2000.

WITTSTOCK, a town of Prussia, on the Deme, 56 miles N. W. Berlin. Pop. 3000.

WITTEHAUSEN, a town of Germany, 15 miles E. Camel. Pop. 2500.

WIVELISCOMBE, a market town of England, in Somersetshire. An episcopal palace, built here in 1336, is now in ruins. Besides the church, there are dissenting meeting-houses; also an almshouse. Its trade in shrouds, blanketings, kerseys, and balise, has suffered greatly. Pop. 2701. 11 miles W. Taunton.

WIVERNOR, a village and parish of England, in Essex. Population 1267.

WISS, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Waver at Holme.

WISTHOE, or **LIANOE**, one of the Sandwich Islands. Pop. 60,000. Long of the anchoring place, 262. 0. E. Lat. 21. 43. N.

WOBURN, a market town of England, county of Bedford. In June 1724, great part of it was destroyed by fire; but many houses were afterwards rebuilt in a more convenient and handsome manner. The church furnishes a whimsical instance of capricious taste. It consists of three aisles and a chancel. The munificence of the Russels has been of singular benefit to this town. It has a free school, a charity school, and 12 almshouses. The chief business of the poor is straw-hat and lace-making. Pop. 1656. 14 miles N. W. by S. Bedford. About a mile from the town is Woburn Abbey, the splendid seat of the Duke of Bedford.

WOERDEN, a town of the Netherlands, on the Old Rhine. Pop. 2700. 15 miles S. Amsterdam.

WOKEY, or **OKEY**, a village and parish of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 1040.

WOLINGHAM, or **OLINGHAM**, a town of England, county of Bucks, in the precincts of Windsor Forest. The market-house is an ancient building. The church is a large, handsome edifice. Wolingham has a good free school, and various charity schools; also an hospital. Pop. 2420. 7 miles E. S. E. Reading.

WOLF ISLAND, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia. 21. An island near the east coast of Labrador. 22. An island in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

WOLF ISLAND, or **GRAND ISLE**, an island of North America, in Lake Ontario, which fronts the harbor of Kingston, 20 miles long and 6 broad.

WOLF RIVER, a tributary of the Mississippi, in the United States.—2d. A river of Mississippi, which runs south into the gulf of Mexico.

WOLFFENBUTTEL, or **BRUNSWICK WOLFFENBUTTEL**, an independent duchy of Germany, composed of several scattered territories in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and Westphalia. It contains 1616 square miles, and 210,000 inhabitants.

WOLFFENBUTTEL, a city of Germany, and the capital of the principality of the same name, on the Oker, 27 miles E. & E. Hanover. Its fortifications are now neglected. It is divided into the citadel or fortified part, and two suburbs. The public buildings are, the castle, the three parish churches, the chancery, and the arsenal. It has various schools, and a Lutheran convent. Pop. 6700.

WOLFHAGEN, a walled town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Elbe. Pop. 2100.

WOLGA, a river of Russia, which has the longest course, and, with the exception of the Danube, the largest volume of water of any river in Europe. It rises among the Volga mountains, in Lat. 57. N., and takes a direction in general to the eastward, but with many windings, until reaching the city of Kazan. Below Kazan it receives the Kama, and flowing northward, with a great volume of water, it approaches the Caspian, after expanding into a greater number of branches than the Nile or the Danube, and discharges itself into that sea near Astracan. Its course is computed at 2700 miles.

WOLGAST, a seaport of Pomerania, on the Pome, 4 miles from the Baltic, and 50 E. & E. Stralsund. Population 4000.

WOLLIN, the chief town of an island of this name, in Pomerania, on the Diwelow, 20 miles N. Stettin. Population 2300.

WOLLESTEIN, a town of Prussian Poland, 14 miles W. S. W. Posen. Pop. 2000.

WOLFFENSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Ohre. Population 2300.

WOLLENGHAM, a town and parish of England, in the county of Durham, on the Wear. Population 2107.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a market town of England, county of Stafford. It is a well built and healthy town, notwithstanding its vicinity to numerous coal mines. The trade which it carries on in locks, keys, and such like articles, is truly astonishing. This town does not increase rapidly in houses, owing to the land being almost wholly church land, which is not a tenure sufficient to encourage people to lay out their money in erecting buildings. The buildings are tolerably good, of brick and tile, but have a sombre appearance, and the streets are narrow and dirty. It has two churches. The collegiate church is a fine building, consisting of a lofty nave, two aisles, and a chancel. It has a very fine Gothic tower, embattled at the top, and richly ornamented, rising from the centre. The other church, dedicated to St John, is built of stone, according to the taste of mo-

dern times. There are three chapels besides. The dissenting chapels are numerous. It has a free school, and two charity schools; also a hospital and workhouse. Wolverhampton is a place of great antiquity. Two canals, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Grand Trunk, and the Birmingham canal, pass in this immediate vicinity. Population 18,000. 16 miles S. Stafford.

WOLVERLEY, a township of England, in Worcestershire. Population 1529.

WOLVER, a village and parish of England, Warwickshire. Population 4312.

WORMBOY, a village of England, in Somersetshire, 14 miles from Bridgewater.

WOSWAT, a village of North Brabant. Population 2300.

WOOD, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Virginia. Population 3050. Slaves 430.

WOOD CREEK, two rivers of the United States, in New York, which run, the one into Lake Champlain, the other into Oneida lake.

WOODBRARY, a township of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Population 1107.

WOODHAMPTON, a market town of England, county of Suffolk. The streets are narrow, but they contain many good houses, and are tolerably well paved. The market-place is clean and well built; and in the middle of it is an ancient shire-hall; and under the roof-house is the market-hall. The church, a spacious and noble structure, is conjectured to have been built in the reign of Edward III. It consists of a nave and two aisles, the roofs of which are supported by ten beautiful Gothic pillars, and four demy ones. It has a large quadrangular tower, 100 feet high, which forms a conspicuous object at sea. On the south side of the church formerly stood a priory of Augustines. Here are also independent, Baptist, Methodist, and Quakers' meeting-houses; a grammar school, two almshouses, three public fire-offices, and two banks. It has a considerable traffic, and a dock for building vessels, with convenient wharfs and quays. Population 4000. 24 miles N. N. E. Ipswich.

WOODHURST, a post township and village of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. Population 1247.

WOODHURST, a post town of the United States, and capital of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 9 miles S. Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, a jail, and 100 houses.

WOODHURST, a village and parish of England, Gloucestershire. It has manufactures of silk and fine broad cloth. Pop. 520.

WOODCOTE, the name of several townships and parishes in England.

WOODROSE, the name of several parishes and townships in England.

WOODROW, a county of the United States, in the central part of Kentucky. Population 6600. Slaves 2416.

WOODHURST, a small village of Scotland, in Fife-shire, on the Tay, opposite to Dundee.

WOODS LARK, a lake of North America, the most northern in the territory of the United States.

WOODSTOCK, a borough and market town of England, in Oxfordshire. The town-hall is a handsome stone building. Beneath the hall is a piazza, used as a market-place. The parish church or chapel is a handsome structure. It has a grammar-school, and several almshouses. Woodstock has two manufactures, those of polished steel and gloves; the former much decayed. It returns two members to parliament. Population 1455. 8 miles N. N. W. Oxford.

WOODSTOCK, a post town and village of the United States, Windsor county, Vermont. Pop. 2672. 18 miles N. W. Windsor.—2d, In Shuamond county, Virginia, 30 miles S. S. W. Winchester. Houses 104.

WOODVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Warren county, Tennessee.—2d, A post village of Hanover county, Virginia.—3d, A post town and capital of Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

WOOLU, a market town of England, in Northumberland, on Wooler water, near the Cheviot hills. It has a parish church, and chapels for the Presbyterians, Relief, Burghers, Baptists, and Catholics. Here are also the ruins of a very old tower or castle. Pop. 1630. 45 miles N. N. W. Newcastle.

WOOLRIT, a village and parish of England, in Suffolk, 79 miles N. E. London. Pop. 801.

• **WOOLWICH**, a market town of England, county of Kent, on the Thames, 8 miles below London. This place, like Deptford, was originally only a small village, inhabited by fishermen; and, like that also, owes its consequence to the establishment of a royal dock, in the reign of Henry VIII. Since that era, it has gradually attained to its present size; but its progress has been more particularly rapid during the past century, in consequence of the establishment of the arsenal, and the augmentation of the royal artillery, who have their head-quarters here. The dock-yard, in its present state, includes about five furlongs in length, by one in breadth; within which space there are two dry docks, five ships, three masted, a mould-loft, store-houses of various descriptions, mast-houses, sheds for timber, dwellings for the various officers, and a very complete smithery, newly erected, and furnished with extensive machinery, worked by steam, for the manufactory of anchors, &c. The church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, is a spacious building of brick. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a plain square tower at the west end. The principal charitable establishments are an almshouse and two schools. Between the dock-yard and the royal arsenal is an extensive building, about 400 yards in length, including a rope-walk. The military and civil branches of the office of ordnance, have been established at Woolwich since the accession of George I. The original foundry which government possessed for brass ordnance, was in Upper Moorfields,

London; but an accident having happened on recasting some of the guns taken by Marlborough, of which a foreman of the name of Schales gave warning to Churchill, he was offered a commission to make choice of any spot within 12 miles of London, for the erection of a new foundry, and also to be made superintendent of the whole concern. He fixed on the Warren at Woolwich, as the most eligible situation. This arsenal is the grand national depot for every species of ordnance, both military and naval; and the immense quantity of guns which it contains, presents a curious spectacle to persons unaccustomed to sights of this nature. In other parts of this vast depot are extensive stores of gun carriages, military waggon, and every thing which appertains to the department of the ordnance. The arsenal includes nearly 60 acres, and contains various piles of brick building, among the oldest of which are the foundry, and the late military academy. In the foundry are three furnaces, and a machine for boring cannon; the largest furnace will melt about 17 tons of metal at one time. In another quadrangular range of building, at a short distance from the foundry, are two other boring machines, and various workshops, where the ordnance, after being proved, are properly finished for service. Brass ordnance only are made here; and those, though so called, are wholly formed of a composition of tin and copper. Nearly adjoining to the foundry is the laboratory, where fire-works and cartridges, for the use of the navy and army, are made up; and bombs, carcasses, granadoes, &c. charged. The other structures in the arsenal consist of store-houses and offices of various descriptions, together with numerous workshops. At Woolwich, also, is situated the royal military academy, which was instituted about the year 1719, but not finally arranged till 1741. This establishment contains at present 100 pupils, who are called cadets. The young gentlemen who are admitted as cadets, are of the most respectable families. The military academy is built in the castellated form, from designs by Wyatt; and consists, in front, of a centre and two wings, united by corridors, with a range of building behind, containing the hall, servants' offices, &c. About 40 years ago, a piece of ground, of about 50 acres, was taken by government on lease, and spacious barracks erected for the accommodation of the officers and privates of the regiment of artillery. Since that period many alterations have been made, and many additional buildings raised, particularly within the last 20 years; the whole comprising, in its present state, a very extensive structure of surprising form, whose principal front, which faces the south, is nearly 400 yards in length. The regiment of artillery consisted, during the war, of nearly 17,000 men, including the horse brigade, but it is now reduced to about 7000, which are formed into six battalions. The parade is in front of the barracks, and the

soldiers are frequently exercised in throwing shells, for which the open space on the common affords sufficient room. On the east side of the barracks, on the descent leading to the arsenal, is the ordnance hospital, which is an extensive edifice, calculated to contain about 700 men. Several detached buildings, for the use of the artillery, have also been raised on different parts of the common; among which we may mention a veterinary hospital for the horse brigade; but the most conspicuous of these is a pagoda, used as a repository for models; it is 115 feet in diameter, and was removed here from Carlton-house gardens, where it served as a banqueting-room to the sovereigns who visited this country after the battle of Waterloo. On the west side of the town there are also barracks, and a handsome hospital, erected for the fourth division of marines, who have their head-quarters here. Population 17,008.

WOOSTER, seat town of the United States, and capital of Wayne county, Ohio, on the Killbuck. Houses 70. 45 miles S. Lake Erie.

WOOTTON-BASSETT, an ancient borough and market town of England, in Wiltshire. It sends two representatives to parliament. Population 1701. 69 miles W. London.

WOOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a borough and market town of England, in Gloucestershire. It is well built, and has a handsome church. In the town and neighbourhood are several clothing manufactories. Population 5004. 19 miles S. S. W. Gloucester.

WORCESTER, an inland county of England, very near the centre of the kingdom, with Herefordshire separating it from Wales on the S.W.; Shropshire lying to the N.W.; Staffordshire bounding it on the N.; Warwickshire stretching to the E.; and Gloucestershire on the S. In longitude it extends from 1. 30. to 2. 30. W.; and its latitude is from 52. to 53. 30. N. It is altogether of a very irregular shape. Its medium length is stated by some to be 38 miles, and its breadth 34 miles. Area 480,000 acres. It contains one city, 11 market towns, besides 300 villages and hamlets, and 153 parishes. Its towns, besides the city of Worcester, are Evesham, Droitwich, and Bewdley, which return members to parliament, and the market towns of Upton, Tenbury, Kidderminster, Dudley, Stourbridge, Bromsgrove, Pershore, and Shipston-upon-Stour. The general aspect of the country is rich and beautiful. The air is generally pure and mild, though in some parts, as on the north-west range of the Broadway hills, there is a degree of cold bleakness that reminds the traveller very much of the mountainous tracts of Derbyshire. The Malvern hills, though nothing more than sheep walks, have yet a most salubrious climate; and the north-western parts of the county, particularly about Abberley, though of equal elevation to any other district, seem to have a much warmer aspect than either the Lacey or Broadway hills. The soil is various, consisting chiefly

of rich loamy sand, in those districts immediately north of Worcester, mixed with a small proportion of gravel; there is also some very light sand, with a few spots of clay, and some of peat earth, towards the east. In the eastern district, indeed, the soil is in general a strong clay; but the waste land, which at one time was very considerable, was principally of deep, black, peat earth. In other parts the soil is red marl, and partly strong clay, with some sandy loam. The sandy loam consists of lime-stone. As to the mineralogy of this county, little can be said. There is no scarcity of clay fit for brick, nor of lime-stone in the hills. Some coal is raised in the north-western district. Freestone fit for building is found in different parts. In Clevee Prior parish are quarries of very good stone, fit for barn floors and other uses; some of it bears a fine polish like Derbyshire marble, and not inferior to it. At Droitwich there are most productive salt-pits, which are worked to a great extent. There are mineral wells at Malvern; also several useful chalybeates in Kidderminster parish, of which that at Sandbourne is the strongest. The canals in this county are, 1st, the Trent and Severn, or Staffordshire and Worcestershire, or as, indeed, it is more commonly called, the Stourport canal; 2d, the Droitwich canal; 3d, the Worcester and Birmingham canal, not yet finished; 4th, the Dudley Extension canal; 5th, the Leominster canal, near Tenbury. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Avon, Stour, and Teme. The commerce and manufactures are very considerable. It exports great quantities of hops, fruit, cyder, and perry. It also exports a considerable surplus of its own manufactures, in the article of Kidderminster goods, Worcester gloves, in China and glass-ware, and in nails, and the smaller articles of iron-work, as well as barred and sheet iron, for the northern parts. We must not omit the great quantities of salt from Droitwich, of oil and oil-cake from Evesham, and of clover and grass-seeds, corn, beans, flour, malt, salmon, fat cattle, sheep, lambs, hogs, hay, timber, large and small, from the county in general. That Worcestershire was known to the Romans, is evident from vestiges of roads, and also from coins which have been found. Population 184,424.

WORCESTER, the chief town of the above county, and one of the most ancient cities in England, agreeably situated in a beautiful vale on the eastern banks of the Severn, from which it rises gradually. Being an ancient fortified place, this city had a very strong wall of which some remains may yet be seen. The streets are in general broad, so as to admit a free circulation of air, though some are not remarkable either for airiness or regularity. The cathedral is a noble specimen of Gothic simplicity; the outside is extremely plain, and devoid of all laboured ornaments. Its beauty consists in its height, space, and the lightness of its architecture, which is

greatly aided by the lofty pinnacles rising from every termination of the building. The cathedral was first erected by Ethelred, king of Mercia, in 670, when it was a convent of secular priests. It was burnt down and rebuilt before the conquest, and was again reduced to ashes in 1113. It was again burnt down in 1212, with all the adjacent offices of the monastery, and part of the city; but being again rebuilt, and King John buried there, it was, in the presence of Henry III. his son, and of many bishops, abbots, and nobles, solemnly consecrated in 1218. After that, a general repair took place, and a complete new front was given to it. It suffered considerable damage and dilapidation during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. It is still, however, an object of great interest to the man of taste. Its form is that usual one of a double cross, displaying the grand features of the Gothic style, which consist in extent and strength, and to which we may add the solemnity of the high pointed arch, and the beauty of diminutive ornament. The proportions of the exterior are on a grand scale; it is in length 514 feet; in breadth 78; and in height 68; and the tower, which rises from the centre of the cross aisle to the altitude of 200 feet, is ornamented at the corners by four lofty pinnacles, and with elegant battlements of light open work. The cathedral contains many handsome monuments, and is adorned with a variety of sculptures. On the south side of the cathedral is College Green, an open airy place, surrounded by the church and some rows of good houses. But the principal object of attention is Edgar's tower, a strong portal, and part of the ancient castle, but now in part occupied by the registrar's office. The bishop's palace stands near the cathedral, in a most commanding situation, on the banks of the Severn, which flows at the bottom of the garden. It has been greatly altered by modern improvements, so that it presents in several parts a disagreeable admixture of modern repairs with the ancient Gothic. Of the castle which once stood in this vicinity, there are scarcely any remains. Part of the ditch may yet be discerned, and some remains of the ancient walls may be traced in the county jail. Of the parish churches, there are 9 within the walls, and 2 without. St Michael's is a very ancient specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. St Andrew's church is remarkable on account of its lofty spire, considered as one of the most perfect in form and construction of any in the kingdom. All Saints church, rebuilt in 1742, is now a handsome edifice, in the modern style. St Martin's church is a modern brick building, with a stone foundation. St Nicolas church is next most conspicuous in the inside; and its style of architecture, executed in stone, very pleasing. Of the other public buildings, the guild-hall standing on the west side of the High-street, is a handsome structure, finished in 1723. The county jail was repaired and

enlarged in 1793. The new jail is on the Howard plan, consisting of a central house for the jailer, with four wings spreading from the centre, yet detached and airy. The city jail is an ancient building, and unfortunately in a very crowded situation. Part of it is very ancient. On the eastern side, part of the old city wall may be seen; and the court in the centre is curious. This is also the city bridewell. The debtors' free ward is spacious, but the accommodations for criminals ought to be much amended. Here are various charitable institutions, namely, the house of industry, established in 1784; the infirmary, and various hospitals, charity schools, and almshouses. A school has also been established on the plan of Mr Lancaster. There are meeting houses here for various sectaries, as also for Roman Catholics. It has a hop market, the most considerable of any in the kingdom. There is an elegant bridge over the Severn, built in 1700, and consisting of five arches. The trade of Worcester is very considerable. The porcelain and glove manufactures are carried on to a great extent. It sends two members to parliament; number of voters 1700. Population 17,023. 111 miles N. W. by W. London.

WORCESTER, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts. Pop. 64,010—2d. In Maryland Population 16,971, including 4437 slaves.

WORCESTER, a post town of the United States, and capital of Worcester county, Massachusetts. It contains an elegant courthouse, a jail, and three churches. Population 2677. 40 miles W. by S. Boston.

WORKINGTON, a seaport and market town of England, in Cumberland, near where the Derwent and Cocker fall into the ocean. Many of the streets are narrow and irregular; but some are elegant and neat. The coal trade to Ireland is its chief support. A few vessels are, however, employed in the Baltic trade. The principal manufactures are of sail-cloth and cordage. The public buildings are modern. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower or steeple in the Gothic style. Here is a small but neat assembly-room, and a play-house. The quays have been much widened and lengthened within the last 30 years. There is a school on the Lancelotian plan; also a female seminary. A little above Workington are three large works called Bolton iron-works. Pop. 4438. 34 miles S. W. by W. Carlisle.

WORKSOP, a market town of England, in Nottinghamshire. It had formerly a priory, of which the ancient church is now a ruin. Pop. 4438. 264 miles N. Nottingham. WORKSOP, or WORKSOP, a town of East Prussia, on the Drwęca. Pop. 2100.

WORKSOP, a town of Flanders. Pop. 2100. 46 miles N. W. Dordrecht.

WORKSOP, a city of Germany, on the Rhine. The streets are dirty and narrow. The cathedral is a ponderous Gothic building, with decorated walls. The public buildings are the

mint, the town-house, in which Luther appeared before the diet in 1521, and the new church. Pop. 5706. 25 miles S. Montz.

WORTHAM, a town of England, county of Norfolk. Population 706.

WORTHING, a hamlet of England, in Sussex, 11 miles from Brighton.

WORTLEY, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire.—2d. A township of Yorkshire, 3 miles S. W. Leeds. Pop. 3178.

WORTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Isleworth, Middlesex.

WRAGENY, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire, 11 miles E. Lincoln. Pop. 633.

WRAY, CARP, the north-west corner of the mainland of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. Long. 4. 58. W. Lat. 58. 46. N.

WREXIN, a river of England, in Lancashire, which falls into the Mer.

WRETHAM, a post township of the United States, Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

WREXHAM, a market town of Wales, in Denbighshire. The streets, crossing each other at right angles, are spacious, and the buildings in general good. It has a handsome structure of the Doric order, the upper apartment used as a municipal hall. The church is elegant. It is 178 feet long and 72 broad, and has a tower 188 feet high. Here are also two large meeting-houses. It has a neat and convenient town-hall, and a well endowed free school. Wrexham is a great mart for flannel; and in the vicinity are several manufactories of warlike instruments, particularly a large cannon foundry. Pop. 3661. 188 miles N. W. London.

WREXHAM, a town of Prussia, on the Oder, 37 miles E. by N. Berlin. Pop. 3200.

WREXTON, a market town of England, county of Somerset, among the Mendip hills. The streets are irregularly built, and most of the houses thatched. The church is a stately building, 120 feet long and 52 wide. The tower, 140 feet high, is one of the finest in the kingdom. Here is a free school, for six boys and as many girls. Population 1342. 13 miles S. Bristol.

WREYFATH, a town of Prussian Westphalia. Pop. with its parish, 4600.

WRYTH, the name of three rivers in Germany, which join the Ammer, the Neckar, and the Roor.

WREYTH, a city of Franconia, situated on the Maine, by which it is divided into two parts, joined by an elegant bridge. It stands in a hollow. The Maine is here a large and noble stream, presenting, with its boats and barges, an animated picture. On the left bank is a hill, with a castle, formerly the episcopal residence, now a citadel. The town itself is still surrounded with a moat and moat. It is beautifully built, having no regular streets, and hardly any stone buildings, except the great palace and the church. The public works are on the same plan as the town itself. The buildings called the palace and church, stand up to the sky, afterwards, to the church. It is of no great

long, on the plan of the palace at Versailles, and of great extent. Next ranks the hospital, a large and regular structure. The cathedral is also large, but in an indifferent style of architecture. The churches are numerous, but none remarkable. Pop. 20,000. 130 miles N. N. W. Munich.

WREYTH, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 14 miles E. Leipzig. Pop. 2400.

WREYTH, a town of Prussia, 18 miles S. S. E. Berlin. Pop. 2100.

WYACONDA, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which joins the Mississippi.

WYSONA, a town of European Russia. Pop. 3400. 98 miles N. W. Petersburg.

WYBORG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland. Pop. 2400. 120 miles N. Sleswick.

WYCOMBE, CHIFFIN or HICH, a borough and market town of England, in Buckinghamshire, on a small rivulet which falls into the Thames. The town-hall is a large brick-building, supported on 34 stone pillars. The church is a handsome structure of stone. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. 2864. 31 miles S. S. E. Buckingham.

WYCOMBE, WREY, a village and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire. The village is seated under a steep eminence, partly covered with wood, whence the mausoleum, and the small tower of its beautiful but singular church, rebuilt in 1763, seem to emerge. Pop. 1543. 24 miles N. W. by W. from High Wycombe.

WYE, a parish and town of England in Kent, near the Stour, over which is a bridge. Population 1508.

WYE, a river of South Wales, which falls into the Severn below Chepstow.

WYE, a river of England, in Derbyshire, which falls into the Derwent.

WYER RIVER, a village and parish of England, in Dorsetshire.

WYLAND, a township of England, in Northumberland. Pop. 722.

WYMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a market town of England, in Norfolk. The town arose from the erection of a monastery here, in the time of Henry I. A. D. 1130. The present church consists of a nave with aisles, a large western tower, and another at the intersection of the nave with the transepts. The inhabitants are employed in various branches of weaving; in making spindles, tops, and other articles of wooden ware. Pop. 4768. 9 miles S. W. Norwich.

WYOMING, a general name formerly given to a tract of country in Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna, with a fort, 2 miles above Wilkesbarre. In the year 1778, this fort was taken by a party of British and Indians; and the greatest barbarities were practiced on the garrison.

WYOMING CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Susquehanna.

WYOMING, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Virginia. Pop. 2356. Area 1187. Chief town Evansville.

X.

XADRAQUER, a small town of Spain, in Guadalupe, 69 miles E. N. E. Madrid.

XANTRES SANTOS, three small islands of the West Indies, to the south-east of Guadeloupe. Long 61. 32. W. Lat. 15. 55. N.

XALAPA, a considerable town of Mexico, in the intendency of Vera Cruz, formerly famous for the fair held on the arrival of the stated fleets from Europe, and still a mart for European commodities. It stands on the southern skirts of a mountain, in a beautiful climate. The richest merchants of Vera Cruz have country houses at Xalapa, in which they enjoy a cool and agreeable retreat; while the coast is almost uninhabitable, from the mosquitoes, the great heats, and the yellow fever. Here there is an excellent school for drawing. Xalapa is situated about half way up the Table-land, being 4264 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 13,000. 40 miles N. W. Vera Cruz, and 80 E. Mexico.

XALOV, a considerable river of Spain. It falls into the Ebro, above Saragosa.

XARAMA, or **JARAMA**, a river in the interior of Spain, which falls into the Tagus.

XAVIERE, NAN, a river of Mexico, in North America, which falls into the De los Dolores.

XAVIER, ST., a town of South America, in the audience of Quito.—It is the name of various small towns in South America.

XAUZA, the capital of a district of the same name in Peru, near the river Xauza.

XAUZA, a large and abundant river of Peru, which enters the Apurimac.

XENIA, a post town of the United States, in Green county, Ohio, on the Shawnee Creek. It contains a court-house, a jail, and an academy. Population 600.

XERES DE BADAJOZ, or **XERES DE LOS CARABEROS**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. It has manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 8700. 90 miles N. N. W. Seville.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a large and an-

cient town in the south-west of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles N. N. E. Cadix. It is agreeably situated on the banks of the small river Guadalete. The interior is hotter than that of most Spanish towns. The town is surrounded with a wall, contains a large square, and has a very neat council-house. Here are four churches of considerable size. The apartment of the Carthusians is a magnificent building, two miles from Xeres, containing a number of beautiful paintings. Xeres is a place of great antiquity; it is supposed to be built on the site of the ancient *Am Raris*. The chief trade of the town is in wine. Population between 20,000 and 30,000.

XERICA, or **ZARICA**, a walled town of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 2300.

XERTROFF, a village of France, department of the Vosges. Population 2000.

XICORO, or **SIXORR**, an island, the smallest of the three which compose the empire of Japan, 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth.

XIMO, or **KIMU**, an island of Japan, second in magnitude to Nippon, 200 miles in length, and about 100 in breadth.

XIMONOEZURE, a seaport on the south-west coast of Nippon, in Japan.

XIXONA, an inland town of the east of Spain, in Valencia, among the mountains. Pop. 5000. 15 miles N. N. W. Alicante.

XOCNIMILCO, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico, 64 square leagues in extent.

XUCAR, a large river of Spain, which discharges itself into the Mediterranean.

XULI, a town of Peru, near the west coast of Lake Titicaca, 100 miles N. N. W. La Paz.

XULIA ISLANDS, in the Eastern sea, to the south-east of the Molucca passage.

XUXUY, or **JUJUY**, **SAN SALVADOR DE**, a city of South America, in the province of Tucuman, containing about 200 houses, and 3000 inhabitants, who trade with Potosi. 61 miles N. N. E. Salta. Lat. 23. 15. S.

Y.

Y, an arm or inlet of the Zuyder Zee, on the shore of which stands Amsterdam.

YAKOOTSK, an extensive province of Asiatic Russia, forming one of the four into which the government of Irkoutsk is divided. The Lena traverses it through its whole extent from north to south.

YAKOUTSK, capital of the province of the same name, on the Lena. It contains 500 or 600 houses, and 3000 inhabitants. It forms theemporium of all the furs collected in the extensive regions to the north.

of the Russian trade with Kamtschatka and the western coast of America. The soil is extensive. Long 140. 5. E. Lat. 66. 2. N.

YALLAN'S BAY, a bay of the island of Sumatra, on the south coast.

YALLAN'S POINT, a cape on the coast of Jamaica, 12 miles S. E. Kingston.

YALLAN'S RIVER, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea near Yallan's Point.

YALDER, a river of England, in Devonshire, which enters the sea, near Plymouth.

YALTOUMATA, a fortress in the govern-

ment of Tomsk, and district of Blisk, to the right of the Irtysh. 200 well built houses are attached to it. Long. 77. 50. E. Lat. 60. 12. N.

YANG-TSU-KIAHO, a river of China, the largest of that empire. It flows, during the first part of its course, along the borders of China; after which it enters the empire, and passing through the grand central provinces, it falls into the gulf of 'Foong-ming, in the Eastern sea.

YARU, a large and abundant river of St Domingo. It falls into the sea on the N. coast.

YARACUY, a river of South America, in the province of Venezuela, and government of the Caracas, which enters the sea in the bay of Burhurata, between Port Cabello and the Point of Chiribiche.

YARUEN, a city of Cashgar, in that part of Chinese Tartary which goes commonly by the name of Little Bucharia, on the great range of the Himalieh mountains. It has become a kind of emporium for the inland trade of Asia. A river, bearing the name of the city, passes by, and flows eastward.

YARLEY, (Githorn), a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire. Population 565.

YARE, a river of England, in Norfolk, which enters the German ocean below Yarmouth.

YARM, or **YARUM,** a market town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Owing to the low situation of the town, it has suffered at different times greatly by inundation; and to this cause may be ascribed the decline of its trade and importance. It has no manufacture of any consequence. The entrance into the town, from the county of Durham, is by a bridge of five arches, built over the Tors about the year 1400. In 1603 and 1704, a bridge of cast iron was erected, which fell about midnight, January 12th 1806, owing to the insufficiency of the abutments to resist the great lateral pressure of the arch. The stone bridge was in consequence widened and repaired. The parish church is a neat modern structure. Population 1504. 45 miles N. N. W. York.

YARMOUTH, commonly called **GREAT YARMOUTH**, a seaport and borough of England, in the county of Norfolk. It is in the form of an oblong quadrangle, extending more than a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It comprises 33 acres, from the shape of the peninsula on which it stands, having the sea on the east, and on the west the Yare, over which river there is a handsome drawbridge. It contains four principal streets, running parallel, which are crossed at right angles, by 186 narrower ones, denominated rows. The whole is flanked by a wall on the east, north, and south sides, 2240 yards in length. The church of St Nicholas, erected in the year 1100, and greatly enlarged in 1230, consists of a nave, two aisles, a transept, and had lately a spire, 130 feet high, which was taken down in the year 1603. In 1716, a handsome chapel was erected. The quay of Yarmouth is justly the pride and boast of the inhabitants; for it is allowed to be equal to that of

Marseilles, and the most extensive and finest in Europe, except the far famed one at Seville in Spain. Its length, from the south gate to the bridge, is 1014 yards, beyond which it extends, for smaller vessels, 1016 yards, making a continuation of one mile and 270 yards. In many places it is 150 yards broad; and the southern part of the line is decorated with a range of handsome buildings. Yarmouth has long been much frequented as a fashionable watering-place, and furnishes every accommodation for the health, comfort, and amusement of its visitors. A neat theatre was erected in the year 1773. It has a commodious bathing-house on the sands. There are various other public buildings, namely, the fisherman's hospital, of a quadrangular form, and containing 20 rooms, each intended for an old fisherman and his wife; the hospital school, for feeding, clothing, and educating 30 boys and 20 girls; also a charity school. The town-hall is a handsome building, with a portico of the Tuscan order in front. The grand plan of the new harbour was executed under the direction of Josias Johnson, a Dutchman, who was brought from Holland to conduct the work. The principal, or north pier, is at bottom 40 feet wide; at top 20 feet; and in length 235 yards. For the defence of this pier against the rage of the ocean, a jetty was erected, in breadth at the base 16 feet; at the upper part 6; and in length 265 yards. The south pier, which is 140 feet built than the north pier, is 310 yards in length, 30 feet broad, and 30 deep; 24 feet of the depth is generally under water, which, previous to the erection of this pier, was seldom more than three. This was intended for preventing the water of the old haven from running out south, in their progress to the sea. These piers, &c. have been considerably improved at different periods since their erection, particularly in the majority of additional Mounds. The extent of the haven, between the north and south piers, is 1111 yards. During the late wars, the importance of Yarmouth was greatly increased, owing to its being a grand station for part of the British navy; the roads opposite the town affording safe anchorage for a numerous fleet. The harbour is perfectly secure against every danger, and is provided with two light-houses, one at Calster, and one at Garleston. The coast is the most dangerous in Britain, and has been often the scene of the most melancholy shipwrecks. This place is advantageously situated for commerce, particularly to the north of Europe. Besides fishing smacks, upwards of 300 vessels belong to this port. Yarmouth was early distinguished, and still remains unvalued, in the herring fishery. It has also a considerable coal trade. The first mention of Yarmouth is in Domesday book, whence we may infer that it was founded in the early part of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. In 1265, walls were begun to be erected, and the place was surrounded by a moat. The modern defence of Yarmouth is

by three forts, which were erected on the verge of the beach, during the American war, and mounted with 32-pounders. Barracks capable of containing 1000 men, are built on the beach; and an armoury has lately been erected, under the direction of Mr Wyatt. It returns two members to parliament, chosen by the burghers at large. Population 18,040. 22 miles E. by S. Norwich.

YARMOUTH, or **SOUTH YARMOUTH**, a small seaport, borough, and parish of England, on the north-western part of the Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire. It has a quay, where small vessels may unload. It sends two members to parliament. Population 564. 69 miles S. W. London.

YARMOUTH, a seaport of the United States, Massachusetts, 20 miles S. E. Boston. Population 2134.

YARMOUTH, a town on the west coast of Nova Scotia, 25 miles W. Shelburn.

YARROW, a celebrated pastoral stream of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, which joins its waters to the Etterick, two miles above Selkirk.

YAXLEY, a small but neat town of England, in Huntingdonshire, near the river Nen. It has a handsome Gothic church, with a lofty spire. Barracks were erected here for the security of French prisoners. Population 1070. 2 miles N. E. Stilton.

YAZOO, a river in Georgia West Territory, which enters the Mississippi.

YARMLEY, a township of England, in Yorkshire, 6½ miles S. W. Holmsley.

YECIA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with 2200 inhabitants.

YELL, or **ZEIT**, one of the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, about 20 miles long and 12 broad. Population 1724.

YELLOW BARTONS CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.

YELLOW CREEK, **GRAND** and **LITTLE**, two streams of the United States, in Ohio, which flow into Ohio river.

YELLOW RIVER, a river of Ireland, King's county. It joins the Boyne.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER, a large river of North America, which falls into the Missouri, about the 47th degree of north latitude.

YEZES, a river of Spain, in the province of Salamanca, which falls into the Douro.

YEZES, a country of Arabia, forming the south-eastern division of that part of Asia, situated partly upon the Red sea, and partly on the Indian ocean. It was celebrated by the ancients, under the flattering title of the Happy Arabia. It is, however, by no means exempted from that curse of aridity by which Arabia generally suffers. The plain of the Tehama, which forms a broad belt along the whole of the coast, consists almost entirely of a waste of unproductive sand. The Djilal, or mountainous district in the interior, presents in many parts a more agreeable aspect. Its lower declivities are covered with trees and aromatic shrubs; and the mountain chains are divided by fine valleys, which being watered by numerous streams, can be ad-

vantageously cultivated. The grains chiefly raised are barley, millet, and dhourra; the supply of water being insufficient for the culture of rice. The most valuable and celebrated products of this region consist of the aromatic plants which grow upon the sides of the hills. The coffee of Yemen has always possessed a flavour which that of no other part of the world can rival. Europe, indeed, is now chiefly supplied from the West Indies; but in the east, the coffee of Mocha is always eagerly sought after. The balm of Mecca, and the tree bearing incense, are also the products of Yemen. It is one of the few parts of Arabia which have been formed into a considerable and monarchical state. It is subject to a sovereign, who assumes the most title of Imam, or doctor, but exercises over his subjects an authority nearly absolute. The principal cities of Yemen are, in the interior, Sana, the capital, and Taro; on the coast, Mocha and Aden.

YENNON, a river of England, in Staffordshire, which falls into the Churn.

YEVREBY, a small village of England, Northumberland, near Wooler.

YEWELL, a market town of England, in Somersetshire. It consists of upwards of 20 streets and lanes. It has an almshouse. The church of Yewell is a handsome old building, of the lighter Gothic order. It consists of a nave, a large chancel, north and south side aisles, and a transept, all of which are covered with lead. The length of the whole is 140 feet, and the breadth 60; the transept measures 80 feet. It is 90 feet in height, and has a stone balustrade on the top. There is a well end and free school in this town. There are four meetings for dissenters of different denominations, and also one for the Society of Friends. The market-house is an extensive open building, supported by two rows of stone pillars. There are also rows of butchers' shambles. The town was formerly noted for its manufacture of woollen cloth, but its principal mart now is that of ladies' gloves. An almshouse for the support of four aged females, is attached to it. Population 4650. 122 miles W. S. W. London.

YETHAM, a village and parish of Scotland, Roxburghshire, on the Nonsum water, 8 miles S. Kelso. Population 1280.

YEYEN, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak, on the frontier of Seistan. Being a great emporium of the trade between Hindostan, Bukharia, and Persia, it is large and flourishing; and is supposed to contain not less than 21,000 houses. The chief manufactures of the place consist in silk stuffs, which are superior to any in Persia.

YESSA, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into Lake St Peter.

YOCUM, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, tributary to the Rhin.

YONON CREEK, a river of the United States, Virginia. It joins the Potomac.

YONG-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yunan, on the borders of Tibet.

1095 miles S. W. Peking. Long. 100. 24. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

YONG-RING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-che-lee, on a river which runs into the gulf of Loo-tong. 116 miles E. Peking. Long. 118. 34. E. Lat. 29. 58. N.

YONG-TSIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yunnan, 270 miles S. W. Peking. Long. 99. E. Lat. 25. 6. N.

YONG-TZOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. 282 miles S. S. W. Peking. Long. 111. 16. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

YONNE, a department in the interior of France, in the western part of Burgundy and Champagne, situated nearly half way between Paris and the frontier of Switzerland. Its extent, equal to two of our larger counties, is about 2000 square miles. The principal river is the Yonne. The climate is temperate, and of sufficient warmth for the vine; the quantity of wine made annually, exceeding 100,000 hogsheads. Its quality is in general good. Population 330,000.

YORK, a maritime county of England, inhabited, prior to the Roman invasion, by the populous and powerful Brigantes, and far exceeding in magnitude any of the other counties in the kingdom. It extends 100 miles in length from east to west, 75 in breadth from north to south, and 380 in circumference. It is bounded E. by the German ocean; S. by the river Humber, which separates it from Lincolnshire, and by the counties of Nottingham and Derby; W. by a small part of Cheshire, by Lancashire, and by Westmoreland; N. by Westmoreland, and the county or bishopric of Durham. It is divided into 23 wapentakes, exclusive of the Ainsty of the city of York; contains one city and 59 market towns, of which latter, 12 are boroughs; and sends thirty-two members to parliament. Area 3,698,380 acres. Pop. 1,173,500. As the three Ridings (the North, the East, and the West), into which Yorkshire is subdivided, are distinguished by various topographical peculiarities, they are entitled to a distinct description.

The North Riding, extending in length from east to west 83 miles, and 38 in breadth from north to south, is bounded N. by the river Tees, which separates it from the county of Durham; N. E. and E. by the German ocean; S. E. and S. by the East Riding, the Ainsty, and the West Riding; and W. by the county of Westmoreland. It contains 1,311,187 acres, of which about one-third (432,262) remain uncultivated, and the rest are distributed into inclosed lands, open fields, woods, and roads. The face of the country from Scarborough northward, is bold and hilly, the cliff being generally from 60 to 150 feet high. At Skarpe or Skarpe Head, about 14 miles north of that place, it is stated to rise to the stupendous height of 800 feet. Inland from these lofty crags, successive hills rise themselves one above another, till they descend and form a part of the fertile plain, forming a space of

about 30 miles from east to west, by 15 from north to south, and penetrated occasionally by romantic and fertile dales. Iron-ore is found in various parts of the district. The Vale of York, with some irregularities of surface, slopes southward from the Tees, as far as York, where it sinks into a nearly perfect flat. Of this tract, the northern part is bounded on each side by the Moorlands, except where it opens into Cleveland, or is divided from Ryedale by the Howardian hills. Within 10 miles of York, however, it expands into a wider breadth, extending eastward as far as the Wolds in the East Riding, and to the Humber on the south. The Western Moorlands form a part of the long range of mountains stretching northward from Staffordshire to Scotland. These being chiefly calcareous, surpass in fertility those in the eastern part of the Riding; and various rich and romantic vallies are found among the mountains. Among these stands Wensleydale, a track of fat pasturage, through which the Ure winds its way, forming in some places beautiful cascades. Next to Wensleydale in extent, and not much inferior to it in fertility, must be placed Swaledale; though, from the circumstances of its being much narrower, and bounded by hills of a much steeper ascent, it is by many deemed more romantic. The smaller dales, which are numerous, exhibit the same general appearances. Of the different minerals of the North Riding, the alum-rock on the east edge of the Eastern Moorlands, and the lead in the district of Richmondshire, are the chief. A mine of fine copper was formerly worked. Several parts of these Moorlands appear also to contain large quantities of iron-stone, limestone, and freestone. The climate, in consequence of the different elevations of different parts of the county, and other topographical circumstances, includes considerable varieties, being mild and temperate, except near the Moors, and on the high grounds, where the influence of the winds is sometimes severely felt. The principal rivers of the North Riding are the Swale, the Tees, and the Derwent. It is divided into 12 wapentakes. Population 163,624.

The East Riding is bounded on the north and the west by the little river Hartford and the Derwent, which separate it from the North Riding, as far as the vicinity of Stamford Bridge. An irregular line from the Derwent to the Ouse, commencing about a mile from that place, and joining the latter river a little below York, forms the remaining limit between these two Ridings. From that point it is bounded on the west and south-west by the Ouse, which divides it from the West Riding; on the south by the Humber; and on the east by the German ocean. This division of Yorkshire, though far less conspicuously marked by the bolder features of nature than the other parts of the county, contains scenes of great extent and magnificence, especially when the sea or the Humber enter into the view. It may be considered as

consisting of three different districts; the Wolds, a range of chalky hills extending from north to south, through nearly the whole of the Riding; and the two level tracts which lie to the east and west of them respectively. In few parts of England has agriculture been conducted on a larger scale, or brought to a higher degree of perfection, than in the East Riding of Yorkshire, particularly upon the Wolds. It furnishes wool in large quantities to the West Riding clothiers; and great numbers of horses are purchased at the York and Howden fairs, by the London dealers. Hull is its grand emporium of foreign trade. The chief manufacture of the Riding is established at Wansford, near Driffield, for carpets and spinning cotton. Pop. 180,449. It contains three boroughs, Beverley, Hedon, and Hull.

The West Riding, far exceeding in size the two other divisions of the county, is computed to contain about 1,668,000 statute acres. It is bounded N. by the North Riding, E. by the East Riding and Lancashire, S. W. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and W. by Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland; and may be divided into three extensive districts, varying from a level and marshy, to a rough and mountainous region. The level part, of unequal breadth, extends westward from its eastern side, along the banks of the Ouse, to within three or four miles of an imaginary line drawn from Doncaster to Sherburn. Its middle district rises gradually into hills, and is beautifully variegated; after which, proceeding still farther westward, we find the surface in the third division extremely rugged and barren. Beyond Sheffield, black moor, running to the north-west, unite with the lofty hills of Blackstone Edge, on the borders of Lancashire; while the western part of Craven presents a confused heap of rocks and mountains; among which, Pennine, Ryedale, and Wharfedale, stand eminently conspicuous, being estimated at the heights of 3930, 3987, and 4052 feet respectively. Amidst these dreary regions, however, occur many romantic vallies, presenting the most picturesque and beautiful scenery; the greatest part of them being inclosed, well wooded, and thickly studded with flourishing and almost continuous villages. The climate of the West Riding is as various as its surface. Towards the banks of the Ouse, it resembles that of the East Riding on the opposite side of the river; and damps and fogs frequently prevail. In the middle district the air becomes clearer and more healthful. On its western margin rains and storms are predominant. In the middle and western divisions of the West Riding are found great quantities of coal, ironstone, and lead, with vast quarries of limestone. The soil in this extensive district includes almost every variety, from the deep strong clay and rich loam, to the most barren species of peat earth. Almost all the arable land is inclosed with hedges or stone walls; the former prevailing in the

eastern, and the latter in the western parts. Upon these lands, wheat is the general produce; oats, indeed, are cultivated to a considerable extent. The turnip has hardly been generally adopted throughout the Riding. In the eastern part, potatoes form a great object of attention. Flax is also extensively cultivated in the same neighbourhood. This division of Yorkshire may safely be pronounced one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world. On every side the raw materials abound; and coals, an article of indispensable necessity, are plentiful and cheap. These manufactures, carried on principally at Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and the adjoining country, comprise broad and narrow cloths of all qualities, shalloons, calimancoes, and flannels, with every kind of woollen goods. From Sheffield, cutlery and plated goods are exported to all parts of the globe. The West Riding is likewise distinguished for its valuable rivers; the Ouse, the Don, the Calder, the Aire, and the Wharfe. Yorkshire contains, likewise, numerous canals, by which its produce is distributed throughout the kingdom. In addition to the towns above-mentioned, may be named as manufacturing places, Knaresborough, Keighley, Barnsley, Motherham, and Pontefract. The West Riding is divided into ten wapentakes. Population 799,357.

York, the capital of Yorkshire, inhabited successively by Hadrian Severus and other Roman emperors, pleasantly situated on the rivers Foss and Ouse, and, in point of rank, classes as the second city in the kingdom; but it is far surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns. It is entered by four principal gates or bars. There were likewise, till lately, five porterns; but the last was taken down in 1808. Of the six bridges of York, one alone crosses the river Ouse. The other five bridges are thrown over the Foss. But the cathedral is justly esteemed the glory, not only of York, but of Great Britain. Some of its principal dimensions are as follow:—The whole length from east to west is 524½ feet; breadth of the eastern end, 103; breadth of the western end, 169; length of the cross aisle, from north to south, 222; height of the grand lantern tower, 213; height of the two western towers, 106; height of the nave, or body of the church, 69; height of the eastern window, 75; breadth of the eastern window, 32. Of this magnificent structure, the western front is particularly superb. The eastern end, being of somewhat later date, displays a more florid style of architecture, enriched with elegant niches, and airy pinnacles. Over its incomparable window is seen the statue of the venerable founder of the choir, the bishop Thoresby (who laid its first stone July 19th 1301). This window is unrivalled in magnitude and in beauty, upwards of 100 compartments being filled with

tions of the Supreme Being, of monarchs, mitred priests and saints, and of most of the principal events recorded in Scripture. The great tower, or lantern steeple, supported within by four massive columns, is finished in a style very different from that of the western towers. With the splendid exterior its interior perfectly corresponds. The cross aisle exhibits a superb specimen of the style of architecture which prevailed in the latter years of the reign of Henry III. The screen, which separates the nave from the choir, is a very curious piece of workmanship; but its history is unknown. The chapter-house is a magnificent structure, and singular in its kind. Its form is an octagon of 63 feet in diameter, and nearly 68 in height, estimated to the centre knot in the roof. The vestry contains several antiquities, viz. silver chalices, found in the graves of archbishops; a wooden head, supposed to be part of the effigy of archbishop Rotherham, who died of the plague in 1500; several ancient rings; a pastoral staff of silver, given by Catherine, queen dowager of England, to her confessor, on his nomination to the see in 1687, and wrested from him by the Earl of Derby, on his way to the cathedral; a chair, of the date of the heptarchy, in which several Saxon kings were crowned, &c. But the most important relic is a large horn, made of an elephant's tooth, by which the church of York holds several lands of great value, bestowed about A.D. 1036. The library, originally founded by archbishop Egbert in 740, was totally consumed by fire in the year 1600. A second met with the same fate. The present library originated about A.D. 1620. The chapter of York, in addition to the archbishop, includes a dean, four archdeacons, a precentor, a chancellor, a subdean, 29 prebendaries, a succentor, 8 vicars choral, &c. Besides the cathedral, York contains 20 parish churches within the walls, and 3 in the suburbs. The church of All Saints, in North-street, divided by pillars into two spacious aisles, has some well preserved painted glass in the windows, and a fine spire. St Mary's, in Castlegate, is chiefly distinguished by its lofty spire. All Saints, in the Pavement, is an ancient rectory. Its tower is esteemed an exquisite piece of Gothic architecture. St Denys, in Watergate, is principally remarkable for a large blue marble, bearing two effigies with a brass inscription around it, now totally defaced. The church of St Margaret, in the same street, is celebrated for its singular Saxon porch. Of the ruined abbey of St Mary, which, next to the cathedral, merits the greatest attention, there now remains only a small part of the abbey church or cloister, of which the divisions appear from an accurate measurement, to have been 371 feet in length, and 60 in breadth. The castle of York is of great antiquity. The present site was selected, according to some writers, in the time of William the Conqueror; but the fabric of that

date falling to decay, it was repaired or rebuilt under Richard III. It was wholly taken down, and the existing structure erected in 1701. The prison for debtors is scarcely anywhere equalled. In the left wing is a chapel. The Basilica, or new county-hall, is of the Ionic order, 150 feet in length, and 45 in breadth. The other buildings are the mansion-house; the guild-hall, erected in 1446, and regarded as one of the finest Gothic halls in the kingdom; the theatre, and the assembly-room in Blake-street. Although the foreign commerce of York is totally annihilated, it still retains a considerable river trade; and vessels of 120 tons burden come up to the Ouse as high as the bridge, near which there is a convenient quay. Some business is also transacted in gloves, linens, livery lace, glass, and drugs; and printing and bookselling are conducted on a large scale. It derives its principal support, however, from its fairs, assizes, and races, and the winter residence of many of the provincial gentry, by whom it is regarded as a kind of northern metropolis. Besides the above specified public buildings, there are two well conducted receptacles for lunatics, the asylum and the (Quakers) retreat; a county hospital, and a city dispensary; 'a blue-coat boys', and a grey-coat girls' charity school, great national schools for boys and girls, &c.; a savings-bank, a subscription library, a city jail, and a house of correction; with various chapels for Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, Quakers, Presbyterians, and Independents; and about three miles from York stands Bishopthorpe, the magnificent palace of the honourable Edward Venables Vernon, archbishop of York. Population 34,731. 193 miles N. by W. London.

YORK, the capital of Upper Canada, on the coast of Lake Ontario, on the N. side of an excellent harbour. It is very regularly laid out, with the streets running at right angles, and promises to become a very handsome town. Its houses are mostly of wood. The public edifices are a government-house, the house of assembly for the provincial parliament, a church, a court-house, and a jail, with numerous stores and buildings for the various purposes of government. The harbour is nearly circular. It incloses a beautiful basin, about a mile and a half in diameter, capable of containing a great number of vessels, and at the entrance of which ships may lie in safety during the winter. No place in either province has made so rapid a progress as York. Population 2500.

YORK, a county of the United States, in Maine. Pop. 41,577. Chief towns York and Alfred.—2d. On the south side of Pennsylvania. Pop. 31,938.—3d. On the east side of Virginia. Population 6167. Slaves 2931.

YORK, a seaport of the United States, and capital of York county, Maine. It contains a court-house and a jail. Population 3046. 67 miles N. N. E. Boston.

YORK, a borough of the United States,

and capital of York county, Pennsylvania, on Codorus creek. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an almshouse, an Episcopal academy, and eight churches. Pop. 2847. 48 miles N. Baltimore.

YORK, a short and navigable river of the United States. It flows into the Chesapeake.

YORK, a district of the United States, in the north part of South Carolina. Population 10,032, including 3164 slaves.

YORK, a post town of the United States, and capital of South Carolina.

YORKTOWN, or **YORK**, a post town of the United States, a port of entry, and capital of York county, on the south side of York river, which affords at this town the best harbour in Virginia. It is a place of some trade. This town is famous for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army by the Americans, on the 19th of October 1781. Pop. 700. 12 miles E. S. E. Williamsburg.

YOUGHALL, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, near the mouth of the Pay, on the south side of the Blackwater river. It consists of a very large street, and suburbs. Its custom-house is large and convenient. The collegiate church is a very ancient Gothic structure; its nave is 132 feet long and 66 high; it has a square tower on the north side, 32 feet high. It had many other religious structures, of which there are now few remains. In the civil wars it yielded to Cromwell's usurpation. Youghall sends one member to the imperial parliament. 31 miles S. W. Waterford.

YPRES, a considerable town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, on the Yperle. It has the advantage of water communication, being connected by a canal with Bruges, Ostend, and Newport. It is fortified, and, on the whole, well built. Its chief structures are the town-hall, built in the Gothic style, an elegant cathedral, and other churches, which contain, as usual in Belgium, good paintings. The other buildings are the exchange, the chamber of commerce, and the college or public school. It has manufactures of linen, lace, cotton, thread, and, in a small degree, of silk. Pop. 15,500. 20 miles S. Ostend.

YRIIX, St., a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, on the Loue. It has five churches, an hospital, and 5000 inhabitants. It has manufactures of linen, druggets, flannel, hats, and leather. 20 miles S. by W. Limoges.

YSAAR, a town of Spain, 30 miles N. N. W. Segovia. Population 6000.

YSSIMONAEUX, a town of France, in Auvergne, department of the Upper Loire, 286 miles N. E. Paris. Population 6300.

YSTADT, a town of Sweden, province of Schonen, on the Baltic, 46 miles S. S. W. Christianstadt. Population 2700.

YTHAM, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the sea at Newburgh.

YUCATAN, the most easterly province of New Spain. It is in the form of a peninsula, jutting out into the gulf of Mexico from the mainland of the isthmus. It is surrounded on the north-west by the waters of the Mexican gulf, by the bay or gulf of Honduras on the south-east, the province of Vera Cruz bounds it on the south-west, and Vera Paz in Guatemala on the south. Here it is connected with the continent of North America, by an isthmus of about 120 miles in breadth. The English have settlements extending a short distance along the east coast of Yucatan, opposite Ambergris Key. The soil of this peninsula is very prolific, and, when under proper cultivation, produces great crops of corn, maize, indigo, and cotton. The climate is hot. The chief towns are Campeachy, or St. Francisco de Campeche, Merida de Yucatan, and Valladolid. Here are, besides, some Indian villages. The logwood cutting establishments are under the Spanish governor; but by the treaty of peace in 1763, the British were allowed the privilege of cutting it without being molested. Population, including the Indians, 465,000.

YUEN-YANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Houquang, 517 miles S. S. W. Peking. Long. 110. 29. E. Lat. 32. 00. N.

YVERNOY, a neatly built town of the Swiss canton of Vaud, at the south extremity of the lake of Neuchâtel. Population 2500. 48 miles N. N. E. Geneva.

YVETOT, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine, 22 miles N. W. Rouen. It has manufactures of linen, muslins, druggets, and distaffs. Population 10,000.

YVSA, a large river of St. Domingo, which enters the sea in the bay of Samana.

YU-KAN, a city of China, of the first rank, and capital of the province of the same name. Long. 102. 26. E. Lat. 25. 6. N.

YU-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Honan, watered by a river called Yuh.

YVOIX LE PRE, a town of France, department of the Cher. Population 2400.

Z.

ZAAZ, a district of Algiers, in Africa, lying immediately south of the province of Constantine, and consisting of a narrow track of land, under the Atlas.

ZAGHDAH, or **SAANDAM**, a town of the Ne-

therlands, in North Holland, on the Zaan near its junction with the Y. It consisteth properly of two great villages, called East and West Zaanland, containing together 10,700 inhabitants. The houses are for the

most part of wood. They are curiously painted on the outside. It has manufactures of rope, tobacco, and paper; but the most important branch of its industry is, and has long been, ship-building. 5 miles N. by W. Amsterdam.

ZAR, a river of Kurdistan, which, joining with the Altun su, their united streams reach the Tigris.

ZAR, GREAT, a river of Kurdistan, which falls into the Tigris.

ZABBAR, a town of the island of Malta, finely situated between Cottovera and Zejtone. Population 2400.

ZACATECAS, one of the intendancies into which Mexico is now divided. This province is a mountainous and arid tract, with a rigorous climate, and is singularly ill peopled. It is bounded N. by the intendancy of Durango, E. by the intendancy of San Luis Potosi, S. by the province of Guanajuato, and W. by that of Guadalajara. Its greatest length is 85 leagues, and its greatest breadth, from Southwester to the head of Ranos, 51 leagues. Population 153,000.

ZACATECAS, the capital of the above intendancy, about 120 miles N. Guadalajara, and 240 N. W. Mexico. It is, after Guanajuato, the most celebrated mining place in New Spain, and contains at least 35,000 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of one street, in a deep passage, between high rocks, crowned with cottages.

ZACKEN, a river of Prussian Silesia, which joins the Elber.

ZADRON, or **CADRON**, a river of Portugal, which falls into the ocean at St Ubes.

ZADORA, a river of Spain, in the province of Alava, which flows past Vittoria.

ZAGRA, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, on an eminence. It has only one church, but contains seven monasteries. Pop. 6000.

ZAGHAWA, a kingdom of Central Africa, described by the Arabian writers as situated on the eastern part of the course of the Niger.

ZAGRAU, or **AGHAM**, a city of the Austrian states, the capital of Croatia, and the chief town of the county of Agram. It contains the cathedral, the episcopal residence, and two inferior churches. Population 17,000. 144 miles S. Vienna.

ZAGTYA, a large river in the interior of Hungary, which joins the Theys at Szolnok.

ZAHARA, a small town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the source of the river Guadalquivir. It stands on a hill, and the houses are scooped out of the solid rock. 40 miles S. E. Seville.

ZAIAR, a large river of Africa, which rises in the country of Matamba, about Lat. 10. S. and takes a northerly course to Lat. 2. in the Kingdom of Congo, after which it turns south-west, and enters the Atlantic, in Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 2. S.

ZAKATYKA, a town of Transylvania, in the county of Lower Weissenburg, on the small river Ampey. Population 4000.

ZAKOBYNIA, a town of Austrian Poland,

on the Dniester, frontiers of Moldavia. Population 5500.

ZAMBEZE, or **CIAMA**, a large river of Eastern Africa, which falls into the Indian ocean, in Long. 37. E. Lat. 19. S.

ZAMORA, a town of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, near the Douro. It has narrow streets, and a gloomy interior. It has a few manufactures of serge and linen, and a school for engineers. Population 9000. 33 miles N. Salamanca.

ZAMORA, a well built town of Mexico, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the intendancy of Valladolid, on the Rio Grande. It extends a quarter of a league from N. to S., and some what less from E. to W. Pop. 300 families of Spaniards, mustees, and mulattoes. 155 miles W. N. W. Mexico.

ZAMORA, a town of Quito, province of Jaen de Bracamoros, on the river Zamora. 234 miles S. Quito.

ZAMORA, a large river of Quito, which falls into a tributary of the Amazons.

ZAMUSKI, a town in the south-east of Poland, 47 miles S. S. E. Lublin. It has long been considered a military station of importance. In 1656 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Swedes; in 1715 it was surprised by the Saxons; and in the civil contests of 1771, the Poles were defeated in its vicinity, by the Russians. In 1812 it was one of the few towns in which the French left a garrison, after their retreat from Russia. It has a stately cathedral, several churches, a lyceum, and classical school. Pop. 6000. Long. 23. 15. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

ZAMPAT, **CHEMPALIA**, or **ZEMPOALA**, a city of Mexico. When Cortez landed in the year 1519, it was a large city, and its inhabitants amounted to 20,000 or 30,000. 50 miles E. Puebla de los Angeles.

ZAREVILFE, a port town of the United States, and capital of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the Muskingum, over which are two bridges. It contains a court-house, two banks, two printing offices, a woollen manufactory, two glass manufactories, and 317 houses, many of which are handsome. There is a copperas mine near the town. 70 miles N. E. Chillicothe.

ZANGHEAR. This term, which signifies literally the country of the Blacks, has been vaguely applied to a large extent of the eastern coast of Africa, between Mozambique and the Red sea.

ZANKABADA, a village of European Turkey, in Greece, province of Magnesia. Houses 400.

ZANT, the ancient *Zacynthus*, an island of the Mediterranean, forming a part of the Ionian republic, and situated at a short distance to the south of Cephalonia, and to the west of the ancient Elis, in the Moræ or Peloponnesus. Its form is irregular; its length 15 miles; its breadth above 8; its circumference more than 30; its area about 160. In its aspect it is the finest of the Ionian islands, presenting, when viewed from the sea above the town of Zante, a prospect of valleys and

endurances richly cultivated, and covered with hamlets or villages, embosomed in olive plantations. Zante has no large rivulets. The climate, though extremely hot in summer, is not unwholesome. Like the neighbouring islands, it is subject to frequent shocks of earthquakes. Its chief products are currants, olives, and other fruits of a warm latitude (39. N.) Cotton and silk are cultivated to a small extent; and pasturage is very scanty, in consequence of the droughts of some years. Goats are the only live stock. Population 40,000. Of these, above 16,000 reside in the town of Zante; the rest in villages, hamlets, and scattered habitations, many of which are pleasantly situated along the coast. The island fell into the hands of the British, in October 1807. It sends seven deputies to the Ionian parliament, and is similar in mode of government, to the other islands of that republic.

ZANTE, the *Zagynthus* of the ancients, the capital of the foregoing island, on the eastern coast, about 12 miles nearly west of Cape Tormese, in the Morea. It is pleasantly situated at the bottom of a small bay. In its appearance, Zante resembles an Italian town. The principal street, which traverses it in its whole length, is broad and handsome; it is bordered with well built houses and churches, some supported by colonnades; others provided with piazzas, which, in a sultry climate like this, are of incalculable benefit. The market-place, situated near the sea, is spacious and well laid out. The houses are built, partly of brick, partly of wood; and, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, seldom exceed one or two stories in height. Of the churches, several are well built, but none particularly striking. The harbour is capacious. The environs of Zante are extremely pleasant and picturesque. Pop. 18,000.

ZANTHAR, an island in the Indian ocean, near the coast of Africa, about 45 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

ZARA, the capital of Austrian Dalmatia, on the shore of the Adriatic, 90 miles S. N. E. Fiume. It stands on a point of land which runs out into the sea, and forms an excellent harbour, capable of containing a whole fleet. It is strongly fortified. Zara has several good edifices, in particular the cathedral, and its five churches. The public establishments are a gymnasium, a high normal school, the government offices, and the courts of appeal. Population 8000.

ZARAGOZA, a city of New Granada, province of Antioquia, between the rivers Cauca and Magdalena. It has 200 house-keepers.

ZARCA, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly. Population 5000.

ZAREVO-KOONCHATA, a town of European Russia. Population 5000.

ZAREVO-SANTICHURSK, a town of European Russia, government of Viatska, on the Kokchaga. Population 3200.

ZARITSKY, a town of European Russia, government of Saratov. Population 2300.

ZARKE, a town of Poland, 43 miles N. N. W. Cracow. Population 2300.

ZARUMA, a town of Quito, in the province of Loja, 30 miles N. W. Loja. Pop. 10000.

ZAVULA, a town of Mexico, 243 miles W. with a slight elevation S. of Mexico. Population 500 families.

ZDZEW, a town of Prussian Poland, on the borders of Silesia, 39 miles N. N. E. Breslau. Population 3500.

ZEALAND, a province of the Netherlands, which comprises the ancient county of Zealand and Dutch Flanders, and is bounded W. by the sea, N. by Gorée and Overflakke, and E. and S. by Heilant and Flanders. The chief part of this province consists of islands at the mouth of the Scheldt, viz. Schouwen, Duiveland, Tholen, Walcheren, North and South Beveland, and Wollersdyk. The continental part is merely a strip lying along the south bank of the Hond or West Scheldt. Area of the whole 570 square miles. Population 111,000. The surface is level throughout, and lies so low, that it is necessary to protect the country from storms by large dykes, which run along the coast and the sides of the rivers, and are kept up at great labour and expence. Different parts of this province have been at times exposed to heavy calamities, from the sea breaking over the dykes in storms at high tides, particularly in 1302, 1399, 1522, 1552, and 1518. In these catastrophes whole towns and districts have been overflowed and abandoned. The soil of Zealand is a rich black mould, excellent for pasturage, and the culture of such crops as madder, flax, and cole seed, which require a very heavy soil. Wheat is raised chiefly in South Beveland. It carries on a very considerable trade, and exports large quantities of corn, madder, flax, salt meat, linen yarn, rape-seed, and oil. Its chief towns are Middelburg, Flushing, and Zierie Zee.

ZEALAND, the largest of the Danish islands, is situated between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and is separated from Sweden by the Sound, and from Funen by the arm of the sea called the Great Belt. It extends from 65. 2. to 56. 8. N. lat.; has an area of 2600 square miles, with 310,000 inhabitants; and contains the Danish capital Copenhagen.

ZEALAND, NEW, two islands in the South Pacific ocean, first discovered by Tasman. In the year 1642; he traversed the eastern coast from lat. 34. to 43., and entered the strait called Cook's strait. It was Cook who, in 1769 and 1770, discovered that they were two islands, having sailed completely round both. The northernmost of these islands is called by the natives Ekehinomauwe, and the southernmost Taval, or Tovy Poonamou. Upon referring to the map of this country, it will be seen that Ekehinomauwe, or the northern island, running from the North Cape, which is in Lat. 34. 20. S. to Cape Pailier, in 41. 30. S., contains 138 miles in length; and taking the medium breadth, which varies from five miles at Sandy Bay

100 at the East Cape, at about 60 miles, this extent will include 26,160 square miles, or 16,742,400 square acres; while Tawai Poehammon, the southern island, extending from 41. 30. to 47. 25. S., stretches 360 miles in length, and estimating its medium breadth at 100 miles, contains not less than 36,000 square miles, or 23,040,000 square acres. These islands were visited by Mr Nicolas in the years 1814 and 1815, for the purpose of establishing missionaries among the natives. The general face of the country, as far as they had an opportunity of exploring it, is undulating; and the hills rise with a varied ascent, from inconsiderable eminences to lofty mountains. The whole of the northern island, if we except a few spots on the western side, appears admirably well adapted for the purposes of cultivation; but the southern island is described by Captain Cook as mountainous, and apparently barren. Even here, however, the astonishing height of the trees found growing upon it, as well as their great abundance, would seem to indicate a fertile soil. Mr Nicolas mentions, that, in their excursions into the interior of the northern island, they found that the soil varied in its quality, but generally appeared extremely fertile. Everywhere a fine rich verdure met the eye, and gave a favourable impression of the genial influence of the climate. Though not removed farther than 11 degrees from the tropics, the climate was found by the missionaries to be delightful; the thermometer varying between 74 degrees, its height in summer, and 63 degrees, its height in winter. The plantations looked as flourishing and green as they would in Britain in the latter end of spring, or in the beginning of summer. This verdant and fertile appearance was not in the least diminished by the heats of summer; for there were occasionally soft and mellow showers that descended to refresh the lands, and several days of continual rain were also experienced. The country produces trees of an amazing growth, which rise in wild luxuriance in every direction. Pines of different descriptions are here to be met with, soaring to a height which leaves no similarity between them and the tallest that ever grew on the mountains of Norway. Many trees are admirably adapted for ornamental works requiring a fine grain, the wood being of this nature, and susceptible of a high polish. The animal kingdom in New Zealand includes but few species, and the quadrupeds in particular are very scarce, amounting only to five, a rat, a small bat, the sea-bear, or urine seal; the fourth, the animal called by Lord Anson the posidon; and the guano or lizard. The birds, though not so numerous as in some other parts, possess some of them both a melodious voice and a beautiful appearance. Around the coast there is the most remarkable abundance of fish; nor is the profusion more remarkable than the variety. Every creek swarms with fish, which are not only whole

some, but equally delicious with those of Europe. "The ship seldom anchored (says Captain Cook) in any station, or, with a light gale, passed any place that did not afford us enough with hook and line to serve the whole ship's company, especially to the southward." Several missionary stations have been established in New Zealand, for the double purpose of civilising the ignorant natives, and instructing them in the truths of the Christian religion; and the missionaries continue still struggling against the serious obstacles opposed to their progress, from the ferocious habits and superstitions of the natives, by whom they are frequently ill-treated and abused. It was in the year 1814 that the first missionary settlers were established among the New Zealanders, on the Bay of Islands, by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, well known for his unwearied perseverance in this enterprise, and for the skill with which he has conducted it. Many difficulties were encountered; but the settlers still continued their efforts. The settlements were again visited in 1819 by Mr Marsden, when a track of land, consisting of thirteen thousand acres, was purchased from one of the chiefs, and the missionaries were settled on it. He also undertook a journey across the island, on which he discovered a large river, making its way, with its tributary streams, into the sea, on the opposite shore. This river he named Gambier. He has since visited the settlements, for the purpose of superintending and encouraging the missionaries; and several New Zealanders, who were brought to New Holland, and had there an opportunity of witnessing the arts and improvements of civilised life, have been of great service to the missions. On the part of the missionaries there has been no want of perseverance or of courage. But the warlike habits and savage manners of the natives oppose great obstacles to their exertions. They are in all respects savages, possess their characteristic cruelty, improvidence, and brutality—their hatred of industry—and their disposition to rob and steal wherever they can. The missionaries having, of course, no force to oppose for their protection, are frequently maltreated by them, and abused when they refuse to comply with their requests for iron tools, or any other article they may take a fancy to; and their lives do not appear to be in great security, stationed as they are among such a horde of merciless savages. The progress they have already made, under so many discouragements and obstacles, is certainly astonishing. Among other enterprises, they have succeeded in reducing to writing the language of the natives, and have constructed a New Zealand grammar, for the benefit of such new missionaries as may incline to adventure on this field of missionary enterprise. Pop. calculated from 100,000 to 150,000.

XXBRY, a town of the island of Malta, said to contain 1000 inhabitants.

ZENEN, a town of Hungary, on the river Tarza. Population 2100.

ZENID, a city of Arabia, once the capital of Yemar, and the seat of a most extensive trade. 52 miles N. Mocha.

ZERU ISLE, one of the Philippine islands, situated about Long. 123. or 124. E. It is 108 miles in length, by 24 in breadth.

ZEIDEN, a town of Transylvania, north-west of Cronstadt. Population 3200.

ZELA, a seaport, capital of the Kingdom of Adel, situated to the south of Abyssinia.

ZEITUN, **SEITIN**, or **ISHIN**, a town of Greece. It is an open town, and contains 4000 inhabitants, who export silk, cotton, and corn. 18 miles S. by E. Larissa.

ZEITUN, a town of Malta. Pop. 3200.

ZEITZ, an ancient town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 67 miles W. Dresden. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and earthenware. Population 5400.

ZELAYA, a town of Mexico, intendency of Valladolid. Pop. 600. 110 miles N.W. Mexico.

ZEIHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. Population 2200.

ZEHL, or **CEHL**, a city of Germany, in Hanover, at the confluence of the rivers Pubbe and Aller. It is surrounded with a mound and moat. It has several charitable institutions, an orphan-house, a lunatic-hospital, a poor-house; also a school of surgery, and a society of agriculture. Pop. 3200. 65 miles S. Hamburg.

ZELLERFELD, a town of Germany, in Hanover, in the Upper Hartz. Pop. 3200.

ZEMKO, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Liria, with 2600 inhabitants.

ZENGO, a town of Austrian Croatia, 42 miles S.E. Fiume. Pop. 2200.

ZENST, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, on the river Nutla. Pop. 3000. 63 miles W. S.W. Berlin.

ZERNOWITZ, a town of Hungary, on the river Gran. Population 4000.

ZERUMA, a village of New Granada, province of Guayaquil. Pop. 6000.

ZIELENRODE, a town of Germany, principality of Reuss. Pop. 3600.

ZIA, or **ZEA**, the ancient *Cos*, an island of the Greek archipelago, in the group of the Cyclades, situated to the south-west of Negroponte, and about 10 miles from Cape Colonna. Its length is 15 miles; its breadth 8. It is fertile, and tolerably cultivated. Its products are vines, mulberries, figs, cotton, and corn. Pop. 600. Long. 24. 24. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

ZIEHL, or **THIELER**, a river in the west of Switzerland, which joins the Aar.

ZIELENSFELD, a town of Prussia, 22 miles E. N. E. Frankfurt on the Oder. Pop. 3100.

ZIERIKSEE, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, on the island of Schouwen. Its public buildings are the church-hall and the principal church. Pop. 6300. 30 miles S. W. Rotterdam.

ZIMTI, a town of South America, province of Carthagena. 120 miles S. S. E. Carthagena.

Zirs, a palatinate in the north of Hungary, bordering on Poland. Area 1800 square miles; population 160,000.

Zir, a river of Africa, between Foz and Taflet. It flows southwards, and loses itself in the sands of Taflet.

ZITANA, a village of South America, in New Granada, 120 miles S. W. Santa Fe de Antioquia.

ZITTAU, a town of Germany, in Saxony and Upper Lusatia, on the Maudan. It is tolerably built, contains a work-house, an orphan-house, a theatre, and several schools. Pop. 7200. 47 miles E. by S. Dresden.

ZIZ, a town of Moravia, 13 miles N. N. E. Hradisch. Population 1900.

ZIZCZOW, a circle of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of the kingdom of Poland. Area 2000 square miles; population 200,000.

ZIZCZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, and the capital of a circle of that name. It has a large public school; also a manufacture of canvas. Population 6200.

ZKAYM, the chief town of a circle of the same name, in Austria, near the Theya. It contains some good public edifices, such as the Carthusian monastery, the abbey of Jaka, an old palace, and a council-house. Population 5200. 46 miles N. N. W. Vienna.

ZOETTERVOUR, a village of the Netherlands, 3 miles S. Leyden. Pop. 2000.

ZORKIEW, a town of Austrian Poland, 10 miles N. Lemberg. Pop. 2200.

ZOMBOR, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs or Batsch. It is nothing more than an assemblage of cottages, with few public buildings, except a Catholic and a Greek church, along with the government offices. Pop. 15,000.

ZOPFINGEN, an ancient town of Switzerland, near the river Aar. Pop. 1100. 24 miles S. N. W. Lucerne.

ZORRIG, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg. Population 1700.

ZORSTOUR, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 6 miles N. by E. Custring; noted for the defeat of the Russians by the king of Prussia, in 1758.

ZORRUA, a town in the island of Malta, which contains 3500 inhabitants.

ZOU-WAN, a flourishing little town of Tunis, in Africa, 35 miles S. W. Tunis.

ZUENNA, a town of Italy, in the Piedmontese province of Biella, on the Arol. Pop. 5000.

ZUCKMANTH, a town of Silesia, 17 miles N. W. Jagerndorf. Population 3000.

ZUZCO, a town of Spain, in Cordova, 27 miles S. E. Cordova. Population 3000.

ZUFFENHARH, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Population 20,000. Long. 82. 40. E. Lat. 25. 40. N.

ZUG, the smallest of the Swiss cantons, in the interior of the country, surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Schwitz, Lucerne, and Argow. Area 120 square miles. Pop. 15,000. Its lakes are those of Zug and Lugano.

Zug, capital of the preceding canton, on Lake Zug, 75 miles S. Zurich. Pop. 1000.

ZUGLA, a town of Prussia, in Germany, on the railway route to Mourzonk, 48 miles E. N. E. Mourzonk.

ZULLICHAU, an island town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 48 miles E. S. E. Frankfurt on the Oder. Population 3300.

ZUTZ, a town of Austria-Silesia, 30 miles E. S. W. Oppeln. Population 2300.

ZUMANGO, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico, about 10 miles from that city.

ZVERNIX, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia. It stands on a steep rock, on the Drina. Population 14,000. 76 miles W. by S. Belgrade.

Zurich, a canton in the north of Switzerland, having that of Thurgau to the E., that of Aargau to the W. Its area, 946 square miles, is somewhat smaller than the average size of an English county; but its population, 163,000, is such as to rank it among the best peopled tracts of the continent of Europe. It is fertile and well cultivated. The general aspect of its territory is pleasant, though without that bold and magnificent scenery, which marks the frontier and south of Switzerland. The hills, which do not rise above 3200 feet, are separated by beautiful valleys and lakes. Rich pastures and extensive orchards meet the eye of the traveller in every direction. Its territory was the scene of important military operations in 1705 and 1798.

Zurich, the capital of the above canton, stands on the river Limmat, at the northern extremity of the lake of Zurich, in a narrow valley between hills. Zurich contains few public buildings of note. The town-hall is large and well situated, but inelegant; and of the four churches, none are entitled to notice. On the other hand, the beauty of scenery is striking, and there is a number of beautiful promenades around the town. Zurich has long been a place of manufacture and trade. Its silk-works, for which it was noted, have been lately replaced by cotton-works, which are carried on to a considerable extent. Few places of the size of Zurich have surpassed it in the cultivation of literature. It contains extensive collections of books, manuscripts, paintings, and antiques. The town library contains 40,000 volumes; that of the cathedral is also considerable. Of schools and literary establishments, great and small, there are here no less than 30. It has a post-office and express-house. Pop. 11,000. 30 miles E. N. E. Bern.

Zurich, a lake of Switzerland, extending in the form of a crescent, chiefly through the cantons of Zurich, but partly also through those of Schaffhausen and St. Gall. It is 15 miles long, and 10 miles wide. It is the source of the Rhodan and Limmat rivers, and is the only lake in Switzerland which, though situated in a mountainous tract, is not a mere reservoir for the waters of the surrounding mountains.

The length is about 30. This lake, which rivals those of Geneva or Lucerne in aerial sublimity of scenery, is still one of the loveliest in Europe, being surrounded by a population and well cultivated country, and the prospect on its banks being richly varied. It abounds in fish.

ZURPHEN, an inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland, on the IJssel, where it is joined by the Berckel, which fills the ditches, and flows through the town. Zutphen is fortified and strong by its situation, which is in the midst of drained fens. The manufactures are very limited, consisting of cotton weaving on a small scale, the making of glue, and brewing. 10 miles S. Deventer. Long. 6. 11. 52. E. Lat. 52. 8. 26. N.

ZUYDER-ZEE, an inland sea or gulph of the German ocean, surrounded chiefly by the Dutch provinces of Holland, Overijssel, and Friesland. Its length from N. to S. is about 60 miles; its breadth varies from 15 to 30. The trade of Amsterdam is carried on along the Zuyder-Zee, the entrance to which is at the Texel. The communication of this sea with the lake of Haarlem is by the south.

ZWALUWE, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 2100 inhabitants.

ZWARTKOP RIVER, a small river in the eastern part of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, which forms a bay of the same name, called sometimes Algoa bay.

ZWILLINGEN, a district in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, extending eastward from Cape Town, and bounded N. by the Zwarte Berg, or Black Mountains. The length is about 380 miles, and its breadth 60.

ZWENITZ, a town of Saxony, 45 miles W. S. W. Dresden. Population 1200.

ZWICKAU, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 63 miles W. S. W. Dresden.

ZWICKAU, a market town of Bohemia, 4 miles W. Gabel. Population 1700.

ZWITTAU, a walled town of Moravia, 37 miles W. N. W. Olmutz. Population 2600.

Zwell, a town of the Netherlands, the chief place of the province of Overijssel, on the river Aa. It is intersected by two canals, and strongly fortified. The interior is well built; it contains eight churches and a work-house; but the only remarkable structure is the church of St. Michael. Outside of the walls are three suburbs. It has a pretty active trade. The principal manufacture is refining of sugar. Population 12,000. 48 miles E. by N. Amsterdam.

ZWONITZ, a town of Saxony, 47 miles E. W. Dresden. Population 1200.

ZWYLL, a town of the Netherlands, 18 miles E. N. E. Heerle. Population 2300.

ZYDACHNA, a town of European Russia, in the province of Volhynia, on the Tseret. It has some traffic in woolen, silk, linen, cotton, and wine. Population 2000. 210 miles S. by E. Minsk.

